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Gazetteer of India : Bihar

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Rashidul Haque, M. A.

Bihar District Gazetteers

SHAHABAD

By

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सत्यमेव जयते

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PREFACE

The first *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* in the new series was edited by L. S. S. O'Malley, I.C.S., and published in 1906. O'Malley had largely drawn from Sir W. W. Hunter's Statistical Account of Bengal, Vol. XII published in 1877 and from various other official sources for the later period. Shahabad District Gazetteer was re-edited by J. F. W. James, I.C.S., and was published in 1924. This book runs to 200 pages.

The earlier series of the District Gazetteers although replete with facts and brilliantly written were meant more to be an Administrator's Handbook and suffered from a very limited objective. In the last few decades there had been very many basic changes in the district and the country. With the achievement of Independence we have now a Welfare State in place of a Police State. The previous District Gazetteers are not easily available and would not have served much purpose either for giving a picture of the present times. They have, however, their great use as a landmark.

In 1952, the Gazetteer Revision Branch in the Revenue Department was created by the initiative of Sri Krishna Ballabh Sahay as Revenue Minister. Sri Krishna Ballabh Sahay is now the Chief Minister of Bihar. This Branch is engaged in entirely re-writing and publishing the District Gazetteers. From the very inception of this Branch I have been in sole charge of the work. The re-written District Gazetteer of Shahabad is my 15th book published in the new series. The re-written District Gazetteers of Hazaribagh, Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Singhbhum, Saran, Champaran, Palamau, Monghyr, Purnea, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Dhanbad, Santal Parganas and Saharsa districts have already been published.

Since 1955 the Central Government was seized with the need of re-writing the District Gazetteers in all the States of India on an uniform pattern as far as possible. The Ministry of Scientific and Cultural Affairs, New Delhi, later took up the work of co-ordinating the new District Gazetteers in all the States of India and publishing four volumes of Central Gazetteers for India to replace the old Imperial Gazetteers. The State Government of Bihar had agreed to work in collaboration with the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs as far as possible. This Ministry has now merged with the Ministry of Education (Science) with whom we continue our collaboration. After the Central Government came into the picture, the

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Headings and Contents were realigned. Our re-written District Gazetteers for Hazaribagh, Muzaffarpur, Gaya and Singhbhum are according to a different pattern. All the later District Gazetteers have followed the pattern laid down by the Central Ministry as far as possible.

The work of re-writing the District Gazetteer for Shahabad had its own problems. The present day Officers in the key positions have hardly any time for this type of work which requires a certain amount of sustained labour, study and research. There has been no continuity of keeping an account of all the events within the district and even important records and reports are not always available. There is unfortunately a lamentable lack of reliable statistics in the District offices and very often unreliable statistics supplied from the District Offices have to be rejected. The Shahabad District Welfare Office or the Welfare Department in the Secretariat could not give us reliable statistics of the break-up figures of the tribals and their whereabouts. Bewildering contradictory agricultural statistics had often to be rejected. The march of events since 1947 has been extremely rapid and the enormous expansion of administrative offices at district and lower level has the tendency of catching the officers in a whirlpool unless they are very alert. Even the academicians are now mostly reluctant to help in this type of work. Those who have helped me from the district or outside are mostly my personal friends like the late Sri Satrunjay Prasad Singh who printed a brochure regarding Shahabad at my instance, Sri Kamar Ali Khan, a septuagenarian Advocate of Sasaram, Sri Adris Banerjee of the Archaeological Department of India, Prof. Radha Krishna Choudhury of G. D. College, Begusarai, Shri S. Roy, Deputy Director of National Archives of India, etc. I am much indebted to them.

While help from the district level was very meagre, I was, however, fortunate in receiving help from other sources and in some cases they were unexpected. I am happy to mention that the National Archives, New Delhi, National Library, Calcutta, and the Asiatic Society of Bengal had continued giving me valuable help as before by loaning old records and reply to my queries very frequently. Some of the old records available in the District Record Room in Arrah and Patna were looked into. For the later events I have had considerable help from various books, Census reports, manuscripts and had collected information from collaborators and personal investigations. A certain amount of field work was done by my Research

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Assistants under my guidance to appraise some of the development projects in the interior of the district. This was necessary to find out the actual role the district plays in the implementation of the Government policies regarding national planning and community development. The conclusions are personal and not to be taken at State level.

My thanks are due to the Editor, Gazetteers in the Ministry of Education (Science) who had looked into the drafts and offered some suggestions. For some of the photos I am indebted to Shri P. C. Singh of Bihar Civil Service. My gratitude is also due to many known and comparatively unknown people from whom I had always tried to draw information in the course of my tours. I am grateful for valuable suggestions from Shri S. K. Chakravarty, Revenue Secretary and Shri B. C. Patel, Revenue Minister. They have both taken a great interest in this work and have helped but never fettered me.

A book of this type could only be produced by the pooling of resources, extensive tours, personal contacts, investigations and research. I was twice posted to Shahabad district and I have had close association with the district since 1935. I have tried to produce a book for a very wide range of readers. As it is known that seldom any one takes up a book of this type to read from the first page to the last, there has to be a certain amount of repetition to make the chapters self-sufficient. I appreciate the privilege that I have had in continuing uninterrupted to do this work the value of which will increase with the passage of time. It is a pleasure to record that Bihar leads in re-writing and publishing the District Gazetteers with the minimum of staff throughout India. I have enjoyed doing this work and that is my reward.

PATNA :

P. C. ROY CHOUDHURY.

The 22nd July 1965.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER.	PAGES.
I—GENERAL	1—43
II—HISTORY	44—89
III—PEOPLE	90—203
IV—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION	204—276
V—INDUSTRIES	277—313
VI—BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE	314—361
VII—COMMUNICATIONS	362—406
VIII—ECONOMIC TRENDS AND MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.	407—530
IX—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	531—558
X—LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	559—597
XI—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE..	598—629
XII—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT	630—668
XIII—EDUCATION AND CULTURE	669—697
XIV—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES ..	698—743
XV—SOCIAL SERVICES AND PUBLIC LIFE	744—778
XVI—PLACES OF INTEREST	779—954
GLOSSARY	955—957
INDEX	i—vi

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

INTRODUCTORY.

Origin of the name.—The name Shahabad is probably associated with the Emperor Babar who had pitched his camp in Arrah in 1529 A.D., after his victory over the Afghan rulers of the province. The last District Gazetteer (1924) mentions that in commemoration of this event, the place was called Shahabad, or the city of the Emperor; and this name was applied subsequently to the *Sarkar* within which the town was included.

It is rather peculiar that there should be an inscription on an image at village Masar near Arrah, the area referred to as *Karusha desa* of the *Puranas* while the town of Arrah appears as Aram Nagar. This record is of 1819 A.D. This has particular interest because Buchanan Hamilton who visited the district in 1812-13 has mentioned the name of Shahabad. A more ancient name of the area is not probably forthcoming as Shahabad was included in Magadha and did not have a separate entity. *Sarkar* Shahabad was a later creation in Mughal age.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The district of Shahabad which forms the western portion of the Patna Division, is situated between 24°31′ and 25°46′ north latitude, and between 83°19′ and 84°51′* east longitude. It contains a total area of 4,392.0† square miles with a population of 32,18,017. The principal civil station, which is also the most populous town in the district is Arrah situated in 25°34′ north latitude and 84°40′ east longitude.

BOUNDARY.

The district is bounded on the north by Ghazipur and Ballia in the Uttar Pradesh and by Saran in Bihar; on the east by the districts of Patna and Gaya; on the south by Palamau; and, on the west by the districts of Mirzapur and Ghazipur in the Uttar Pradesh. On the north the boundary is marked by the Ganga and on the east by the Son, the two rivers uniting in the north-eastern corner of the district. The Karamnasa is the boundary with the Uttar Pradesh on the west, from near its source to its junction with the Ganga near Chausa;

* *District Census Handbook, Shahabad*, 1951, mentions 84°15′ which appears to be misprint.

† *Census of India*, 1961, Volume IV, Bihar, Part II-A, General Population Tables, page 29.

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while the Son separates it from Palamau on the south. This district is bounded by rivers almost for the whole length of its perimeter, and only for a small distance of about 39 miles out of its whole perimeter of over 860 miles. Shahabad does not possess a natural barrier.

The History of the District as an Administrative Unit.

The existing district of Shahabad (except Chausa) formed, in 1685, part of the district of Shahabad and Rohtas. *Sarkar* Shahabad included the northern *Parganas* of the present district with the addition of the three *Parganas* on the west, Ratan, Kotha and Mangror, which were acquired at a later date by Balwant Singh of Benaras* and annexed to *Sarkar* Chunar. The southern *Parganas* of the district, Chainpur, Sasaram and Rohtas were in *Sarkar* Rohtas which then included also Siris-Kutumba, Japla and Belaunja on the eastern bank of the Son.

In 1784, Rohtas district was separated. The new district of Rohtas included Chainpur and Sasaram *Parganas* while the *Parganas* west of them across the Son up to and including the Tikari *zamindari* were formed into a separate district with headquarters at Gaya. Early in 1787, the Government of Lord Cornwallis decided to divide the country into collectorships of moderate size and proposed that the collections of a single district should not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs. Zilla Rohtas was split up, its eastern portion forming part of the new district of Bihar while the western portion fell into Shahabad *district* with William Augustus Brooke as the first Collector. Sahabad district was then constituted of the area now included in the Shahabad district, without Chausa and with the addition of the Doaba *Pargana* on the northern bank of the Ganga. The new arrangement came into effect in July, 1787. Chausa *Pargana* became a part of the Shahabad district in 1818. Further details of the history of the district as an administrative unit have been given elsewhere.

The district has always formed a unit of the Patna Division. For administrative purposes the district is divided into four sub-divisions, viz., Arrah Sadar, Sasaram, Buxar and Bhabua. There are 11 revenue thanas within the district.

Natural Division.

As mentioned in the last *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) the district has three distinct regions.† The first consists of an extensive low-lying alluvial plain, forming the north of the district and lying between the river Ganga and the embankment of the main line of the Eastern Railway. This extends to the boundaries of the district on the east and west, and has been formed by the recession

* Now known as Varanasi.

† *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1924), p. 2.

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of the Ganga from its ancient course in a straight line from Arrah to Buxar. The low-lying lands lying along the Ganga are frequently flooded. This riparian tract well fertilised by the silt of the receding waters is one of the principal wheat-growing areas of Bihar.

The second region is a large tract that extends south of the railway to the foot of the plateau. This tract comprises an area of about three thousand square miles. This is also a flat country of tertiary and alluvial origin. It is for the most part very fertile, highly cultivated and densely populated. Its soil is generally a very tenacious clay intermixed with coarse sand; but on the east the soil is considerably lighter, and in the south towards the hills mould inter-mixed with ash is met with. This large tract is irrigated by an elaborate system of canals.

The third region is the hilly country, called the Kaimur plateau, which comprises about 800 square miles and extends along the southern boundary of the district in an undulating table-land, which at Rohtasgarh attains the height of 1,490 feet above the sea. Much of this tract is covered with rock and jungle and there is very little of cultivation. The soil yields poor and precarious crops and there is very little of irrigation. The population is very sparse. The boundaries of the hills, though well defined, are very irregular and often indented by the deep gorges scoured out by hill streams. Rising abruptly from the plains, their sides present sheer precipices with masses of debris at their feet; while their summits simulate a table of land broken by scores of saucer-shaped valleys, each a few miles in diameter, with a rich deposit of vegetable mould in the centre, which produces excellent paddy. They are an offshoot of the great Vindhyan range.

The description of this region in the records of the Geological Survey is as follows:—*

> "The escarpments are everywhere lofty and bold, and the high lands west of Rohtas have an elevation varying from 1,000 to 1,400 feet. Their surface is uneven, being rocky, and covered with thick forest jungle; amongst the glades feed herds of cattle, which form the chief wealth of the inhabitants. The drainage which here as elsewhere is thrown north by the Vindhyan crest, falls by a series of waterfalls into the long winding gorges, which convey it to the alluvial plains of the Ganges.
>
> "The most prominent features of the Vindhyan area are the numerous escarpments, which stamp it with a geographical character peculiarly its own. The commonest form, where the lower portion of the scarp is shale, and the upper sandstone, exhibits an under-cliff of about 30° inclination, with a vertical precipice

* As quoted in the *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 3.

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above, the relative dimensions depending chiefly on the ratio of shale to sandstone. When the latter is absent the scarp preserves a uniform slope from top to bottom while the boldest precipices are found where the scarp is entirely sandstone, the undercliff being then made up of a *talus* from above. Along some lines of scarp, outlying hills are very frequent, whose elevation is equal to, or greater than, that of the main scarp, according as the stratification is perfectly horizontal or dips gently from the spur. On such eminences, either wholly or semi-detached, have been constructed the hill forts which once played a prominent part in Indian history.

"The gorges, which receive the rivers after their descent from the plateau, should also be mentioned in a description of the physical aspect of the country. After a clear drop of two to six hundred feet, the water plashes into a deep pool, scooped out by its continual falling, on leaving which it runs through a channel obstructed throughout several miles of its course with huge masses of rock fallen from above. From each side of the stream rise the undercliffs of the escarpment, covered with jungle and tangled debris, and crowned by vertical precipices."

The Kaimur hills were described in the last *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) that they were "as wild and as remote from the world as ever" although the Grand Chord Line of the Eastern Railway ran a few miles from their northern scarp, and the Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway ran beneath the eastern face. This description is still substantially correct. The approach foot or pony track from Akbarpur to the top of Rohtas has been made less difficult. There is now a fair weather jeepable road from Bhagwanpur, south of Bhabua to Adhaura *via* Karar. Adhaura is now the headquarters of a tribal block. It has got electricity and a number of houses for the block headquarters. The track from Adhaura to Rehal and Rohtas is partially jeepable. Carrier trucks from Mirzapur side can come to Adhaura with difficulty and only in fair weather. The Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway which previously terminated at Akbarpur has been extended up to Pipardih and Nauhatta which is the headquarters of a Block is now easily approachable being on the Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway.

The approach to the plateau is easier now through the *ghats* from Bhagwanpur to Adhaura *via* Karar. There are other tolerable ascents at Sarki near the south-western boundary, at Kariyari Khoh in the deep gorge north of Rohtas, at Ghora Ghat two miles south of Sasaram, and on the extreme west of the district where a *ghat* leads up to Chhanpathar.

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Game, both large and small, is abundant, particularly on the western side of the plateau. The opening up of the area in the recent years has been responsible for some supplies being locally available and it will not be correct to agree with the comment in the last *District Gazetteer* (1924) that "no supplies of any kind are locally available". Although a number of wells have been sunk and springs (*chuans*) made more accessible it is difficult to get good water in most of the villages. The excellent grazing facilities still attract hundreds of cattle from a distance. Good *ghee* available in this area is taken by the middle men to the markets at Rehal, Akbarpur and Chenari. Travelling is still difficult in most of the areas on the plateau. Many of the foot-hills are now being exploited for lime-stone and pyrites.

Much of the recent improvement in communications, etc., in this area is due to the sponsoring of Community Development Projects and the location of the Blocks with Bhagwanpur, Adhaura, Rohtas and Nauhatta as headquarters.

River System.

The district of Shahabad occupies the angle formed by the junction of the Son with the Ganga, but neither of these rivers anywhere crosses the boundary. There are several other minor streams which rise among the Kaimur hills and flow north towards the Ganga. The main rivers flowing past or in the district are described below:—

The Ganga.

The Ganga forms the northern boundary of the district, separating it from Ghazipur, Ballia and Saran. The following quotation from the last *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) is of interest:—*

> "It first touches Shahabad near Chausa, where it is joined by the Karamnasa and then flows in a north-easterly direction past Buxar, until it is north of the site occupied fifty years ago by Ballia town whence it curves to the south-east to Sapahi. There it again turns north-east for another great curve cutting into Ballia district, past Nainijor, turning again south-east to Lachmanpur. Hence it runs east by north-east until it leaves the district. Opposite Sinha begins the delta, marked by broad channels on each side, by which its great tributary the Gogra joins it from the north. Another great tributary, the Son, joins it as it leaves the district. Small tributaries which join it during its course by Shahabad district are the Thora, Juri, and Gangi, of which the latter is of some importance as forming the

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 4—6.

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outlet by which the Arrah canal joins the river. The description of this part of Bihar by the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang, who visited India in the seventh century A.D., shows that the river formerly flowed much farther to the south than at present. The town of Masar which in Hiuen Tsiang's time was close to the Ganges is now ten miles away from it; but the high bank of the old bed can still be traced past Buxar, Bhojpur, Belauti, Bihia, Arrah and Koelwar.

"In the Buxar subdivision the banks, which are of hard gravel, are generally steep and abrupt, as the current strikes against them; but lower down, where the stream is deflected against the opposite bank, the slope is gradual. In many places they are composed of a schistose clay which has an appearance similar to that of sandstone but crumbles away very readily. The breadth of the stream in the dry season is generally from half to three quarters of a mile but in the rainy season it is many times wider. The river is then a mighty stream; and wherever it impinges upon the bank on either side that bank is likely to be cut away. While the main stream impinges upon one side, the stream on the other is comparatively sluggish, and detritus with which the water is heavily loaded is there deposited. The heaviest portion of the detritus is deposited first, so that the formation of these great *diaras* ordinarily begins with the deposit of a bank of sand. The process is repeated in following seasons, with increasing friction from the sandbank already there, and silt is then deposited, forming cultivable land of great value. A rush is made to settle on this as the water subsides, on the principle that possession is nine-tenths of the law; and riots then are apt to occur, amounting to pitched battles between rival villages. The proprietors who claim that the newly-formed land has become part of their estates by accretion, or that it is a reformation *in situ* of land formerly theirs which has been washed away, have opportunities for endless litigation, in which they have freely indulged. A large proportion of the leading cases on the subject of alluvial accretion have been concerned with these *diaras;* the great village of Sheopurdiar has more than its share of them, while others are concerned with the *diaras* of Nainijor, Umarpur and Parsanpa. There has been a steady thrust northwards during the last fifty years in the area immediately north of Dumraon, and the site at 25°44′ N., where the town of Ballia formerly stood, is now south of the river in Shahabad. The main stream

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of the Ganges forms the boundary between Bihar and the United Provinces; and annually, after the fall of the river at the close of the rainy season, Deputy Collectors from each district go down the river by boat, marking the main stream on their *dhurdhura* map to define the civil and criminal jurisdictions. The revenue jurisdiction remains unchanged until villages are transferred from one province to another by formal notifications, a fact which is apt to produce legal complications, since revenue courts in the United Provinces exercise jurisdiction which in Bihar is vested in civil courts.*

"There is a large traffic on the river; and Chausa is of some importance still in this connection; but the steamers of the Indian Navigation and River Steam Navigation Companies no longer maintain their services beyond Buxar on the Ganges and Barhaj on the Gogra."

Since J. F. W. James wrote the *Shahabad Gazetteer* (1924) there have been some significant changes. The Ganges is now commonly known as the Ganga and the United Provinces is now the State of Uttar Pradesh. The estates referred to in the quotation are now vested in the State but land disputes among the tenants continue. The problem of the limits between the districts of Ballia in Uttar Pradesh and Shahabad has been rather acute in the recent years and the matter has been referred to the arbitration of Shri Chandulal Trivedi at the instance of the India Government.

It has to be mentioned particularly that the Uttar Pradesh Government puts up a bridge of boats connecting Ram Rekha *ghat* of Buxar town with Sheopur *ghat* in Ballia district. During the flood season a steamer arranged by the Uttar Pradesh Government plies or there are big boats available. The Indian Navigation and River Steam Navigation Companies have ceased their services since a few years back. The steamers of this company used to go up to Rajmahal in Santal Parganas district and beyond. Occasionally private steamers now ply from one bank to the other or a little distance beyond. The Indo-Gangetic River Board is trying to tackle the problem of the gap by the cessation of the regular steamer services.

The Son.†

The river Son is also frequently mentioned as the Sone. The following description of the river is a quotation from the *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) with the only change of the name

* The matter has been under close investigation by both Bihar and Uttar Pradesh State Governments and the India Government (P. C. R. C.).

† Also spelt as Sone.

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Ganga in place of Ganges and the name Eastern Railway in place of the East Indian Railway:—

"The Son rises, near the sources of the Narbada and Mahanadi, on the elevated plateau of Central India. After a course of 325 miles through a high rocky tract, it enters this district at Kosdera near Jadunathpur, and flowing by the steep slopes and precipices of the Kaimur range, debouches upon the Gangetic valley at Akbarpur. It then runs a straight course of one hundred miles through the plains of South Bihar, and finally joins the sacred river ten miles north of Maner midway between Arrah and Dinapore. During this portion of its course it attains a great width, which generally exceeds two miles, and opposite Tilothu amounts to three miles; and another peculiarity of these lower reaches is the height of the eastern bank, where the strong westerly winds which prevail from January till the breaking of the rains in June heap up the sand from the river bed to a height of twelve or fourteen feet above the level of the country, thus forming a natural embankment for many miles.

"The Son bounds the district for 145 miles on the south and east. It first touches on Shahabad near Kosdera, a place about 140 feet above the sea, and after gradually curving round the Kaimur hills on the west, flows by Akbarpur forty feet lower. Proceeding to the north, it passes Dehri, Harihargaṇj, Nanaur and Koelwar, where the East Indian Railway crosses it on a fine lattice girder bridge; and finally it falls into the Ganges opposite Dariaganj in Saran. Opposite Hankarpur it is joined by the river Koel from Palamau, and at Dehri it is crossed by the massive masonry dam which supplies a head for the Son Canals, and by the great bridge over which runs the Grand Chord line of the Indian Railway. The most noticeable features of this portion of its course are its meagre stream of water at ordinary times as compared with the enormous breadth of the river bed, its vast size and its paroxysmal violence at periods of flood. Seen in the dry season, about April or May, the bed presents a wide stretch of drifting sand with an insignificant stream of water, barely a hundred yards wide, meandering from bank to bank, and fordable in most places. But in the rainy season, especially just after a storm has burst on the plateau of Central India, the river presents an extraordinary contrast. It drains a hill area of 21,300 square miles, a tract about four times as extensive as the

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district of Shahabad; the entire rainfall of this enormous catchment basin has to find an outlet by this channel and after heavy rain the river rises with incredible rapidity. The channel frequently proves unable to carry off the total flood discharge, amounting to 8,30,000 cubic feet per second, and the flood waters rush down so violently as to spill over its broad bed and cause disastrous inundations in the low-lying plains of Shahabad. These heavy floods are, however, of short duration, hardly ever lasting more than four days, after which the river rapidly sinks to its usual level.

"The Son receives no tributaries of any importance from the point where it enters the district up to Dehri, where its waters are distributed east to the Gaya and Patna districts and west to Shahabad through the great irrigation system of the Son Canals; and between Dehri and its junction with the Ganges the drainage sets away from it, so that no stream can join it north of that place. Old beds are numerous, but they are principally found on the eastern bank in the districts of Gaya and Patna. One such bed, however, runs in this district from Telkap; it is very obscurely marked, but apparently rejoins the present channel at the depression near Amiawar, a short distance south of Nasriganj. In the later years of the nineteenth century the Son shifted its course a little, and several villages, three miles north of Koelwar, were swept away, while accretions formed on the opposite bank.

"The bed of the Son consists almost entirely of sand; but in a few parts clay is found and cultivated. Nodular limestone is obtained in several places; and the trial wells sunk during the construction of the Koelwar bridge disclosed a thick stratum of that substance below the sand. Below the junction of the Koel a species of small pebbles or agates is found, many of which are ornamental, and take a good polish; most of them consist of silica, both opaque and diaphanous, of a reddish or dark green tinge. In the *Ain-i-Akbari* the Son is said to have the power of petrifying substances thrown into it and to contain many *saligram* stones.

"During the dry season there are many fords, but ferry boats generally ply for eight months in the year. The fall of the river bed below Akbarpur varies only from 1.75 to 2.80 feet a mile, but at several places above Dehri rocks and rapids effectually stop river traffic. In its lower reaches also navigation is intermittent and of little

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commercial importance. In the rainy season country boats of large tonnage occasionally proceed for a short distance upstream under favourable circumstances of wind and flood; but navigation is rendered dangerous by the extraordinary violence of the floods, and during the rest of the year is impossible for any but small boats owing to the small depth of water. The principal traffic is in bamboos and timber. The former are floated down, bound into rafts consisting of ten thousand or more lashed together—a tedious process in the dry weather, as they are constantly grounding, and the many windings of the stream render their progress extremely slow.

"The Son possesses historical interest as being identical with the Erannoboas, which is mentioned by Megasthenes as the third river in all India and inferior to none but the Indus and Ganges. Erannoboas is evidently a Hellenised form of the Sanskrit *Hiranyabahu* or golden-armed, a name formerly given to the river and apparently derived from the ruddy-coloured sand it brings down in flood. It formerly flowed far to the east and joined the Ganges near Fatuha in Patna district; and the ancient town of Pataliputra (corresponding to the modern Patna) was situated at its confluence with the Ganges. It has gradually receded further westward and made fresh channels for itself. Old river beds have been found between Bankipore and Dinapore, and Mr. Twining, who was Collector of Shahabad in 1801—1804, mentions that in his time the river broke through the eastern bank in high flood, and flowing along what was recognised as its old channel, inundated the cantonment of Dinapore. In the *Ain-i-Akbari* it is said to have joined the Ganges at Maner, and in Rennell's *Bengal Atlas of* 1772 the junction is marked at the same place. In Buchanan's time, however (1812), the Son flowed into the Ganges three miles about Maner, and it now joins that river about ten miles higher up."*

The river Son although runs dry for months is of greater economic utility to the district than the other rivers because of the Son canals. The anicut at Dehri and the canals with its headworks at Dehri are going to be reoriented. The Son Barrage scheme is already taken into hand and a description has been given in the text on Irrigation.

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 6—9.

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The Son river is still unbridged and a mighty bridge will also be soon an accomplished fact. This will be of very great advantage to the motorists and the goods traffic transplanted by carrier trucks. Son river has a Railway-*cum*-Road bridge at Koilwar at present.

The Son bed at Dehri has a large turnover of business in timber and bamboos and a much smaller turnover of similar business at Koilwar.

The Karamnasa.

The Karamnasa rises on the eastern ridge of the plateau in the Kaimur hills, whence it flows in a north-westerly direction into what was Benares State before in Uttar Pradesh. Near Darihara it becomes the boundary line with Mirzapur district (Uttar Pradesh) which it enters near Kuluha. For about 15 miles it flows through Mirzapur and then enters Shahabad forming the boundary of the district till it falls into the Ganga river near Chausa having been joined by Durgauti river.

As mentioned in the last Gazetteer (1924) the Karamnasa descends from the plateau at the Chhanpathar by a fall of three hundred feet of which the lower portion, one hundred feet high, is perpendicular. This is a very fine waterfall in Shahabad district: but the velocity and volume of water has been much lessened by the diversion of much of the water for irrigation purposes while the river is in Uttar Pradesh. It flows out to the plains through a precipitous gorge, spreading out to a considerable width in the level country, cutting a deep bed through a deep clay, very retentive of moisture. The river runs almost dry after February but boats ply on it during the rainy season.

It is a legendary river. The last *District Gazetteer* (1924) mentions :

> "This river is held by Hindus in the utmost abhorrence and is regarded by them as an accursed stream. In the *Tuzak-i-Babari* (1590 A.D.) we are informed that when Babar came to the river in his expedition against Bihar, the pious Hindus refused to pass it, and, in order to avoid its unholy waters, embarked in a boat and crossed by the Ganges. Its impurity is connected with the following legends:—Raja Trisangku, of the Solar line, married the step mother of a Brahman whom he had murdered and was purified from his sin only by bathing in water collected by a saint from all the streams in the world; this water, still polluted by his crime, now flows from the spring in which the Karamnasa rises. Another local legend accounts for

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the abhorrence of this river in a somewhat different manner. It relates how Raja Trisangku, being anxious to ascend to heaven in his human form, went to Vasistha, his *guru* or spiritual guide, and asked him to perform some religious rite by which his wish might be fulfilled. Vasistha replied that he was forbidden by the Sastras to offer such an indignity to the gods. Raja Trisangku went with the same request to Vasistha's sons, but they likewise rejected it, and, learning that he had not taken their father's refusal as final, cursed him and reduced him to the impure condition of a Chandal. In this degraded state, however, he succeeded in gaining the pity and favour of another holy man, Vishwamitra Rishi, who listened to his petition and despatched him to heaven. The gods, incensed at his insolence and impurity, cast him head foremost down again, but as he fell he cried out for help and was stopped by Vishwamitra in mid-air. Thereupon some saliva dropped from his mouth on the earth and formed the source of the Karamnasa. Several other similar legends are current, but the most probable explanation of the uncleanness of this stream in Hindu eyes is that it long formed the boundary between the orthodox region of Brahmanism, whose centre was at Benares, and the heretic country of Magadha, the home of Buddhism for many centuries. There is nothing in the composition of the water itself to account for its unholiness, but no high-caste Hindu, except those who live on its banks, will even now-a-days drink or touch it. By the latter it is used freely and without a scruple for all purposes; and they have invented a simple explanation of their disregard of the ancient prejudice of their co-religionists. The word Karamnasa is derived from the Sanskrit *Karma* (an action) and the root *nas* (to destroy), the whole word signifying the annihilation of all good deeds; but the *pandits* of its riparian villages declare that its true name was Kukarmanasa (*Ku* meaning evil) and that its stream is purifying and destructive of bad deeds. At the present time, even the strictest Hindus do not consider any ceremony of purification necessary after touching the Karamnasa because the idea is that it does not in itself defile but only washes away all previous righteousness."*

Karamnasa will probably be soon utilised for a major irrigation project. The scheme is reported to be under investigation (1964).

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 9-10.

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The Kao.

The description of this river in the last *District Gazetteer* stands good and is quoted below:—

> "The Kao or Dhoba rises on the plateau six miles south-west of Tilothu, and, after flowing through a glen in a northerly direction, forms a fine waterfall, and enters the plains at the Tarachandi pass, two miles south-east of Sasaram. At this place it bifurcates; one branch, the Kudra, turns to the west and ultimately joins the Karamnasa, while the other, which preserves the name Kao, flows to the north, and finally falls into the Ganges, near Gaighat. There is very little water in its bed during the cold and hot seasons but in the rains it is subject to floods of the most violent character. At Bichia it is crossed by the Main Western Canal, underneath which it is conveyed by means of a syphon of twenty-five arches, which has a waterway of nine hundred square feet and is a cause of much anxiety during freshets. In the hilly portion of its course the bed is rocky and full of enormous boulders washed down during heavy rains. The banks are generally high and firm, but in the plains are less elevated. The river, which is nowhere navigable, except at flood-time as far as the railway line, is the principal drainage channel of the southern and central parts of the district."*

The waters are now in good use for irrigation purpose. The Kao irrigation project has already been completed. It has cost 2.86 lakhs of rupees.

The Kudra.

The description of the Kudra river and the legend associated with it in the last *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* are quoted below:—

> "The Kudra, as already explained, is a branch of the Kao, and carry off the overflow of that river when it rises in flood. After leaving the Tarachandi pass near Sasaram, it is swollen by a number of small streams, and, flowing in a north-easterly direction, crosses the Grand Trunk Road at Khurmabad, and falls into the Durgauti at Tendwa after a course of fifty miles. In the dry season it contains very little water; but during the rains a large stream passes down it. The bed is rocky and full of enormous boulders until the river has fairly debouched into the plains, after which it

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 11.

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varies according to the character of the soil through which it passes. According to local tradition, the origin of the Kudra is as follows:—A powerful Brahman zamindar, who owned large estates near Kargahar, came down with a large following to the Tarachandi pass, and, after defeating the local levies, proceeded to excavate a new channel from the Kao river to his own domains. This channel was called the Kudra because it was excavated with *Kudaris*, and it is noticeable that an old bed of the Kudra is still to be seen passing northwards towards Kargahar. Legends of this great battle still linger among the people, who say that such a vast number of Brahmans were slain that over a maund of sacred thread was collected from their dead bodies."*

The river is now utilised for irrigation purposes.

The Durgauti.

The last *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) mentions as follows:—

"The Durgauti rises in the village of Bhakma, on the southern ridge of the Kaimur plateau, a few miles north of the Karamnasa. For about nine miles it pursues a northerly course, being joined by some unimportant hill streams, after which it rushes over a precipice three hundred feet high into the deep glen of Kadhar Khoh, where other hill torrents help to swell its volume. After passing by the stalactite caves of Gupteswar and the hill fortress of Shergarh, it enters the plains at Karamchat and makes for Jahanabad, eight miles north, on the Grand Trunk Road. Here it runs to the north-west, running parallel to the road for twenty-two miles, until it crosses it near Sawath, where it bends towards the north-east and falls into the Karamnasa, after receiving the Kudra from the east. The Durgauti drains an area on the plateau of about two hundred square miles. In the upper part of its course it has a rocky channel, with a clear and rapid stream not more than thirty feet wide; but, after it enters the plains, it is wider, and at Jahanabad it attains a breadth varying from thirty to forty yards. The river-bed in the plains is sandy, mixed here and there with nodular lime stone, which is largely quarried and used in repairing the Grand Trunk Road. It contains water all the

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 11.

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year round; and during the rains boats of forty maunds' burthen can navigate it fifty or sixty miles from its mouth."*

There is now a very fine road bridge on Durgauti river. This river has been responsible for some severe floods in the recent past. Durgauti river waters are also used largely for irrigation purposes. The Durgauti irrigation project has already been completed and the estimated cost is Rs. 32.16 lakhs of rupees.

The Shuara.

As mentioned in the *District Gazetteer* (1924):

"The principal tributaries of the Durgauti are the Shuara, Kora, Gonhua and Kudra.

"The Shuara rises near the village of Dahar, on the plateau, and falls into the Lal Kakand or Red Pool, at Makri Khoh. As it proceeds it receives a number of affluents, the principal of which are the streams of the Kandan Khoh and Jawar Khoh. It debouches on the plains six miles south of the town of Bhabhua, which it leaves about a mile on the east, finally falling into the Durgauti after a course of about twenty-five miles. Its bed is pebbly in the hills and sandy in the plains, and nodular limestone is largely quarried from it. In the rains, boats of a hundred maunds' burthen can ply up to the foot of the hills."*

The Shuara waters have been tapped by an irrigation scheme with an estimated cost of 15.50 lacs of rupees. The project has been completed.

Lakes, Tanks and Springs.

There are no natural lakes in this district. A number of tanks are scattered throughout the district. Many of them have now got filled up and are under reclamation. Some natural depressions which used to store water and attract birds like the one near Dumraon are under cultivation. In the hilly regions there are some springs which serve a great purpose in an area where water resources are scarce. The water of some of the springs get into natural reservoirs and some of them are in beauty spots and have been noticed elsewhere.

Geology.

The report on Geology in the last *District Gazetteer* remains basically correct and is quoted below. There is a separate treatment under the sub-section of "Economic Geology and Mineral Resources" giving the picture now of the exploitation of the resources particularly and there will be slight repetitions.

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 12.

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The last Gazetteer mentions:—*

"Throughout the greater part of the district the rocks are hidden by the alluvium of the Ganges, and, except for some small hillocks about ten miles north of Sasaram there are no rocks exposed north of 25° north latitude. The portion of the district situated south of this parallel, including the southern portion of the Sasaram and Bhabhua subdivisions, is mostly a plateau bounded by steep scarps. This plateau is the easternmost termination of one of the most pronounced geographical and geological features of India, the vast area constituting the Vindhyan table-land. Of the numerous stratigraphical subdivisions constituting the great Vindhyan system, only three are conspicuous in this district. They are, by order of superposition, the Kaimur sandstone, the Bijaigarh shales, and the Rohtas limestone.

"The uppermost of these subdivisions, the Kaimur sandstone, occupies the greatest superficies. It covers the greater portion of the table-land, and along its southern and south-western borders forms the upper portion of the precipitous escarpments that overlook the Son while along its northern edge it constitutes the whole height of the cliffs down to their base where they meet the Ganges alluvium. The Kaimur sandstone constitutes an excellent building material, and has been largely quarried at Karaundia and Dhaudhanr near Sasaram, whence it has been conveyed to Dehri to be utilised in the works connected with the Son Canals. There are also quarries of a very evenly-bedded rock at Pateswar, a detached hill close to the northern escarpment of the table-land, 8 miles west of Chainpur.

"The Bijaigarh shales and Rohtas limestone form the under-cliff facing the Son along the southern and south-eastern edges of the Kaimur outcrop, and are also seen, further north, in the deep river gorges like those of the Durgauti, where they cut through the anticlinal axes of the shallow corrugations which, striking a little north of east, help to diversify the surface of this eastern termination of the great Kaimur plateau. The Rohtas limestone, whose aggregate thickness is about five feet, is a very fine-grained, evenly-bedded rock largely burnt for lime; and some of the beds can be used as lithographic stone. It is in this limestone that the sacred Gupteswar caves of the Durgauti valley

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) pages 12—14.

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are found. The Bijaigarh shales, about 150 feet thick, are intensely brittle and splintery, and are frequently so black in colour as to be easily mistaken for coal. They are often impregnated with iron pyrites and have been used to a small extent to manufacture sulphate of iron. In the Durgauti valley and other northern inliers, as also south-east of Khadar, the Bijaigarh shales rest directly upon the Rohtas limestone, but along the southern scarp there intervene a subsidiary sandstone and shale known as the Lower Kaimur sandstone and Rohtas shale. Sometimes an additional thin band of limestone is intercalated between the Rohtas shale and Lower Kaimur sandstone.

"South-west of Rohtasgarh, in the low ground intervening between the foot of the scarp and the bank of the Son, some of the Vindhyan subdivisions underlying the Rohtas limestone are seen for a short distance. The most interesting are some ancient volcanic beds remarkable for their porcellanic texture. The isolated low hills north of Sasaram consist of a very coarse quartzose and felspathic sandstone, containing abundant rounded pebbles of a red felspathic rock and quartz. Being surrounded on all sides by alluvium, their relations to the other rocks cannot be clearly made out; they may be the basement beds of the Vindhyan formation, or else connected with the Kaimur sandstone."*

Economic Geology and Mineral Resources.

Bihar is the richest province in India as far as occurrences of diverse minerals and their monetary value are concerned. Shahabad district holds the same position in the case of limestone in the Province and the new find of extensive Iron Pyrite. The geology of the district is very simple. We get, besides the alluvium of Gangetic plain and Sone Valley, rocks of Vindhyan age, confined to a smaller area in the extreme south-western portion of the district, between Sasaram and Sone river, forming the eastern end of the Kaimur plateau. These Vindhyan rocks consist of sandstone, quartzites, limestones, dolomitic limestones and shales. The rocks are generally horizontal, except for some folding affecting limestones

* The account of the geology of the district has been contributed by Mr. E. Vredenburg, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Further details will be found in "The Vindhyan Series" by F. R. Mallet (Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. VII, part I) and "The Volcanic Rocks of the Lower Vindhyan Series, by Mr. E. Vredenburg (Memoirs, Vol. XXXI, Part I).

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and crop out as precipitous scarps around the edge of Kaimu plateau. The following is the sequence of the Vindhyan rocks o the district with average thicknesses:—

Kaimur series—Upper Kaimur Sandstones 600 feet, top n seen; Bijaigarh Shales and quartzites 200 feet; Low Kaimur sandstones 150 feet.

Semri series—Rohtas Limestone 500 feet. Base observe Kheinjua stage—Thickness not known. Porcellan stage?

There is a relation between mineral deposits of an area wit its geology and as such the Vindhyan system of the district expected to contain the following minerals of economic importanc viz., Limestone, Sandstone, Shale, Glass-sand and Iron Pyrit Minerals of lesser importance are Dolomite, mineral pigment Ammonium Sulphate, Saltpetre and Sodium salts.

An outline of the occurrences of different minerals is give below:—

(1) *Abrasives.*—There are no other abrasives available in th district except some friable sandstones of Vindhyan age along th Son valley, west of Dehri-on-Sone and south of latitude 24°50′ whic could be easily crushed and used for cutting, polishing an varnishing.

Sandstones of fine grain, even texture for use as Grindstone sharpening hones and mill stones may be obtained from Vindhya sandstones of the district.

Quartzites of fine grained texture are also available for use millstones and sharpening hones in the Vindhya.

Porcelain which is an extremely fine-grained siliceous ro is ideal for use as hones as sharpening stone. So far no detail search has been made for above type of useful stone in the distri

(2) *Alkali Salts.*—The Alkali salts include Potassium Nitra and Saltpetre, Sodium carbonate and Sodium Sulphate. Only small quantity of saltpetre is produced in Shahabad district.

(3) *Building Materials.*—Shahabad district is fortunate in havi varieties of building materials, viz., alluvial clays, sands, grav sandstone, quartzites and limestones for lime and cem manufacture—

(a) *Building clays.*—These are alluvial deposits widely dist buted in the district utilised for manufacture of bric and tiles.

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(*b*) *Building stones.*—Excellent fine-grained sandstones are available in the Vindhyan rocks of the Kaimur hills in the district. These provide the best building stones in the province. They occur in massive beds permitting extraction of large blocks. Their colour is generally pale red to grey, some are banded or mottled. These sandstones have been extensively used in the buildings of Rohtas Fort and other buildings in Sasaram. There is little use made these days from the small quarries at Karwandia, Tarachandi and Barhaibagh. This building stone industry has diminished largely due to present day trend for stream-lined R. C. C. structures.

The sand used for the construction of buildings is obtained from the different rivers flowing through the district. The two most important sand-*ghats* in the district are at Koilwar and at Kudra.

(4) *Limestones.*—This is one of the most useful raw materials and mainly used for manufacture of lime and cement. The earliest quarrying for limestone was done in the year 1847 in Vindhyan limestones near Rohtasgarh. Since those days lime burning industry has greatly increased in the district. Main centres for lime are Banjari and Dehri-on-Sone where a number of lime-kilns exist and meet the demand of the province and to some extent of West Bengal. Besides there are number of factories producing Portland Cement at Dalmianagar, Kalayanpur and Japla (in Palamau district using Shahabad limestone).

All the above required limestone comes from the Rohtas stage of lower Vindhya of the district. These limestones crop out along the left bank of the Sone river in the lower slopes of the Kaimur scarp and the length of the outcrop is about 45 miles, neglecting the embankments in the scarp. The full sequence of the limestone is not exposed but good exposures are seen in Chotia Pahar in Pipardih Mahal where a thickness of about 700′ is exposed. This area is in the basal portion and exposes a thick bedded limestone of good quality having a thickness of about 60′ and is topped by 10′ of nodular limestone. Above this there is about 180′ of thin bedded shales and then a 30′ thick limestone. This 30′ limestone extends eastwards and is seen at the base of the hill slopes at Chunhatta (24°36′ : 83°52′), Baulia (24°36′ : 83°55′), Banjari (24°41′ : 83°59′) and Murli Hills. On account of gentle northward dip of the Vindhyan rocks, the Rohtas limestone becomes progressively overlapped and drowned by Alluvium. Limestone of top portion of Rohtas stage also occurs in patches at Dumarkhar and Kauriari. On account of variable dips and the disturbance of true

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dips by surface creep, it is not easy to determine the depth range at which the best limestones for the manufacture of cement occur below the lower Kaimur sandstone.

For cement manufacture there are large reserves of limestone available in Chunhatta quarries. The reserves of limestone in Murli Hills and Kauriari are very limited and fast depleting. But there are large reserves of good limestone in the localities named Dabua, Jatahara, Chetia Pahar and Gatiahi and sufficient to meet all the requirements of cement industry of the district. Effort should be made to develop new limestone finds in Pipardih Mahal and the vicinity. This is now being done.

(5) *Mineral Pigments.*—Natural mineral pigments expected to occur in the district are (*i*) Red ochre consisting of a clay base with red ferric oxide and (*ii*) Red oxide which is soft ferric oxide with little or no clay base.

In the district some ochre is reported to occur on the Kaimur plateau at Madda (24°38′ : 83°30′) and Chathans (24°38′ : 83°40′). Such deposits require further investigation.

(6) *Refractory minerals.*—The only refractory mineral reported in the district is dolomite. True dolomite should contain equal molecular proportion of 45.65% Mg CO_3 and 54.35% Ca CO_3 but usually the proportion of Ca CO_3 is greater. In the Rohtas stage of Shahabad district a hard dolomitic limestone is reported to occur near Banjari and also at Kauriari. The thickness of this dolomitic bank is about 3′ and it contains about 35% Mg CO_3 and can be used as a refractory material in the form of bricks or as a plaster in basic open-hearth furnaces and in Bessemer converters. These dolomitic occurrences require investigation for their available reserves and their utilisation as refractory.

(7) *Glass-making materials.*—The principal constituents used in the manufacture of glass are (*i*) Silica, (*ii*) Soda Ash or Salt Cake, (*iii*) Limestone, (*iv*) Borax, (*v*) Manganese dioxide and other decolorizers and colouring agents.

Silica which is the main constituent should be free from other impurities specially iron oxide which should not exceed 0.02% for colourless glass. Sand grains also should average 0.4 mm in diameter.

Some of the Vindhyan standstones are a possible source of glass sand. The top stage of the upper Kaimur sandstones has some white quartzites, which form the top of Kaimur plateau in Shahabad district. It is also considered that part of the Lower Kaimur sandstone along the Sone valley west of Dehri-on-Sone and south of

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latitude 24°50′ is also a potential glass sand rock. This sandstone, over quite a wide area, is white in colour and has been extensively desilicated, thus rendering it friable so that it is easily crushed. The rock is even grained and occurs just above the Rohtas limestone. These require proper investigation in order to ascertain its suitability for glass-making. If good extensive suitable sandstones are located, there should be a good scope for starting glass industry in the district.

(8) *Sulphur.*—Sulphur occurs in the district in the form of Iron Pyrites. Much work has been done by the Geological Survey of India and the deposits have offered hopes of commercial success.

Iron Pyrite occurs in black carbonaceous Bijaigarh shales of Kaimur series, within about 30 feet from the base of upper Kaimur sandstones. These shales occur half way up the scarp slopes of the Kaimur plateau on the left bank of Son river east of longitude 84°0′ and south of latitude 24°50′. Usually pyrite occurs as small scattered crystals but at places the concentration is heavier.

The best seam of Pyrite occurs by a tributary of the Amjhor, three miles from Banjari at the position 24°43′ 15″ : 83°58′ 45″. The thickness here is about 2 feet 6 inches and it occurs about 20 feet below the top of the black shales and has been exposed for 120 feet along the outcrop and about 115 feet into the hill. A gallery driven here up to a distance of 400 feet has passed through pyrite band. The seam is practically horizontal with perhaps a slight inclination to west. The Sulphur content is about 35%.

Besides the above pyrite band is also seen at Kasisya Khoh (24°41′ : 83°53′) about 8 miles from Rohtas Railway station having thickness of 2 feet. Another exposure is seen at Yogyaman Khoh but the thickness here is only 4 to 6 inches. The third outcrop is in Barushals about 2 feet thick. There are further traces in far removed localities, namely Mahadeo Khoh. Indications of the Pyrites are given by a porous red cindery exudation product or a dense growth of white feathery crystals of ferrous sulphate. Such indications are usually to be found near nalas and below waterfalls at the foot of the Kaimur scarp.

There are good reasons to believe that the Iron pyrite occurs extensively in the Shahabad district and it is desirable that the pyrite occurrences are properly prospected and opened up to ascertain if there are sufficient reserves for starting and maintaining an industry for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. This work has now been taken up with Amjhor as the centre.

The annual income from mines and minerals in the district of Shahabad is to the tune of rupees ten lakhs, and about eighty per cent of this amount comes from the limestone quarries.

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LIST OF SOME IMPORTANT QUARRIES AND MINES EXISTING IN DISTRICT SHAHABAD.*

Government Khas Mahal Zamindari.

Name of quarries.	Area in acres.	Name of the lessee.
1. Bhangia Gurisoti Quarry.	64.08	M/s. Sone Valley Portland Coy., Limited.
2. Rohtas Fort Block II (Kamal Khairwa).	65.00	Ditto.
3. Rohtas Fort Block I	139.94	Ditto.
4. Lower Bharuhi	127.67	Mr. J. K. Patel.
5. Upper Bharuhi	37.00	M/s. New Limestone Comp.
TOTAL	433.69	

In Banskatti Mahal.

1. Banjari Quarry	31.04	M/s. Dehri Lime Company.
2. Bajidpur Quarry	30.12	B. Sukhuram Singh.
3. Kalyanpore Quarry	101.12	M/s. Kalyanpur Lime and Cement Work, Ltd.
4. Banjari Quarry	47.59	Ditto.
5. Labura Quarry	76.93	Ditto.
6. Kasiawan Quarry	39.48	B. Sukhuram Singh.
7. Basarhi Quarry	14.50	Mr. Mohamed Ali.
8. Kauriari	500.00	M/s. Dalmia Jain & Co., Ltd.
TOTAL	840.78	

In Banskatti Mahal worked by the State, i.e., landlords.

1. Upper Murli Hill Quarries.	137.0	By the State through the Agent.
2. Lower Murli Hill Quarries.	82.76	Ditto.
TOTAL	219.76	

* Supplied by the office of the District Magistrate. There is no Khas Mahal now. The list came sometime back and there may have been changes in the names of the lessees (P. C. R. C.).

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In estates vested into Government under L. R. Act.

(a) *Sonepura Estate.*

Name of quarries.	Area in	Name of the lessee.
(*i*) Fajdhar Quarry	75.00 acres	M/s. Rohtas Quarries, Ltd.
(*ii*)* Bharwa villages, etc.	4 sq. miles	M/s. Dalmia Jain & Co., Ltd.
(*iii*) Ulli Banahi etc.	4 sq. miles	Ditto.
(*iv*) Chunhatta Quarries.	663.00 acres	M/s. Sone Valley Portland Cement Co., Ltd.
(*v*) Mahadeo Khoh Quarries.	75.08 acres	Ditto.
(*vi*) New area	5,306.00 acres	Ditto.
(*vii*) Mahiaon	..	Sri B. K. Dutta.
TOTAL	8 sq. miles and 6,119.08 acres.	

(b) *Dumraon Estate.*

(1) Dumarkhar Quarries.	19 sq. miles.	M/s. Rohtas Industries, Ltd.
TOTAL	19 sq. miles.	

In private estates.

1. Dumarkhar Quarries.	1½ sq. miles	M/s. Rohtas Industries, Ltd.
2. Rampur Quarries	500 acres	M/s. R. P. Sinha & Sons Co., Ltd.
TOTAL	1½ sq. miles and 500 acres.	

In private estates worked by landlord himself.

1. Kuchwar Quarries.	118.06 acres limestone.
2. Amjhor mines	2.26 acres iron pyrites.

* No landlords now (P. C. R. C.).

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BOTANY.

The *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) mentions:—

"The alluvial and highly-cultivated country which forms the greater portion of the district presents in its botanical features a great contrast to the wild hilly tracts to the South. In the former sugarcane, wheat, rice and a great variety of other food-crops are extensively grown; the area under cultivation is bare or dotted over with clumps of bamboos and mango orchards; while the villages are frequently surrounded by groves of palmyra (*borassus flabelliformis*) and date-palm (*phœnix sylvestris*). Numerous more isolated examples of *tamarindus, odina, sapindus* and *moringa* also occur, associated with which one frequently finds in village shrubberies, *glycosmis, clerodendron, solanum, jatropha, trema, streblus* and similar semi-spontaneous and more or less useful species. In the rice fields which cover the low-lying lands near the Ganges, the usual weeds of such localities are found, such as *ammannia, utricularia, hygrophila* and *sesbania*. Further from the river a dry scrub jungle is sometimes met with, of which the principal species are euphorbiaceous shrubs, *butea* and other leguminous trees, and various examples of *ficus, schleichera, wendlandia and gmelina*. The grasses clothing the drier parts are generally of a coarse character, such as *andropogon contortus, aciculatus annulatus, foveolatus* and *pertusus, aristida adscenscionis, tragus racemosus iseilema laxum*, various *anthætriea*, and *sabai* grass (*ischoemum angustifolium*). Throughout the alluvial country which stretches to the foot of the hills the *pipal* (*ficus religiosa*) and banyan (*ficus indica*) are common; the other principal trees growing in this area are the *bel* (*aegle marmelos*), *nim* (*melia azadirachta*), *siris* (*mimosa sirissa*), and jack fruit tree (*artocarpus integrifolia*).

"In the Kaimur hills, which with their outlying spurs occupy the southern portion of the district, a different class of vegetation exists. Though now to a great extent denuded of their best timber, they are still largely covered with forest growth, while their slopes are densely clothed with jungle. On the plateau there is long grass, chiefly spear-grass, *kus* (*poa cymosuroides*), the *khaskhas* (*andropogon muricatus*), trees of *diospyros* and *terminalia*, and here and there the *Boswellia*; in places the curious white-barked *sterculia fætida* spreads over the precipitous cliffs which form

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its outer face; and vast stretches of bamboo cover the debris at its base. The forest consists for the most part of a mixed growth of stunted trees of no great height or girth, and though there are patches of *sal* (*shorea robusta*), the timber is poor and scarcely worth exporting. Among other important trees found in this area may be mentioned the *amaltas* (*cassia fistula*), the red cotton tree (*bombax malabaricum*), the *hara* (*terminalia chebula*), the astringent fruit of which forms the Indian or black myrobalan, and the *tend* (*diospyros melanoxylon*) yielding the abony of local commerce. The plateau is also rich in various jungle products from many of which the aboriginal inhabitants obtain a livelihood; from the *khair* (*acacia catechu*) cutch is prepared; lac is obtained from the *palas* (*butea frondosa*); *tasar* silkworms feed on the *asan* tree (*terminalia tomentosa*); the long coarse *sabai* grass is made into a strong twine; and the *kus* grass produces a fragrant oil. Perhaps, however, the most useful of all the trees which clothe the hills and the undulating slopes at their base is the *mahua* (*bassia latifolia*), which yields food, wine, oil and timber, and affords the denizens of the jungle a ready means of subsistence in times of dearth. From the flowers the common country spirit is distilled, and whether fresh or dried they furnish the poorer classes with wholesome food; from the fruit is pressed an oil largely used for the adulteration of *ghi;* and the tough timber is used for the naves of cart wheels."*

This picture of botany of the district continues substantially to be the same. The most noticeable change is in the decline of large number of mango orchards which have fallen to the axe. Before the legislation of the abolition of Zamindari was passed many zamindars sold their mango groves and the groves were cut down. There has also been a fairly large exploitation of the bamboos on the Kaimur hills. There has, however, not been much exploitation of the grasses for the manufacture of paper. With the provision of network of forest roads in the Kaimur plateau, it is likely that there will be more exploitation of the grasses for the manufacture of paper. There has not yet been much economic use of *Khas* grass. The Adhaura plateau offers excellent pasturage for the cattle for months at stretch. The economic use of some of the trees has been mentioned in the section on 'Forests'. Some of the main species which could be more utilised economically are—*Diospyros melanoxylon* (*kend*), *Boswellis serata* (*salai*), *Buchanania lonzon* (*Piyar*), *Anogeissm latifolia* (*dhau*), *Madhuka latifolia* (*mahua*), *Terminalia*

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 14—16.

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tomentosa (*asan*), *Terminalia chebula* (*harra*), *Terminalia belerica* (*bahara*), *Acacia catechu* (*khair*), *Emblica officinale* (*aura*), *Lagerstoroemia parviflora* (*sidha*), *Halarrhena antidysenterica Koraiya*), etc. *Diospyros melanoxylon* (*kend*) has already found good market and is being utilised economically. In the year 1964-65 it has fetched a revenue of Rs. 2,11,600.00.

It will be remembered that the Jagdishpur area right from Bihea was once a thick forest and this was cleared almost a century back. Now most of the forests are in the Kaimur Hill range. Some patches of forest are found in Sasaram revenue thana in the south-eastern corner of the district between the river Sone and the eastern slope of the plateau. The separate section on 'Forests' may be seen for details. Afforestation has been taken up to replenish the forest.

FORESTS.

The first scientific examination of the forests was made in 1872 when an officer of the Forest Department visited the Rehal plateau. He did not come across a tree which might yield a 20′ beam. He reported that there was an absence of large trees but young saplings were plentiful which if protected might yield the required timber. Indiscriminate felling continued right for nearly a century. His visit bore fruit in declaring about 20 square miles of forests, as protected forest in 1896. Another 145 square miles of forests were declared protected forests in 1909. These forests remained under the charge of a Deputy Collector till 1951 with the result that unsystematic felling could not be controlled owing to his being a non-technical man. These forests were entrusted to the charge of the Forest Department in 1952 and subsequently all the privately-owned forests were declared as protected forests. A Forest Division was started in 1954 with headquarters at Sasaram. The total area of the Division is 689.95 square miles. The total area of the district comes to 4,392 square miles. The forest, therefore, comprises nearly an area of 15.66 per cent of the district. These are located in the two subdivisions of Bhabua and Sasaram.

The Kaimur hills which have most of the forests form the eastern limit of the Vindhyan Range. The Vindhyan rocks, constituting the great sedimentary series, are even geologically speaking very old. No definite fossils have been found in the district of Shahabad though coaly matter found in the carbonaceous shale, indicates existence of vegetative matter at the time during which the Vindhyas were laid down. The age of these rocks as told by the radio-active minerals in igneous rocks intruded into equivalent systems in other part of the world may be of the order of 600 million years.

Before the creation of this Forest Division unsystematic and indiscriminate fellings were the order of the day. The Forests are completely ruined and *sal* is now seen confined to Rehal plateau and in patches at other places. Inferior miscellaneous species like

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salai, kend, sidha, etc., are seen scattered about. Bamboos are spread over an area of 57 square miles but the clumps are pitiably congested or over-exploited. The damage had been done by the graziers who lop the tops of the clumps to feed their cattle. This system is still prevalent and Government is trying its best to put a stop to this ruinous habit of the grazier.

Afforestation over the blank area of the 689.95 square miles of the forest wealth of this district is the main problem, which the Forest Department is at present facing. In this direction, commendable progress has been achieved by afforesting 3,062 acres with plants of bamboo and *sisoo* species. One Afforestation Range with an annual target of planting 600 acres is functioning under the charge of Shahabad Division. Scientific working of the forests has already been introduced with the introduction of the first working plan for Shahabad Division, from the year 1962-63 to 1971-72. The right-holders are now being given forest produce for their *bona fide* domestic requirements according to their rights recognised in *Fardewaj* from annual right-holders' coupes.

The bamboo-bearing forests have now begun to show much improvement due to introduction of their scientific exploitation since 1954 and in course of time, this is going to be a major source of forest revenue from this division.

There are four forest rest houses in this division, three are on Kaimur plateau and one on the plain at Chutia. One of the three rest houses, on the plateau, viz., at Karkatgarh is on the bank of the Karamnasa and commands a panoramic view of the river and the hill. There is a magnificent waterfall on Karamnasa river nearby and crocodiles are often seen in the river down below. It is a great place for the *shikaris* and tourists. The other rest house is at Rehal plateau. It will help tourists to reach Rohtas fort easily since one can drive down on a jeep up to Singh Gate easily and from there the fort is a four-mile walk of plain ground. Forest Department is contemplating to construct a forest road from this rest house to Rohtas fort.

The third rest house is at Dhobhar near "Dhuwan-Kund" and is hardly six miles from Tarachandi. From this rest house, tourists can enjoy a visit to "Dhuwan-Kund", an another waterfall on the plateau, which becomes a place of great attraction by the tourists and visitors during rains.

Since the creation of this division a number of forest roads have been constructed. The present length of forest-roads in this division is 412 kilometres.

The only forest in the district is on the Kaimur hills and on their slopes, on either sides towards south. The conservation of the trees in these areas was not systematically undertaken for one reason or the other in the past though this aspect of the question was examined between 1872 to 1879. In 1876 a portion of Khasmahal

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forest in Banskatti Mahal of Rohtas hill area was proclaimed to b protected forest. This area has been managed by one traine Forester and eight Forest Guards of the Khasmahal Department o Government. There has been no systematic plantation of timbe in this area either so far.

Consequent upon the abolition of the *zamindaris* after the implementation of the Land Reforms Act, a big tract of 21 square miles of the forest area has vested in the State. This tract contain some good patches of *Sal* forest and several trees more than 50′ t 60′ high. *Sal* timber from the vested forest of Bhabua subdivisio is mostly extracted for being used as beams for house buildin purposes in Bhabua subdivision. Such beams are also transporte to Varanasi where they command a good market.

In Rohtas area bamboo shrubs are thick and after the openin of the Paper Mills at Dalmianagar extraction of these bamboos fo making paper pulp is on an appreciable scale.

The plateau is predominantly inhabited by aboriginals, locall called *Dhangar* and *Bhuiyan*. The population in the foot hills an the adjoining area is heterogenous in character. But their requir ments are generally identical. Agriculture and cattle-rearing ar the two main occupations in the locality. A few heads of catt and some sheep and goat are kept by all the well-to-do families o the plateau and below. Besides these there are a number of pr fessional graziers who take herds of buffaloes as also sheep and goa on the plateau for grazing. The houses in the locality are generall constructed of mud and sundried bricks with thatched or tiled roof Apart from agriculture and animal husbandry stone-cutting for us as bricks, and making of tiles from shale are the other loca industries.

On the whole, the wants of the population are few and simple The main requirements are grasses and leaves for cattle fodder, fuel poles, small timber, bamboo and thatch for house construction and some small timber for agricultural and domestic implements. There is a fairly keen demand for bamboos amongst basket-makers. The demand for big size timber on the plateau or in the vicinity is not very great as *pucca* buildings are rarely constructed in the locality.

In the north and the west of the tract, however, there are vast thickly populated areas, without any forests worth the name and there is keen demand for bamboo and timber in these areas. Apart from local market, almost everything is saleable at Varanasi.

A toll is realised for grazing cattle in the forest, cutting *sabai* grass, collecting *Kendu* leaves for preparing *biris*, besides extraction of timber. No toll is realised for the collection of honey, *mahua* flowers and *chiranji*. Some catechu is also prepared in this forest by boiling a portion of *Khair* plants.

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The management of the vested forest has been handed over to the Forest Department only very recently. It is hoped that in the next 25 years the forests will be developed on scientific lines and this region will also compare favourably with dense forest of Palamau district on the other bank of the river Son. By and by it is hoped the entire forest region will come within the protected zone after examination of the possibility of its development by the Forest Department.

Kaimur hill forest is noted for Royal Bengal Tigers. Jawar Khoh at a distance of 15 miles from Bhabua has been considered by the *shikaris* of Shahabad district and eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh to be sanctuary for big game shooting. Royal Bengal Tigers are also found in Rohtas and Pipardih areas of this hill. Leopards, hyena, wolf and bears are also found in a large number. Herds of deer, and *nilgai* (blue bulls) and *ghorparas* move in the *Kash* zone area of the *diara* both on the banks of the rivers Ganga and Son. *Nilgais* cause considerable damage to the crop grown in the fields but due to the religious sentiment attached by the Hindus they do not kill these animals and the non-Hindus are doing the same.

In the beds of the rivers, geese and other tame birds flock in abundance generally in paddy harvest season or in the winter and they provide good sports to the *shikaris* in the district.

Importance of forestry in the economy of the district.

The forests of this division have an important influence on the economy of the district, inasmuch as, they have been responsible for feeding various industries, both large and small scales, besides meeting the requirements of the local people and providing for many of them their sources of livelihood.

Bamboo is the most important produce. At present about 2,169 tons of bamboos are supplied to M/s. Rohtas Industries at Dehri-on-Sone for manufacture of paper pulp. Besides 914 tons are being supplied to the local people for the house-building purposes. A small-scale industry of manufacturing baskets is developing gradually in Sasaram subdivision. The toy industry is fed with supply of toy-making wood such as that of Koryadanda (*Holorrhena antidysenterica*).

The requirement of timber (small poles), firewood and agricultural implements of the inhabitants of hundreds of right holding villages is met from these forests, free of cost, while the non-right-holders get the supply on reasonable cost, fixed by the Forest Department from time to time. Poor people have the privileges of collecting and selling dry firewood free of cost. Charcoal is manufactured in sufficiently large quantity, which enables to sell the same to U. P., after meeting local requirements.

A small-scale tanning industry is developing in the localities of Adhaura and Chanari. Fruits of *harra* and barks of *asan* and

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panjan are being used in tanning. *Koraiya* (*Holorrhena anti senterica*) is found in large quantity and a few centres for toy-maki are developing in the forest areas. At present the bulk goes to t Varanasi market as local consumption is still negligible. Unclaim hides and skins are annually settled with local Harijans eliminatir competition from contractors which is considerably assisting develo ment of this community. *Sabai* grass is widely used for makin ropes and strings for local use. Out of *salai* (*Boswellis serrata*) woo people manufacture wooden utensils for domestic use. Fruits o *mahua, kend* and *piar* constitute a considerable proportion of th food of the local people, specially on the plateau. Honey is allowe to be collected free by the local people at present. The forest are of the plateau afford grazing to thousands of cattle of the plain below, in addition to the cattle belonging to the inhabitants of th plateau. When all the fields have been cultivated in the plains an there is no grazing ground left, herds of cattle go to the platea every year and are allowed grazing in the forest areas on nomina charge realise by the Forest Department.

The production of these forests had been constantly increasin year after year since the creation of this division. In 1962-63 th following quantity of timber, firewood and bamboos was extracte from these forests:—

Agency of extraction.	Timber in cft.	Firewood in cft.	Bamboos in nos.
1. Purchasers	49,325	6,16,400	26,12,587
2. Right-holders	7,785	34,800	2,92,596
3. Government Agency	1,222	900	4,744
TOTAL	58,332	6,52,100	29,09,927

Besides bamboos, *kendu* leaves are the most important amon the forest produce, which yielded a revenue of Rs. 2,11,600.00 from auction during 1963-64. Other minor forest produce ar fodder grass, *sabai* grass, *bharuhi* grass, hides and skins, myrobalans *Koryadanda* barks and leaves gum, thatch grass and palm and dates which collectively added Rs. 12,126.00 only to the public exchequer.

Measures to secure scientific exploitation and development.

The Shahabad Forest Division created in the year 1954 and now a first working plan for the whole of the division for the period from 1962-63 to 1971—73 has already been prepared and has come under operation since 1963-64. The villagers are being persuaded to take their *bona fide* domestic requirements in a systematic manner. The bamboo clumps are also being attended to and in course of time this is going to be a major source of forest revenue from this division.

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As regards development works, the most important and significant achievement is the construction of 412 kilometres of new forest roads during the last ten years. A good number of villages and a vast forest area on the plateau have become accessible through these roads. Prior to this, the plateau was practically inaccessible, the only means of approach was the foot-paths over precipitous slopes and escarpments.

Forest Belts.

The forests of this district are located in the two Civil sub-divisions of Sasaram and Bhabua. The bulk of the area is situated on the plateau which is a part of the Kaimur plateau of the Vindhyan Ranges.

Condition of the Forest.

The forest is thin and poor perhaps due to shifting cultivation resorted to by the Adibasis in the older days. Miscellaneous species abound in these areas while *sal* is limited to small villages locally known as *khoh* and certain small patches on the plateau by the sides of perennial *nalas*.

Hardwickia binata used to grow on the southern slopes of the hills facing Son, but at present only a few are seen in about 3 to 4 square miles. These are all badly pollarded and useless.

Bamboos (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) are found over an area of 57 square miles mostly in badly congested form due to unsystematic and indiscriminate exploitation in the past. However, some of the bamboo bearing forests have responded very well to the scientific exploitation after 1954, and it can now be favourably compared with the good bamboo forests of Palamau district.

FAUNA.

The *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) mentions:—

"The district formerly abounded in wild animals and game-birds. but with the extension of irrigation caused by the introduction of canals they have had to give way before the advance of the cultivator, and are now only met with in the more remote parts and in diminishing numbers. With the exception of *hyaenas*, black buck, wild pig and *nilgai* (*boselaphus tragocamelus*), large game is practically confined to the Kaimur hills and the gorges which pierce the plateau in all directions. In this area tigers, though not common, are occasionally met with; bears, leopards and riverine cats are numerous; while the *koa* or wild dog, though comparatively rare, is still sometimes seen in the wilder recesses of the plateau. There are several varieties of deer; the *sambar* (*cervus unicolor*) chiefly frequents the gorges of the table-land; spotted deer and black buck are met with in the plains, the former principally

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in the plains adjacent to the hills and the latter large herds on the open country in the central zon of the district; and the hog deer (*cervus axis*) is foun in the jungle growth on the hills and in the glen which fringe the plateau. The habitat of the *nilga* is the table-land and the alluvial tract bordering on the Ganges.* Wild pigs abound on the table-land, in the *diaras* of the Ganges and the Son, and generally throughout the district. They are particularly common in the central plain, and of late years the have been hunted with considerable success in the country between Bikramganj and Dinara. Other animals include the *hyena,* found principally on the plateau and its slopes, and the jackal, fox and hare which are common throughtout the district."†

It may be mentioned that the population of wild life had considerably declined owing to large scale shooting. But since the last few years owing to the high prices of lethal weapons and bullet there is very little of organised shikar and wild life is again prospering. There are now quite a good number of Royal Benga tigers and panthers among the Carnivora. The number of blac bear, boar, sambar and blue bull also appears to have gone up. It i rather unfortunate that there has been a great decline in the numbe of spotted deer and *Chinkara* (Indian Gazell), and wild dogs an riverine cats owing to a rather indiscriminate shooting in the past Recently game laws have been tightened up and the following act are prohibited:—

(*a*) Poisoning of carcasses of animals.

(*b*) Spearing and running deer with dogs.

(*c*) Watching in the neighbourhood of water or salt lakes between sunset and sunrise to shoot animals other than Carnivora resorting to such places.

(*d*) The setting of traps except with the written permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.

(*e*) Hunting, chasing and shooting and fishing except by authorised persons or permit holders.

Indiscriminate shooting has been stopped. The entire plateau has been notified as a game sanctuary in 1960 where all shootings are strictly prohibited for preservation of wild life.

The fish-eating crocodile is found in the larger rivers, and the common crocodile is frequently seen. A peculiar kind of crocodile shooting which is quite uncommon in other areas has been in vogue at the anicut area of Dehri. Fish-eating crocodiles usually come in

* Now called Ganga.

† *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* by J. F. W. James, 1924, page 16.

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the night on the other side of the anicut with the hope that some fish will escape although the anicut gates are shut. *Shikaries* on boat go over the water by the side of the anicut and with the help of strong petromax lights dazzle the crocodiles and shoot them. This type of bagging crocodiles which has little sport in it has also led to a decline in the number of crocodiles in that area.

Reptiles.

Squirrels (*Ratufa, Funambulus*) are pleasant animals. The fish-eating crocodile is in large river (Son). Crocodiles frequently attack human beings. During heavy rains common mud tortoises are to be seen in marshes. In muddy rice or wheat held another type Testudo elegans burrow and children usually prey upon them. Gavialis and Crocodilus palustris live in rivers. Calotus Versicolor Varanus spp. are common lizards. Inguana has almost disappeared. Snakes are also frequent. Non-poisonous colobrids can be seen along with occasional Naja Tripudians. Most common amphibian is Rana tigrina along with toads which produce a melodious music during rainy season.

Mortality.

Human kills by wild animals is almost nil. Some rare cases occur in the hills. There are a few deaths by snake biting, where they are locally attended by village Ojhas and charmers. It is just the other way that the mortality rate of wild animals should be checked by taking efficient steps.

Avi-fauna.

This district is rich in the variety of its bird-population on account of its geo-physical character; the northern half is alluvium and riparian and about eight hundred square miles of rock and jungles in the south. This area is the north-eastern extremity of the Kaimur plateau. It becomes the meeting ground of the birds of the hills and of the plains. It also becomes the eastern frontier line of birds which come to India from beyond the Hindukush and the Karakorams in winter and spread out over the plains of Northern India. Very few of these pass beyond the district further east. For birds of the *anseridae* family that enter India through the Nepal passes of the Himalayan range*, the Ganga, the Son, the Koel, the Karamnasa and the Durgauti rivers offer welcome halting places in their passage south and west while many choose to remain and pass their winter here. The migration routes of many important birds have not been studied in India. The Flamingoes, for example, with which have been identified with the "*Rajhans*" of Kalidasa (by Dr. S. C. Law as well as Jerdon) which pass over India for their winter resorts undoubtedly pass over the plains of India. Those that enter India through the eastern gaps of the Himalayas across Bhutan and extreme north-east fly over the Bay of Bengal to

* An account of the *District of Shahabad by Francis Buchanan*, 1812-13.

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Rameshwaram and South Africa. But those come through the Nep passes are expected to hop over the western borders of Biha specially those whose destination is Madras and the Runn of Cutc Shahabad is also the northern limit of local migrants from th Deccan that move north in their seasonal shiftings.

Post-independence Planning and Development scheme involving deforestation and damming of rivers have had marke effect on the habitat of birds. The Rihand Dam to the south-wes of Shahabad has regulated the flow of water into the Son with th result that many species of aquatic game birds do not find it a inviting as before. The new Sone Barrage at Indrapuri near Deh will have the same effect. Unless a detailed bird-survey is carrie out, it is difficult to estimate on individual observation, the exte of displacement in bird-population. The common storks (*Janghil* which used to set up their nest-colonies in Arrah and around, (an also Patna and Gaya) have been driven out of their favourite breed ing places, a definite loss to agricultural economy. The storks devou locusts and other insects in large numbers when these pests invad any locality and the thinning away of their number would large frustrate agricultural planning.

The resident and migrant birds of the district are liste below:—

The Jungle and the House Crow (*Corvus macrorphync* and *C. splendens*); the Tree-Pie (*Dendrocitta rufa* the Grey Tit (*Parus major*); the Chestnut-bellie Nuthatch (*Sitta castanea*); the Jungle Babbler (*Crat ropus canorus*); the Common Babbler (both *Arg candata* and *A. Malcolmi*); the Rufous-bellied Babble (*Dumatia hyperethra*); the Common Iora (*Aegithin tiphia*) (also *Aegithina humei*); the Harewa or th Gold-fronted Green *Bulbul* (*Chloropsis aurifrons*) an Jerdon's Chloropsis (*Chloropsis jerdon*); the Red vented *Bulbul* (*Molpastes bengalensis*); the *Sipah Bulbul* or the Red-whiskered *Bulbul* (*Otocomps emeria*); the Kata Piddah or the Pied Bushcha (*Saxicola caprata*); the Kali Shama or the Indian Robin (*Thamnobia cambaiensis*); the Dhayal or Magpie-Robin (*Copsychus saularis*); the Shama (*Cittocincla macrura*); the Paradise Flycatcher or Dudhraj (*Tchitrea paradisi*); the Fantail Flycatcher (*Leucocirca pectoralis*); Tickell's Blue Flycatcher (*Muscicapula tickellae*); the Lahtor or the Grey Shrike (*Lanins Excubitor*); the Wood Shrike (*Tephrodornis pondicerianus*); the Rufou backed Shrike (*Lanuis Schach*); the Bay-headed Shrike (*Lanius Vittatus*); the Small minivet (*Pericrocotus peregrinus*); the Black-headed Cuckoo-Shrike (*Lalage Sykesu*); the Large Cuckoo Shrike (*Graucalus javensis*);

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the Ashy Swallow Shrike (*Artamus fuscus*); the Black Drongo or King Crow (*Dicrurus ater*); the white-bellied Drongo (*Dicrurus Coerulescens*); the Bhimraj or the Racket-tailed Drongo (*Dissemurus paradiseus*); the Tailor Bird (*Orthotomus sutorins*); the Streaked Fantial Warbler (*Cisticola jeincidis*); the Ashy Wren Warbler (*Prinia Socialis*); the Indian Wren Warbler (*Prinia inornata*); the Pilak or the Indian Oriole (*Oriolus Kuncloo*); the Black-headed Oriole (*Lriolus melanocephalus*); the Pawi or the Grey-headed *Myna* (*Saurnia malabarica*); the Brahminy or Black-headed *Myna* (*Temenuchus pagodarum*); the Common *Myna* (*Acridotheres tristis*); the Bank *Myna* (*Acridotheras gingianus*); the Ablak or Pied *Myna* (*Sturnopaster Contra*); the *Pahari Myna* or the Indian Jungle *Myna* (*Aethiopsar fuscus*); the *Baya* or the Common Weaver Bird (*Ploceus Phillippinus*); the Striated Weaver Bird (*Ploceus manya*); the Sarbo *Baya* or the Black-throated Weaver bird (*Ploceus bengalensis*); the Northern Chestnut-Bellied Munia (*Munia articapilla*); the White-throated Munia (*Uroloncha malabarica*); the Spotted Munia (*Uroloncha punctulata*); the *Lal* or Red Munia (*Amandava amandava*); the Gauriya or the House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*); *Raji or Jungli Churi*; the fellow-throated Sparrow (*Gyminoris Xanthocollis*): the Crested Bunting (*Melophus melanicterus*); the small Sand-Martin (*Riparia riparia*); the Dusky Crag Martin (*Riparia concolor*); the Indian Wire-tailed Swallow (*Hirundo Smithu*); *Dhobin* is the generic name for all Wagtails among which the only resident one is the *Motacilla maderaspatensis,* the large Pied Wagtail. Similarly the only resident Pipit is the Indian pipit (*Anthus rufulus*); the Bharat or the Small Sky-lark (*Alanda Gulgula*); the Aggia or the Bengal Bush Lark (*Mirafra assamica*); the Chendool or the Crested Lark (*Galerida cristata*); the Aggin or the Singing Bush-lark (*M. Cantillans*); the Ashy-Crowned Finch-Lark (*Eremopterix grisea*); the retail or the Indian Rufous-tailed Finch Lark (*Ammomaner phoenicura*); the white-eye (*Zosterops palpebrosa*); the Shakarkhora or the Purple Sunbird (both *Aracnechthra asiatica* and *A. Zeylonica*); Jickell's Flowerpecker (*Dicaeum erythrorhyncos*); the *Naurangi* or the Indian *Pitta* (*Pitta brachyura*); the Golden backed Woodpecker (*Brachypterus benghalensis*); the Coppersmith or the Crimson-breasted Barbet (*Xantholema haemacephala*); the Green Barbet (*Cyanopo asiatica*); the Koel (*Endynamis honorata*); the *Papeeha* or the Hawk-cuckoo

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(*Hierococcyx varius*); the Indian Cuckoo (*Cucul micropterus*); the *Shah Bulbul* or the Pied Crest Cuckoo (*Clamator Jacobinus*) is a rainy season visito the *Mahukal* or the Crow-Pheasant (*Centrop sinensis*); the Large Indian Parrot (*Psittacula eupatria* the rose-ringed Parakeet (*P. Krameri*); the Blosso headed Parakeet in the wooded areas (*P. cyanocephal* the *Nilkanth* or the Blue Jay (*Coracias indica*); t Banspatti or the Common Bee-eater (*Meropo viridi* the Blue-tailed Bee-eater (*M. supercilliosus*); the Pi Kingfisher (*Ceryle varia*); the White-breasted Kin fisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*); the Common Kingfish (*Alcedo insipida*); the Brown-headed Stork-billed Kin fisher (*Ramphalcyon capensis*); the Common Gre Hornbill or Dhanesh (*Tockus birostris*), the Hud-hu or the Hoopoe (*Upupus epops*); both the houseswi and the Palmswift (*Micropus offinis* and *Cypsiur parvus*); the Common Indian Nightjar (*Caprimulg asiaticus*); Franklins Nightjar (*C. monticolous*) in t southern parts; among owls; the Spotted (*Athe brama*); *the Barn* (*Tytoalfa*); the Brown Fish o (*Ketupa zeylonensis*) and the Great Horned owl (*Bu bubo*); the Commonest Vulture is the White-back (*Pseudogyps benghalensis*); the King Vultu (*Sareosgyps calvus*) and the White Scavenger Vultu (*Neophron Percnopterus*); among birds of prey c be listed the Common Kite (*Milvus migrans*); t Brahminy Kite (*Haliastur indus*); Pallas's Fishi Eagle (*Haliaetus bucoryphus*); the Laggar Falco (*Falco jaggar*); the Red-headed Merlin (*Fal chiquera*); the Short-toed Eagle (*Circaetus feron*); t Buzzard Eagle (*Butastor teesa*); the Crested Serpe Eagle (in the hilly area) (*Haematornis cheela*); t Crested Honey Buzzard (*Pernisptilorhyncus*. T Shikra (*Astur badins*); the Green Pigeon (*Croeop phoenicopterus*) is very plentiful in the South; the Bl Rock-pigeon (*Columba livia*) everywhere; among dov only the Red Turtle dove (*Oenopopelia tranqu barica*); the Spotted Dove (*Streptopelia Chinensis*) an the Ring Dove (*S. decaocto*) are common. Th common Sandgrous (*Pterocles cxustus*) is the only gro found along the rivers of the district. The Pea-fo (*Pavo cristatus*) is plentiful in the southern parts; Red Jungle Fowl (*Gallus gallus*) is abundant in th woodlands; the Jungle Bush Quail (*Perdicula asiatica* the Black-breasted Quail (*Coturnis Coromandelicus* the Bustard Quail (*Turnix suocitator*) are the thr resident quails; the Grey Partridge (*Francolin*

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pondicerianus) and the Black (*F. francolinus*) are plentiful; the White-breasted Waterhen (*Amaarornis phoenicurus*); the Indian Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*); the Purple Moorhen (*Porphyrio poliocephalus;* the Coot (*Fulica atra*); the Jacana is a rare bird in this district; the Painted Snipe (*Rostratula benghalensis*) occurs along the lower reaches of the rivers; the Stone-Curlew (*Burhinus Oedinemus*); the Indian Courser (*Cursorius Coromandelicus*); the River Tern (*Sterna aurantia*); the Red-wattled Lapwing (*Lobivanillus indicus*) is more common than the Little Ring Plover (*Charadrins dubius*); the Yellow-wattled Lapwing (*Lobipluvia malabarica*) does occur but is rare; the Avocet (*Recurivrostra avosetta*) has been recorded but has been absent for years; the Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax niger*) and the Snake-Bird (*Anhinga melanogaster*) are very common. The Ibis, both black and white, is rare in this district; the Stork, both the white and the white-necked (*Ciconia ciconia* and *Dissoura episcopus*), are numerous; the Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*) is a rarity; the Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*); the Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus-i-bis*); the Pond Heron (*Ardeola grayii*) and the Night Heron or the Andherua (*Nycticorax nicty-corax*) in large numbers are a pleasing feature of the countryside: the Pandubbi or the Little Grebe (*Podiceps ruficollis*) is ever present in all *jheels*, ponds and lakes; the resident ducks are represented by the *Nukta* or the Comb Duck (*Sarhidiornis melanotos*): the Cotton Teal (*Nettapas coromandelianus*) and the Lesser Whistling Teal (*Dendrocygna javanica*).

Winter considerably adds to the bird-population when visiting birds arrive. The most conspicuous among the smaller in the Red-Start or Fureera (*Phoenicurus Ocrurus*); the Bush Chat (*Saxicola torquata*); the Hussaini Piddah or the Indian Blue Throat (Cyanosilva Suecica); the Common Ruby Throat (*Calliope camatschatkensis*); the Kher-Piddah or the Indian Bush Chat (*Pratincola maura*); the Brown Rock-Chat (*Cercomela fusca*); the Dama or the Orange-headed Ground Thrush (*Geocichla Citrina*); also the Blue Rock-Thrush (*Monticola solitaria*); the Muscicapidae are well represented by several species; the *Ghulabi Myna* or the Rosy Pastor (*Pustor Roseus*) stray into this district from Uttar Pradesh; several Warblers spread out in the district; the *Tuti* or Hodgson's Rose Finch (*Carpodacus erythrinus*); the Red-Headed Bunting (*Emberiza brunniceps*); the Common Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*);

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the Grey and the White-Wagtails (*Motacilla cinerea* and *M. Alba*) are most numerous; several Pipits (*genus Anthus*) are evident; among the Raptorial winter visitors the Kestrel (*Falco tinnuncutus*) is rare; the Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) is the commonest; the Pale Harrier (*Circus macrourus*) occurs. Among game birds the Auserinae are represented by the Grey Lag and Barheaded Geese; the Chakwa or the Brahminy Duck, mallard, teal, gadwall, pigeon, pintails, pochwads and shovellers. The Common Snipe (*Capella gallinago*) is abundant along with the little Stint (*Calidris minuta*) and the Spotted Sand-piper (*Tringa galierola*).

It may be mentioned that Francis Buchanan who had visited the district in 1812-13 had also mentioned the species of some birds. Sparrow hawks were nursed by the Raja of Bhojpur and his kinsmen at Jagdishpur. Partridges, quails, *Salika* (*Gracula tristis*) were pursued. *Jimach* was a large bird of prey and there used to be fights between a *Jimach* and a falcon. Peacocks, parakeets, various kinds of crane were numerous. It has to be mentioned here that partridges, quails and peacocks have become very rare now.

The Climate of Shahabad District.

The climate of this district is generally dry and bracing for the greater part of the year. The cold season starts early in November and extends to late March. The hot season is from April to about the middle of June when the monsoon season commences. The monsoon continues till the end of September. October is a transition month.

Rainfall.

The district has a network of 20 rain-gauge stations with records extending in most cases to 70 or 80 years. Tables 1 and 2 give the details of the rainfall at the 20 stations and for the district as a whole. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1,131 mm. (44.5″). The central part of the district around Chenari, Sasaram and Kargahar receives a little more rainfall than the rest of the district. The district gets 88 per cent of the annual rainfall during the monsoon months June to September. The maximum rainfall occurs in August. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is not large. In the fifty years, i.e., 1901 to 1950, the highest rainfall amounting to 143 per cent of the normal fell in 1936; the year 1908 had the lowest annual rainfall amounting to 61 per cent of the normal. During these fifty years there were only 6 years when the district rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal. None of these were consecutive years. At individual stations two or three consecutive years of low rainfall have occurred once or twice. From Table 2 it will be seen that in 40 years out of fifty the district rainfall was between 900 and 1400 mm. The average number of rainy days (days with rainfall of 2.5 mm.—10 cents—or more) per year for the district is 52.

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The highest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 389.4 mm. (15.33″) at Chenari on 11th September, 1936.

Temperature.

Meteorological data are available for Dehri, Arrah and Buxar. Dehri is the only observatory now existing in the district as the other two were closed down long ago. As the data of all the three stations show similar features the data for Dehri only are included in this summary. From the middle of March temperatures begin to rise and hot dry westerly winds blow. May is the hottest month. Towards the peak of summer preceding the onset of the monsoon maximum temperatures can reach values as high as 47°C (117°F) on individual days. With the setting in of the monsoon, day temperatures drop by about 8 to 9°C without appreciable drop in night temperatures. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by the beginning of October temperatures begin to decrease reaching the lowest value in January which is the coldest month with minimum temperature sometimes going down to 4 or 5°C.

Humidity.

The summer months are very dry and relative humidities can be as low as 20 per cent to 25 per cent in the afternoon. In the monsoon season air is very humid; during the rest of the year humidity averages about 50 per cent in the afternoon.

Cloudiness.

During the winter and summer months skies are generally clear or lightly clouded but towards late summer cloudiness is more in the afternoon. In the monsoon months skies are heavily clouded or overcast.

Winds.

Light south-westerly or westerly winds prevail in the winter and early summer months. Towards the end of summer easterlies set in and continue throughout the monsoon season.

Special weather phenomena.

Locally heavy rain and strong winds are experienced in the district in association with some of the storms or depressions which move inland from the Bay of Bengal during the monsoon and post-monsoon months. Thunderstorms and occasional duststorms accompanied with squalls occur in the summer months. Even during the monsoon months rain is sometimes associated with thunder. Morning fogs are possible during the winter months.

Tables 3, 4 and 5 give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and frequency of special weather phenomena respectively for Dehri.

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Normals and extre

Station.	No. of years of data.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
Buxar ..	49	*a*	19.3	22.1	8.6	5.6	16.5	125.0	286.8	3
		b	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.5	1.4	5.8	13.1	1
Dehri ..	50	*a*	19.6	24.6	11.7	7.1	12.7	128.5	282.2	36
		b	1.7	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.2	6.4	14.3	1
Bhabua ..	50	*a*	20.3	23.9	11.4	7.9	13.2	128.0	311.1	3
		b	1.8	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.2	6.0	15.2	1
Sasaram ..	50	*a*	21.3	25.4	12.2	6.6	14.7	133.9	317.0	3
		b	1.7	2.1	1.2	0.8	1.2	6.6	14.8	1
Arrah ..	50	*a*	17.8	24.6	9.1	7.4	23.1	143.0	315.5	3
		b	1.4	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.7	7.3	14.4	1
Mohania ..	50	*a*	15.5	20.8	7.4	5.1	7.9	108.5	309.6	3
		b	1.4	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	5.2	12.8	1
Ageaon ..	50	*a*	19.1	23.4	7.6	6.3	23.4	141.2	314.5	3
		b	1.4	1.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	6.4	13.0	1
Ramnagar	50	*a*	15.5	22.1	9.7	6.3	20.6	117.6	277.6	2
		b	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.3	6.5	12.9	1
Koath ..	50	*a*	17.3	23.6	8.6	7.1	18.3	123.2	280.9	3
		b	1.4	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	6.1	13.6	1
Sikraul ..	50	*a*	17.8	23.1	8.6	5.6	11.2	129.8	283.2	3
		b	1.6	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.9	5.8	12.8	1
Bassawan	50	*a*	16.5	23.9	9.1	5.8	12.2	125.2	304.5	35
		b	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.6	1.0	6.3	14.4	1
Manoharpur	50	*a*	18.3	20.8	8.4	6.3	16.3	116.1	296.9	32
		b	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	5.7	13.0	1
Akbarpur ..	46	*a*	21.3	29.0	11.2	9.9	14.5	150.4	322.1	35
		b	1.6	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	7.3	14.3	1
Chand ..	39	*a*	16.5	16.0	11.4	4.3	10.9	102.9	282.2	35
		b	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.8	5.3	12.3	1
Chenari ..	41	*a*	24.4	28.5	10.9	6.3	15.2	141.0	399.8	38
		b	1.9	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	5.4	14.1	1
Kochas ..	27	*a*	21.3	20.1	7.6	7.9	9.1	131.1	296.2	33
		b	1.8	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	5.8	14.5	1
Adhaura ..	41	*a*	22.9	23.9	10.9	5.8	15.5	101.1	326.9	39
		b	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	5.7	14.4	1
Baruhi ..	13	*a*	22.9	29.5	7.1	7.6	14.7	126.2	224.0	28
		b	1.8	2.0	0.8	0.5	1.1	6.1	11.0	1
Chouri ..	15	*a*	20.3	38.9	8.4	6.1	8.4	110.5	294.4	33
		b	1.7	2.3	1.4	0.6	0.7	5.8	13.7	1
Kargahar .	11	*a*	13.7	16.3	3.3	1.8	40.1	166.6	379.2	35
		b	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.2	2.0	6.2	12.4	11
Shahabad (district)		*a*	19.1	24.0	9.2	6.3	15.9	127.5	305.2	34
		b	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	6.1	13.5	14

(*a*) Normal rainfall in mm.

(*b*) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more).

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Rainfall.

September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.	Highest annual rainfall as per cent of normal and year†.	Lowest annual rainfall as per cent of normal and year†.	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours.* Amount (mm.).	Date.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
194.8	51.3	6.9	5.3	1,050.8	148 (1936)	67 (1918)	231.4	23rd July 1895.
8.6	2.4	0.5	0.6	51.4	153 (1936)	51 (1908)	254.5	14th August 1910.
214.9	44.2	11.9	4.3	1,122.6	162 (1946)	61 (1908)	274.8	21st August 1933.
9.1	2.5	0.7	0.4	55.1	151 (1946)	55 (1908)	278.9	14th August 1910.
225.5	51.3	8.6	5.1	1,156.3	184 (1949)	57 (1935)	260.9	24th June 1897.
9.2	2.5	0.5	0.5	56.1	148 (1936)	44 (1908)	257.1	28th August 1940.
236.5	55.9	11.4	4.6	1,226.6	179 (1946)	43 (1908)	355.6	25th June 1897.
9.5	2.6	0.6	0.4	57.0	184 (1911)	60 (1902)	216.4	18th July 1926.
223.0	58.9	9.7	4.3	1,167.4	160 (1929)	59 (1912)	190.0	15th July 1897.
10.0	3.1	0.6	0.4	57.5	147 (1922)	67 (1908)	260.1	15th July 1897.
206.8	45.5	6.6	5.8	1,082.6	142 (1942)	61 (1914)	251.5	5th September 1942.
7.6	2.0	0.5	0.4	47.2	151 (1948)	43 (1943)	295.1	7th August 1948.
225.8	65.3	10.7	5.8	1,189.6	141 (1948)	56 (1947)	217.2	14th August 1935.
8.5	2.4	0.6	0.4	51.5	237 (1936)	44 (1932)	381.0	29th August 1940.
170.2	45.7	9.7	6.1	988.4	171 (1919)	48 (1912)	389.4	11th September 1936.
8.4	2.5	0.5	0.3	50.8	151 (1948)	70 (1941)	233.7	26th June 1950.
193.3	54.1	11.7	4.6	1,079.8	187 (1930)	42 (1916)	228.6	14th August 1935.
8.6	2.3	0.6	0.3	51.1	129 (1938)	64 (1950)	226.1	12th September 1936.
197.4	41.9	8.1	5.1	1,053.1	127 (1942)	41 (1950)	196.1	12th September 1936.
8.8	2.2	0.5	0.3	50.0	148 (1913)	62 (1915)	317.5	17th September 1913.
213.1	54.4	6.3	5.3	1,127.8	143 (1936)	61 (1908)	..	..
8.4	2.2	0.5	0.5	52.4				
213.9	46.5	11.4	7.1	1,085.1				
8.6	2.3	0.6	0.4	50.2				
198.6	46.2	9.9	4.6	1,169.0				
8.5	2.5	0.5	0.3	55.0				
220.5	43.7	10.9	4.8	1,082.2				
7.4	1.9	0.4	0.3	43.9				
252.5	55.9	11.7	5.8	1,337.8				
7.9	2.1	0.7	0.5	50.8				
214.4	51.1	12.9	8.1	1,110.3				
9.4	2.1	0.8	0.5	53.7				
217.7	55.1	11.2	7.9	1,198.2				
9.0	3.6	0.6	0.4	56.5				
238.3	24.6	3.6	3.3	984.5				
7.9	1.7	0.4	0.3	46.3				
242.3	52.8	2.0	7.1	1,122.9				
9.8	2.5	0.3	0.5	53.5				
250.7	41.4	12.7	1.3	1,280.4				
6.8	2.1	0.4	0.1	43.9				
217.5	49.3	9.4	5.3	1,130.7				
8.6	2.4	0.5	0.4	51.5				

* Based on all available data up to 1958.

† Years given in brackets.

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TABLE 2.

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the district.

(*Data* 1901—1950.)

Range in mm.	Number of years.	Range in mm.	Number of years.
601—700	1	1,201—1,300	4
701—800	0	1,301—1,400	6
801—900	5	1,401—1,500	1
901—1,000	7	1,501—1,600	2
1,001—1,100	11	1,601—1,700	1
1,101—1,200	12	1,701—1,800	0

TABLE 3.

Normals of Temperature and relative humidity.

Dehri.

Month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Highest maximum ever recorded.		Lowest minimum ever recorded.		Relative* humidity.	
	°C	°C	°C	Date.	°C	Date.	0830 Percentage.	1730 Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
January ..	23.9	11.4	30.6	28-1-1958	4.4	6-1-1950	74	50
February ..	27.6	14.2	34.4	19-2-1952	6.7	12-2-1950	63	39
March ..	33.7	19.1	41.1	27-3-1953	11.7	8-3-1945	45	26
April ..	38.9	23.9	44.4	22-4-1956	17.2	6-4-1955	38	23
May ..	41.6	27.7	43.2	21-5-1948	20.6	3-5-1955	47	26
June ..	38.6	28.2	46.1	9-6-1953	20.8	11-6-1957	64	50
July ..	32.7	26.4	41.4	7-7-1958	22.2	7-7-1951	84	77
August ..	32.1	26.2	36.1	11-8-1945	23.3	25-8-1953	85	80
September ..	32.0	25.5	35.6	29-9-1951	20.6	19-9-1946	84	80
October ..	31.5	21.9	35.6	21-10-1951	14.7	31-10-1957	74	66
November ..	28.3	15.2	33.9	2-11-1951	9.4	30-11-1952	68	52
December ..	25.1	11.6	30.0	22-12-1950	7.6	24-12-1957	72	49
Annual ..	32.2	21.2	..	..	..	..	67	51

*Hours I. S. T.

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TABLE 4.

Mean wind Speed in Km|hr.

Dehri.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4.2	5.6	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.6	6.4	5.3	5.0	3.5	3.2	3.4	5.5

TABLE 5.

Special Weather Phenomena.

Dehri.

Mean no. of days with—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Thunder ..	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0	0.3	0	0	0	3.5
Dust-storm ..	0	0	0	0.3	0.3	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9
Squall ..	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Fog ..	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	2.1

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CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

INTRODUCTION.

Shahabad is a colourful district of Bihar and its history from the remote ancient days has been colourful. The history of Shahabad district, the land of the *Karushas* is very much affected by the geography of the area. Here geography and history are so intimately related that a complete picture of the historical phenomena and all that goes to make up life through the ages cannot be appreciated unless and until, the vertical and horizontal sections of the area have been thoroughly analysed and appreciated. It may be repeated that the present district of Shahabad has three natural divisions and the divisions with the specific features have had their impact on the role that the district was destined to play in the past and the present and shall play in future. It has been unfortunate that Shahabad district has had a very summary treatment so far as its history and the men of Shahabad are concerned. Foreign historians have naturally seen more of red when they come to Shahabad district which had always been the playground of big rulers and a stiff resistance of the local barons and particularly because Kuar Singh and a few other men chose to raise the standard of revolt against the British Raj in the fateful days of 1857. It is the geography of the area that has made a Shahabadi what he is, a tough specimen of the human kind, brave, liberal and chivalrous but rather impetuous and often rash in character.

The first natural division consists of the alluvial plains near the Ganga with its rich riparian area; providing a rich rice bowl and a granary, not merely to the Shahabadis, but the neighbouring areas as well. But this very fertility spread leisure and comfort with certain inherent disadvantages, encouragement of a leisure and comfort-loving class and the history of the district fully bears the disadvantages out. The fertility of the area is also liable to lapse into jungles if the habitations shrink or the population declines and there are no people to cultivate. The second natural division is also a flat country consisting more of tertiary rocks and alluvium; while the third or the last, is the Kaimur plateau. In reality, it is the extension of the Vindhya range in the lower Gangetic valley which continues up to Manbhum and Singhbhum and over which the alluvium deposits created the present Gangetic delta or West Bengal.* The major portion of this area was first covered with jungle when living

* D. N. Wadia—*Geology of India* (Section Plan).

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was more precarious here than in the fertile plains. The physical features of this area were utilised in a series of small *garhs* or forts and there were a series of powerful but small village monarchs or feudal barons who used to fall back into the forests if any more powerful enemy invaded. These feudal barons would throw off their overlords whenever they got an opportunity. The physical barriers for a long time helped them to grow in some isolation and independence. The boundaries of the hills are well defined. They, however, rise abruptly, with numerous escarpments and saucer-shaped valleys, containing rich deposits of decomposed vegetal growths. There are deep gorges and ravines, made by rushing mountain torrents, through the milleniums. The Kaimur hills are still comparatively unexplored to the archaeologists and the historians. It is here that a number of tribals and semi-tribals have lived for centuries and some of them are now claiming to be Rajputs. Normally they are still born in poverty and remain poor. It is only very recently that attempts have been made to give some roadways to open up this area. One who has seen Adhaura thirty years before or one who has trekked or ponied from Bhabua to Adhaura and from Adhaura to Rohtas knows what this area was before the blocks were opened just a few years back. The few passes only gave access in those days to the fringe of the tangled mass of rocks, gorges, plateaus and valleys somehow historically very well known since time immemorial. Rohtasgarh has been a landmark for centuries and it was Rohtasgarh that was the target of many ambitious rulers. It is this area that had given shelter to the peoples, races, tribes and dynasties when they had their political battles in the plains.

It is these fundamental characteristics of Shahabad district that had given a lasting impact on her people. Since time immemorial the Shahabadis have loved freedom in spite of the fact that they have often lost it. The jungles and the rockgirt valleys of Shahabad have encouraged through the ages the resistance leaders of the conquered people and also have given them a spirit which often defied their victors. The annals of the victors have often been smudged, the Shahabadis described as robbers, bandits and wild. The jungle tribes have been taken to be primitive and savage. The guerrilla tactics of the Shahabadis whether in the plains or in the country consisting of tertiary rock and alluvium or in the Kaimur plateau have seldom been appreciated. Shahabad has been one of the most strategic areas in the Eastern India from the olden days up to the battle of Chausa when the British became the masters of the greater portion of the Eastern India. This district has received waves of invasion as we shall presently see and the lords of Delhi have always had a lustful eye on Shahabad. The mighty river of Sone along with a few other rivers have also had their impact on the district. Civilisation has often travelled through the waterways

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when other means of communications were meagre and Shahabad is no exception to the play of this historic truth. Shahabad has enriched her culture through the rivers and has also given much in return to other areas.

Antiquity has given Shahabad a tradition. To the Jains Shahabad is an area for pilgrimage. The inscriptions found in the district, many of which are still unedited suggest the past. To the political historians Shahabad has been a chess board for measuring the fortunes of kings and generals. Shahabad in spite of the hilly terrains and jungles has not been a *cul-de-sac* but a round about—a region on which routes converge and from where routes radiate.* The long procession of rulers and generals that made Shahabad district their playground has left their impact in various ways, both in concrete objects and on the people. Peculiarly enough, while some other districts had a square deal from the historians, archaeologists and archivists, this district has remained neglected. If only the Rohtas Fort could speak, we would have been enthralled. The history of the small barons and feudal lords that this area had nursed, the story of the Cheros and *Bhuiyas,* Oraons and Kharias, the great master-minds that built the Mundeshwari temple and kept up a tradition has yet to be written.

To the socio-economists Shahabad has a particular appeal being one of the most advanced districts in Bihar. In recent decades also Shahabad has been very prominent in the struggle for freedom. There are more schools in this district than elsewhere. This district has a very large number of villages with a population of more than two thousand persons. The fact that this district is politically and culturally much ahead of many other districts of Bihar should not surprise any one.

This is the district which took up the process of rejuvenation from the seventies of the last century. The leaders of the renaissance movement in India always had a great response in this district. Keshab Chandra Sen, the great Brahmo saint and preacher was lionised by the Maharaja of Dumraon in the eighties of the last century. A number of Brahmo nuclei had been set up through Keshab's efforts. Some of his meetings were presided over by Jai Prakash Lal, the Dewan of the Dumraon Raja and by Naga *Baba* the spiritual *guru* of the Maharaja. This catholicity was also shown in later years when the other Hindu preachers, theosophists and politicians had stirred up the district. People have now forgotten that the first All-India Kayastha Conference was presided over by Shri Jai Prakash Lal of Dumraon. It may be some news to the present generation that some of the Kulharia Babus had attended the first and second sessions of the Indian National Congress. The zamindars of the district, the Dumraon Raj, the Kulharia Babus and

* *Between Oxus and Jamuna* by A. J. Toynbee, page 2.

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others had liberally endowed many charitable institutions, hospitals, schools, etc., and even in our own days one of them was a liberal patron of music and other fine arts. In spite of some of the zamindars being philanthropic and a large area of the district well-irrigated and fertile, this district was in the vanguard of the Kisan agitation. Swami Sahajananda Saraswati, Bhabani Dayal Sanyasi and others literally aroused the Kisans and raised a storm that gave a severe blow to the British Raj and broad-based the Congress movement which richly reaped dividends because of the Kisan agitation. The spirit of freedom that was personally seen by the editor in the thirties of this century when the Congress movement was at its height found its expression in smilingly facing severe lathi-charges and the bullets of the police. Batches after batches of volunteers used to offer themselves for arrest and physical belabouring when the Congress flag was being attempted to be torn down. Again in 1942 movement the enthusiasm knew no bounds and that found its expression in many excesses that were unfortunate. The winning of independence has brought in many problems to the district. The phase of industrialisation and the concomitant labour troubles are the present main features of this district. In order to appreciate the wide socio-economic changes in the district one has to look into the colourful history of the area as their background.

Background.

This area was known, in early days, as the land of *Karushas*—a troubled area consisting of autonomous non-Aryan tribes. The early and later Vedic literatures do not mention them. It is in the tangled skein of the *Pauranic* traditions, that *Karushas* are mentioned. According to the *Padma Purana* (IV.274. 16-17) their earliest king. Dantavakra, was of *Chedi* lineage. His father was Vriddhasarman and mother Srutadevi. His family is reported to have had marital relations with the *Chedis*, the *Yadavas* and the *Pandavas*. Dantavakra was killed by Krishna at Mathura. The *Mahabharata* too, combines them with the *Karushas* (*VI*. 54.8); while *Karusha* happens to be the name of one of the nine sons of Manu. They were a gallant people. The *Bhagavata Purana* mentions that the *Karushas* were stout defenders of the faith (IX. ii. 14 ff.); and valorous fighters (IX. 29)*. Dantavakra was supposed to be an *Asura*.

Asura Problem.

Historically interpreted, this accumulation of traditions, possibly amount to the eastern expansion of the Vedic Aryans. The term

* F. E. Pargeiter—(*i*) *Ancient Indian Historical Trad.* page 253.
(*ii*) cf.—R. K. Chaudhary—*The Vratyas in Ancient India* (Banaras—1964).

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Asura need not be taken as implying an ogre. King Vali, the husband of Sudeshna, who obtained five sons from the Aryan sage Dirghatamas by the *Niyoga* or *Kshetraja* system, was neither a giant nor an ogre.* *Asura* was probably an ethnic term for a particular race of the original inhabitants of *Bharatavarsha*. The *Asura* problem, is yet to be properly studied. There is an overwhelming majority of instances in which the word '*Asura*' is used in a good sense, the bad sense being in a minority. The probability lies in the conclusion, that bitter hostility existed between the Aryans and the *Asuras*. In the *Satapatha-Brahmana* (XIII. viii. 1-5) there is a passage which states that, one *Asura* race was the *Prachyas*, which we know, was the term to designate the people of Eastern India particularly Magadha.‡ Dr. A. Banerji Sastri, has dealt with this problem, no doubt in his work—*Asura India;* but, he does not appear to have touched the Indian evidence about the *Asuras*. *Asuras* are also mentioned by Panini, the grammarian, and according to him spoke probably a *Mlechcha* language. Thus it is evident that the whole area of Shahabad, south of the Ganga had been inhabited by a set of people who were pronouncedly anti-vedic in the beginning and they were gradually brought under the Aryan fold.

Location and extent.

F. E. Pargeiter placed Karusha-desa as extending from Rewa to Bihar**. According to Panini (IV. i. 178) this is the area. Dr. B. C. Law thinks that, they had four different settlements. First at Rewa, the second was in Shahabad as stated in the *Balakanda* of *Ramayana* (XXVIII. 18—23); the third was in Pundra-desa (*Bhagavata Purana,* X. Chap. 66) and the last was in the Vindhyas (*Vayu,* Chap. 45 : *Matsya,* Chap. 114.54 and *Markandaya,* Chap. 57.53-5).

From an analysis of the *Pauranic* data the earliest home of the *Karushas* seems to have been near Rewa and the adjoining Mirzapur hills, on the Vindhyas (*Vindhyaprishtha nivasinah*) as recorded in (*Vayu.* Chap. 45; *Matsya* Chap. 114.54 and *Markandaya* Chap. 57.53-5). From there they possibly migrated in two directions. One party proceeding towards Malava then known as Dasarna and Avanti, as mentioned in the *Bramhanda Purana;* while the second party following the Bhojas settled from Mirzapur-Shahabad to Palamau and Singhbhum as stated in the *Balakanda* of *Ramayana*. It was here that, geographers of *Vishnu Purana* locate them.

* D. R. Patel—*Cultural History of the Vayu Purana*, Poona, 1946, pages 45 ff.

† cf—A. Banerji Sastri—*Asura India* (Patna—1926).

‡ *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute*, Vol. XII, p. 108 ff.

** *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1895, page 258.

And Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1914, page 271.

For geographical description, cf.—Dr. B. C. Law—*Historical Geography of Ancient India.*

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associated with the *Matsyas, Kasis, Chedis,* the *Panchalas* and *Bhojas.* When these territories were conquered, they probably migrated to *Pundra* (North Bengal). Here, misfortune drove them through the maize of hills and jungles of Sumhadesa (modern Midnapore, Singhbhum, etc.), later known as *Atavidesa* or *Mahakantara* to the peninsular region, where *Markandaya Purana* locates them. While the branch that had settled near Dasarna and Avanti, probably due to the emigration of the Malava tribe from the Punjab, settled near Arbuda hill (modern Mount Abu). It is here that *Vishnu Purana* (BK. II. Chap. 3) locates them. It is probable that the descendants of those people who stayed on in Shahabad, came to be known as Bhars, Cheros, who according to the local tradition, were the earliest occupants of the country.

Mythology.

The mythological tales commence with an *Asura* in Shahabad in general and Sasaram (Sahasaram) in particular. We are informed that, Sahasrarjuna, having been defeated by Parasurama, fled to Sasaram and died there. Over his mortal remains memorials are reported to have been erected. Beginning from this, we find, that, throughout the historical times, Shahabad became the refuge of the defeated peoples, whose turbulance was a source of great irritation to succeeding imperialists. Rock Edict XIII of the Emperor Asoka, mentions that "Nay, if any one does (him) wrong, the Beloved of the gods must bear all that can be borne. And (the people of) the forests which are in the dominions of the Beloved of the gods he conciliates and exhorts. The might of the Beloved of the gods, though he is repentant, is told them—why? In order that they may express sense of shame, and not be killed" Many Rajputs and unknown Kharwar chiefs* had revolted against the temporal power of Hindusthan in the jungles of Shahabad.

Dawn of History.

Very little information about the palaeolithic to chalcolithic† periods of Indian history are available about Shahabad. This is due to the lack of systematic investigations in the area, since humanistic studies were commenced in the country. The numerous rock shelters reappropriated by the Hindus show that in pre-historic periods Shahabad had innumerable cultural stations.

Mauryan Period.

Karusha was annexed to Magadha and thus in 400 B.C. Shahabad district formed a part of Magadh.‡

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* The series of Inscriptions at Bandhughat below Rohtas give the names of various Kharwar chiefs.

† Regarding the Chalcolithic age, it may be mentioned that terra-cottas recovered at Buxar indicate the extents of the cultural influence of the Indus Valley eastwards [R. C. Majumdar (ed).—The Vedic Age. London 1957, page 195].

‡ R. R. Diwakar, *Bihar Through the Ages*, 1959, page 52.

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The first historical record, in the land of the *Karushas*, a Minor Rock Edict of Emperor Asoka; in a rock shelter, on t Chandan Sahid's hill. V. A. Smith thought that formerly there we possibly many Hindu monuments on the top. Other Minor Ro Edicts found elsewhere, the most important of which are at Rupna Yerragudi, etc., were inscribed at spots, where local deities used be and are still worshipped by the Hindus. Secondly, as the l Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar has pointed out that, these edicts are mos found at places which separate Asoka's dominions from those of l independent and semi-independent neighbours.* And, both Ru nath and Sasaram edicts were inscribed at the western and easte frontier of a primitive forest area, known as *Atavi* country. T edicts are very simple, and do not go into details, in clarifying t character of the imperial religion, as has been done on the roc and pillars in more advanced areas of the empire. This is sig ficant and suited the primitive folks who were a source of anxi to the Emperor.

Regarding the location of the *Atavi* country it is clarified Rock Edict XIII, which deals with the *antas* or the frontier te tories. Centuries after the downfall of the Mauryan Emp another Emperor Samudragupta, refers to this territory as 'all kings of the forest country'. Elucidation of this 'forest count is met with, in the Khoh Copper Plate of Maharaja Samksho where, the monarch is credited as the ruler of 18 forest kingdo *Vana rastras* (forest states or republics), as opposed to *Vana-ra* (forest kingdoms), are referred to in *Brihat Samhita* (XIV, 29-30) the north-east division of India. *Ramacharitam* of Sandl karanandi, a work of the 11th century A.D., mentions Lakshamisu as the principal feudatory of the *Atavika* territory. The latest e of these is probably preserved in *Atthara-desas* (18 States) in Oris history. Very correctly the late Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar conclu that the *Atavika* country extended from Baghelkhand to the sea c of Orissa.†

Ancient Period.

Then for centuries, we have no information. The empire the Sungas, the Kanvas, the Ailas of Orissa, the Kushanas, became 'one with Nineveh and Tyre'. Shahabad, undoubtedly, included in the empire of the Guptas. In the 7th century of Christian era, we start getting light from various sources. Firs Udayasena of *Mundesvari*, in the present Bhabhua subdivis whose inscription, found at that place in two pieces tells us, tha the 30th year of the Harsha era (636 A.D.), *Dandanay*

* D. R. Bhandarkar.—Asoka (edi.) page 35 ff.

† Op. cit. page 42.

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Gomibhata, erected the temple of God *Viniteswara*, while *Mahasamanta Mahapratihara Maharaja* Udayasena was ruling there. The Mundesvari then was known as Mandalesvari.*

Sasanka.

The next is king Sasanka, described as lord of Gauda, in Bana's *Harsha Charita;* and as king of *Karnasuvarna,* by the Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen-Tsiang. Early in his life, he seems to have been a feudatory. Because, at Rohtasgarh we have his seal, inscribed on the rock, with the legend, *Mahasamanta* (महासामंत) Sasanka.† Anarchy was then reigning in Magadha—the long contest between the Guptas and the Maukharis were about to end with the extinction of the latter dynasty. It was probably from this area that Sasanka reached Kanauj and defeated and killed Grahavarman, the husband of Rajyasri, the sister of Harsha; and later Harsha's elder brother, Rajyavardhana. It was from here that Sasanka succeeded in stabilising his power and taking advantage of the chaotic political condition, he laid the foundation of a considerably big kingdom with his headquarters at Karnasuvarna. The end of Sasanka is still unknown to history, but, it is quite possible, that he met with a natural death, after he had lost the territories in the plains, by the allied armies of Kanauj and Kamarupa kings; and retired to the jungle clad ancient *Atavika country.*

Hiuen-Tsiang.

The next, is the visit of the Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen-Tsiang, who passed by the safer route along the Ganga. The pilgrim entered Shahabad, from Ghazipur-Balia side; and visited the city of Mahasara. The city was inhabited by the followers of the Brahminical faith and there were no Buddhists. This is identified with Masar, a village six miles west of Arrah town. At that time, the Ganga which now flows 10 miles north of the place had a channel near the village. The other places visited by him, have been identified by General Cunningham, with Arrah; but the passage of the itinerary is not quite clear whether the site of the stupa of taming of the demon "*Atavika*" was on the north or south side of the Ganga.

From the Shapur inscription of Adityasena, it appears that the founder of *Pax-Magadhika* was the sovereign of Shahabad from the very beginning of his reign and the tradition was successfully continued by Jivitagupta II.

LATER GUPTAS OF MAGADHA.

The Deo-Varunark Inscription of Jivitagupta II, is a valuable source of information for the history of Shahabad during this dark period. Deo-Varunark is a village in the headquarters subdivision

* This inscription is now in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. N. G. Mazumdar takes the date to be Gupta era, which does not appear to be supported by palæography.

† cf.—R. K. Choudhary—*Select inscriptions of Bihar.*

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of Shahabad district. Jivitagupta was the son of Vishnugupta an his queen Ijjadevi. The inscription, is on two contiguous faces o a pillar, in the entrance hall of a temple, on the west side of th village, whose ancient name was Varunika (वरूनिका). Incidentall it mentions, that the land being granted to the God was previous granted by Baladitya, Sarvavarman and Avantivarman. The tw latter kings, belonged to the Maukhari dynasty of Kanauj. Th last named king again, was the father of the unfortunate Grahava man, who was defeated and killed by King Sasanka. The Maukha dynasty was founded by Harivarman, after the decline of the Gupt Empire. But, it was Isanavarman, who established their empir Sarvavarman was his son. Sarvavarman was the first Maukhari kin to annex Magadha permanently. His imperial seal has been foun at Nalanda and Asirgarh. Dr. Barnett, is of the view which ma be accepted that his territory extended, from Ahichhattra (moder Ramanagar), in the Barelli district of Uttar Pradesh, to Nalanda an Asirgarh. The mention of these kings, in an inscription of a riva dynasty, proves that the fertile plains of Shahabad, if not the whol district, were probably lost to the Maukharis, after Sarvavarma and therefore, the grant of land to the Sun Temple at Varuni (वरूनिका) had to be revived.

Yasovarman of Kanauj.

The next to rule over Shahabad, was probably King Yasovarm of Kanauj; whose historicity, can no longer be denied. An u critical but detailed history of the short lived triumph of this kin is derived from a *Prakrit Kavya* named *Gaudavaho*, composed b Vakpatiraja. He was a junior contemporary of the more famo Bhavabhuti.* *Gaudavaho* states, that after issuing from his capit at Kanauj, the king came to a hilly country where he halted durin the rains. The identity of the area, is clarified by the incident o his worshipping Vindhesvari Devi led by a *Savara*.† Therefore, h retreat during the monsoon was the hill tracts of Mirzapur distric After the end of the monsoon, he pursued the retreating king o Magadha (*Magadhanatha*), identified with Jivitagupta II by th late Rama Prasad Chanda. The king of Magadha, was ultimatel defeated and killed in a swampy land. Yasovarman is reported t have built a town on the site of the battlefield. This is identifie with the village of Ghosrawan, in Bihar subdivision, of Patn district.

The route followed by Yasovarman is easily recognizable. Th first question is the location of the capital of Magadha from wher he was flying. Pataliputra was already in ruins; and covered wit jungles. Therefore, it may be reasonably conjectured that ther can be two places where the Magadha capital was located; either th

* Cf. *Patna District Gazetteer*. (James).

† This deity has her shrine in Mirzapur. She is a celebrated non-Aryan deity

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ncient Vedagarbhapura (modern Buxar) or Biharsharif, in whose eighbourhood the battle took place. If, either of the alternatives, a valid presumption, then it follows that, Yasovarman seems to ave come to Shahabad, like Bajirao I; and possibly reached Ghosrawan by Sasaram, Daudnagar, Manpur and Bihar route. In ny case, his conquest of Shahabad is definite.

The Saila Dynasty and Lalitaditya.

The next monarch was the Saila king of the Central Provinces. Our information is derived from a land grant: Ragholi copper plates of Jayavardhana. It informs us that, the elder brother of his great grandfather, inflicted a defeat on an unnamed or unspecified Paundra King, expert in defeating his enemies and annexed his territory. This royal family known only from this grant seems to have had a distinguished history. The family is reported to have held some territory in the Himalayan region—emigrating from which, they conquered the Gurjara country. Still later they migrated to the east; and three brothers established themselves at Kasi, Vindhyadesa (Mirzapur and Shahabad) and Paundra. It is possible that they passed through and conquered Shahabad too. The palæography of this record belongs to the 8th century A.D. The glories of Yasovarman and the Saila family were probably eclipsed by Lalitaditya—Muktapida of Kashmir. According to Kalhana Misra, his *digvijaya* comprised not only the whole of northern India, but southern India as well, up to Kaveri river and Malaya mountains. Since, Kalhana credits the Kashmirian monarch with defeating Yasovarman, there can be little doubt about our assumption. The same reliance however, cannot be placed, in respect of Jayapida; except indicating possibly, that the alleged conquests of northern and southern India, by Lalitaditya, were merely temporary gains. No permanent results ensued from the campaign. Next came Vatsaraja of Bhinmal, the Gurjara monarch. All these repeated invasions created anarchy in Bihar which ended with the feudal lords ushering in the Pala dynasty.

The Pala Empire.

Gopala, the founder of the dynasty, consolidated his position in Bengal. The extension of the Pala power in northern India, was made by his more famous son Dharmapala, who was installed as an Emperor, in the presence of the chiefs of Kuru, Yadu, Avanti, Gandhara, Kira, Bhoja, Matsya and Madra countries, possibly at Ahichhatra. The mention of Bhoja clearly suggests, as C. Mark* pointed out as early as 1907, that Berar, Mirzapur and Shahabad, where Bhojpur still exists, were included in the first Pala Empire. The empire, however, disintegrated; and the finds of Pratihara

* C. Mark—*The Geographical data of Dasakumara Charitram and Raghuvamsam.* Leipzig 1907, pages 28 and 37, ff.

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(Gurjara) inscriptions in Gaya, Biharsharif and Nalanda indica that Shahabad along with major portion of south Bihar w conquered by Mahendrapala.

The Pala dynasty, however, revived in the 11th century A. in the time of Mahipala I; whose, bases of operation, seem to ha been Anga (Bhagalpur), *Kajangala* (Santal Parganas and Purn and Magadha (South Bihar). The find spots of his inscriptio would support this theory. He, however, came into conflict wi Rajendra the Great, Chola Emperor, and Kalachuri ki Gangeyadeva. The struggle continued during the reigns of the successors. The Paikor Image Inscription in West Birbhum possib indicates the area of the second conflict. The most rational wa to explain these seemingly conflicting and contradictory evidence of territorial possessions, is to explain them as temporary gains, t areas changing hands repeatedly. In the wake of Kalachuri invasio came the Chalukyas under the Vikramaditya; and possibly Orissa legions, under Mahasivagupta—Yayati. The former left its bac wash, in the form of Karnata dynasties of Mithila and Radh Mahasivagupta—Yayati's claims of conquests have, however, yet be established. What is evident is that, the fabric of the great Pa Empire was again crumbling to dust; and Shahabad was probab lost to them. The revival of the empire, for the third time, Ramapala, probably again saw Shahabad under the Pala rulers, a it is probably to this area, that Govindapala must have turn when he lost the control of the plains.

The rock inscription discovered by Dr. D. C. Sircar at Sils in this district indicates that in the year 1162 V.S. (c. 1105-06 A.D there was grant of some land within Varanasi by Vimurti as a *Si sasana* when Nayaka Angasimha was ruling at Vanthiam-Pathar pura. It is difficult to determine his exact status because Varan area was being ruled by Gahadavala Maharaja Madanapa (c. 1104-13 A.D.). It was his father Chandradeva seems to ha extended his dominions over Kasi, Uttara Kosala, etc.* Since h was granting land within Varanasi, in all probability he had swor fealty to the Gahadavala monarch. But in those bygone age feudalistic loyalties were not so clearly defined, except whe reinforced by armed force.

THE GAHADVALAS.

The decay of the Pala Empire, led to the extension of th Gahadvala dominions in the east. The most important reigns f our purpose are those of Govindachandra (1114—1152 A.D.) an his successors, who definitely annexed Gaya and Shahabad. Th Maner Copper Plates of the same monarch dated in V.S. 11 (c. 1124 A.D.) shows that, his conquests extended up to Pat district. But the *Tarachandi Rock Inscription*, near Sasaram

* Roma Niyogi. The History of the Gahadavala Dynasty, page 18 ff.

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early establishes his annexation of Shahabad. This record, which the earliest evidence of corruption, in the civil services, in ancient nd mediæval India, is of great historical importance. It was nscribed on a rock shelter (*pragbhara*), dated in V.S. 1225 (1168-69 A.D.) by *Mahanayaka* (महानायक) Pratapadhavaladeva, lord of apila (Sic. Japla). It proclaims as fraud, the grant of the villages f Kalahandi and Badapila by the lord of Kanauj, Vijayachandra-eva, son of Govindachandradeva. to certain Brahmins, living in the illages in the neighbourhood of Kalahandi; and obtained, by ribing (*Utkochya*) Deva, an officer of the sovereign of adhinagara.*

One of the great moments of Indian epigraphy is the tracing f the spurious Sonhal land grant dated in V.S. 1223, by Dr. D. C. ircar granting the villages of Badaila and Kirihindi to the rahmans of Svarnahala (mod. Sonhal). It is this record that as declared to be a fraud by *Nayaka* Pratapadhavala of Japila (now n Palamau district) lord of Rohtasgarh, in the above mentioned arachandi rock inscription near Sasaram.†

Gahadvalas and Turkis.

Before proceeding to describe the end of Gahadvala rule in Shahabad, it may be mentioned that it will not be correct to agree that Bihar must have felt the weight of muslim arms and zeal of muslim missionaries long before its conquest by Muhammad ibn Bakhtyar Khalji. This theory is more or less based on the discovery of the Maner Copper Plate dated in V.S. 1183, or 1126 A.D. of Gahadvala (Vulgo *Gharwar*) king, Govindchandra of Kanauj, granting lands to a Brahmin of *pargana* (*pattala*) Manihari and mentioning the levy of an obligatory tax "*turushka danda*" or "Turks' duty"———.‡ This assumption does not appear to be correct. Admittedly, the "*Turushka-danda*", was a special levy to fight the Turks, who were sometimes, also referred to, in mediæval records as *Hammiras* (Amirs). But it was not Bihar merely that was involved, since, it is mentioned in many other records, not found in Bihar. The epigraphs of Gahadvala dynasty, acquaint us fully with the situation; and we find that, for generations they have been fighting successfully the Muslim encroachments from the north. An uniform and consistent claim has been made in the Gahadvala records in respect of these indecisive actions. For example, it is stated that Chandradeva protected the holy places of *Kasi* (*Varanasi*), *Kusika* (*Kanauj*), *Uttara Kosala* (*Ayodhya*) and *Indrasthana* (?) against them.** The Rehan grant claims that a muslim king laid aside his enmity on seeing the display of valour.

* *Journal of American Oriental Society, Vol. VI*, pages 547—49.

† Indian Archæology.—A Review, 1960-61, page 44.

‡ *Current Affairs of* 1951, page 5.

** *Indian Antiquery*, Vol. XVIII, page 13, fn. 13.

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by Govindachandra.* The Sarnath Inscription of Kumaradev states that "Hari, who had been commissioned by Hara to prote Varanasi from wicked *Turushkas*, as the only one who was able protect the earth, was again born from him, his name was Govind chandra".† As long as Govindachandra ruled over Uttar Prades no Turks could advance up to Bihar; and we shall have aga occasion to note that, even after Chandawar, they continued th struggle, of which no mention has been made by the Musli historiographers.

Pratapadhavala.

The *Nayaka* (नायक) Pratapadhavala of Japila (moder Japla), evidently, was the *Durgaswamin* of Rohitasva (Rohtasgarh He is mentioned in several inscriptions found at Rohtasgarh an the adjoining territories.‡ His earliest record is that foun near Tutla (Sic. Tutrahi) falls dated in V.S. 1214 (1157-58 A.D. Unfortunately, the inscription has never been edited. Phulwar which according to Kielhorn, is the name of a part of Rohtasgarh better known as Khane Bagh or flower garden, has supplied anothe inscription, which is now missing. It was also dated in 1225 V.S (1168-69 A.D.); recording the construction of a road at Phulwar The next inscription is dated in V.S. 1279 (Sunday, the 5th Marc 1223 A.D.) about 30 years after the battle of Chandawar. Significan changes are met with in this record. First, Pratapa (dhavala-) is n longer described as *Mahanayaka* (General) but *Kshitindra* (lord o the earth); and was filling the earth with great fame, having in mer sport cut up the *Yavanas***. The last inscription was found at a plac called Lal-Darwaza near Rohtasgarh.

Tutla also known as Tutrahi is five miles west of Tilothu where the neighbouring ranges of hills form a knee. High upon th rocks, on a terrace, is a small sculpture of *Mahishamarddini* Amongst many miscellaneous records and around the crude rock cut figure of a female divinity, there is an inscription, which accord ing to Block, has a date corresponding to Saturday the 9th April 1158 A.D. belonging to *Mahanayaka* (महानायक) Pratapadhavala Deva. He appears to have made a pilgrimage, accompanied by Sulhi, his brother's wife; Tribhuvanadhavala (possibly his brother);

* *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. IX, page 324, ff.

† *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. IX, page 324, ff.

‡ Pratapadhavala belonged to the Khayarvala dynasty which ruled in the Shahabad district in the 12th Century A.D. From epigraphic evidence, he appears to have ruled at least for about 11 years from V. S. 1214/1158 A.D. to V. S. 1218 1169 A.D. The Khayarvala dynasty is probably represented today by the Kharwar tribe, which still occupies the region round Rohtasgarh and claims descent from the sun.

** *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. IV, page 311, ff.

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omali, Lakshmaditya; his sons: Satrughana, Viradhana and Sahasa-
havala; five concubines: Laduma, Layaka, Alhi, Puttriki and Ekali;
is treasurer—Devaraja; his door-keeper—Vimala; and his court
Pandit—Visvarupa.*

ADVENT OF THE TURKS.

The conquest of Koil, in 1194 A.D., had opened the gates of the Upper Gangetic Valley, as well as of the east, to the Turkish converts to Islam. Koil was given as fief to Hisham-ud-din Aghulbak by Sultan of Ghor. The muslim analysts are silent about the extent of Hisham-ud-din's domain; but, it was he, who bestowed Bhiuli and Bhagwat, to Malik Ikhtyar-ud-din Muhammad ibn Bakhtyar Khalji. The grant has a great significance for the historian. First: with the pre-historic Chunar, as his base of operations, the Khalj Malik with the unprepossessing appearance, carried fire and sword in the neighbouring district. The whole of Magadha went out in flames. Minhaj-ud-din Siraj, who wrote, half a century after the death of the conqueror, tells us that, on hearing of the Turkish occupation of Magadha, for a year, the better and wealthier classes were migrating to East Bengal (East Pakistan). The background of this emigration is not difficult to imagine. Populous habitations must have been destroyed and burnt and the long columns of refugees had to fly for life. Then it was a move from the west to the east and not from east to the west as in our own times.

But it cannot be said that Hindu resistance had completely collapsed, as borne out by some epigraphic finds during the last half a century. The first of these was the discovery of a copper plate at Machlishahr dated in 1253 and 1257 V.S. which states that *Paramesvara-Maharajadhiraja-Paramabhattaraka-Parama Mahesvara-Asvapati-Gajapati-Narapati-rajatrayadhipati,* etc. (परमेश्वर-महाराजाधिराज-परम भट्टारक=परम महेश्वर अश्वपति-गजपति-नरपति-राजत्रयाधिपति). Sri Harischandra, mediating at the feet of Sri Jaichandra-deva, granted the land to certain Brahmins.† This Harishchandra was born in V.S. 1232 on the 8th day of *Bhadra,* equivalent to 10th August, 1175 A.D. because, on account of his *jatakarman* ceremony and cutting of his navel, a Brahmin was granted a village by his father, Jaichandra.‡ It is quite evident, that Harischandra, maintained his independence, after the battle of Chandawar, when, muslim historiographers seem to indicate the extinction of the dynasty, after the death of Jaichandra.

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* *Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India, Bengal Circle*, 1902, pages 20-21.

† *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. X, page 93.

‡ *Ibid*, Vol IV, page 127.

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MACHLISHAHR GRANT AND BELKHARA PILLAR INSCRIPTION.

Next is the Belkhara Inscription, noticed by Cunnigham and discussed by R. D. Banerji and Dr. R. S. Tripathi. Belkhara is a village, 15 miles to the south of Ahraura Road Station, on the Mughalsarai-Mirzapur-Allahabad Section, of the Northern Railway and is situated about two miles from the big village of Ahraura in the Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh. At this place, there is a stone pillar, engraved with two inscriptions, one of which has become very much defaced. The other's object, was to record, the erection of this very pillar, by a person named *Rauta* Sakaruka, son of *Rauta* Ananda, when *Ranaka* (रानक) Vijayakarna, was the ruler of Belasara, or modern Belkhara. But, the incidental information that it furnishes is of considerable importance.* The name of the sovereign has been very unfortunately lost, but significantly enough, it starts with "*Parama Bhattarakatyedi*" (परमभट्टारकायादि) and ends in "Vachaspati" so that it is not difficult to determine the lacuna. The date is 1253, but the era is referred to as commencing from the conquest of Kanyakubja, which is to be equated with the Vikrama Samvat, and the year comes to 1196-97 A.D.; that it, two years after the death of Jaichandra; when a king of Kanauj was briefly mentioned. It appears, therefore, plausible, that *Ranaka* (रानक) Vijayakarna, was originally a feudatory of the Gahadvala kingdom; and after the dynasty, had met with its Waterloo at Ghandawar, continued to maintain himself independently, in the fastness of the Vindhya hills. He probably declared his independence, but merely showed lip-allegiance to the fugitive Gahadvala king. Not far from him, were the two other great factors, which have to be taken into consideration. First in the jungles of Gorakhpur, Basti, Deoria, and Jaunpur was the 18-year old *dejure* monarch, fighting his battles with the help of a loyal people, to regain his kingdom. At his back, was the General or the *Marechal* of Japla, Pratapadhavala, lord of Rohtasgarh.

Khayaravalas or Kharwars.

Bakhtyar's appointment at Chunar was a necessity. The new Muslim power, in the Doab and Ayodhya, had been imperilled, by the 18-year old boy of Jaichandra, at one hand and the loyal feudatories of the former Gahadvala kings in ancient Karushadesa. It also appears that the displaced persons in groups came to Shahabad. This information has been gathered from a later work *Tarikh-i-Ujjainia*, in Urdu, and *Udwant Prakasa* by Mauli Kavi written in the 18th century A.D.; and the last, but not the least, the manuscript of Bodharaja, a native Pugal, in Bikaner, composed in

* *Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* (N. S.) Vol. VII, 1911, page 757, ff. *R. S. Tripathi*, History of Kanauj. Some inscriptions have recently been discovered from the district and they are yet unpublished. These inscriptions are said to be in possession of Dr. D. C. Sircar and Shri S. V. Sohoni, Commissioner of Patna Division.

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719 V.S. (1662-63 A.D.). Bodharaja had come to Bihar and stayed at the historically important village Jagdishpur, for six months; and visited many other places to collect information about the scattered communes' of the Paramara Rajputs (vulgo. *Puar Rajputs*). In fact, not only were his journeys, very scientific; but, the information supplied by him, when checked with other sources, have always been found to be correct. Even the dates of the rival Muslim kings are accurate. Mauli Kavi's Udwant *Prakasa* is a historical *Kavya* in Bhojpuri; and it has all the defects of a work, where poetic imagination has been allowed free play. The *Tarikhi-i-Ujjainia* in four volumes, published by the Nawal Kishore Press, is very uncritical and does not discriminate between fiction and historical facts. In Bihar, these *emigre* Rajputs are known as "*Ujjainia*" and are now divided into several branches, residing at Bhojpur, Dumraon, Buxar and Jagdishpur.

Khalj Maliks of Lakhnawati.

With Chunar (Sk. *Charanadri* चरनाद्रि) as his base of operations, Bakhtyar Khalji put ancient Vedagarbhapura (Buxar), Mahasara (Masarh), etc., to flames. From Chunar, after accumulating men and money the Khalj Malik conquered Udandapura (Adwand Bihar or modern Biharsharif). During the intervening period between the fall of Adwand Bihar and the conquest of West Bengal, the Khalj Malik gave up the whole of Magadha, Anga, Kajangala to the swords and flames. When the aged ruler of Bengal, surrendered easily, he proceeded to Deokot, in the Dinajpore district, from which place, he planned the China campaign; the failure of which, sent him to a premature grave.

R. D. Banerji in his monumental *History of Bengal* (Vol. II) discusses the question if Bihar passed silently within the sphere of Sultan Qutb-ud-din Aibak or not. Before the Muslim conquest, Bihar was divided at least in four distinct divisions. Magadha or South Bihar, Anga or East Bihar, Kajangala or the modern districts of Santhal Parganas, portions of Bhagalpur beyond the Ghogha and part of Purnea district and Mithila or Tirhut or Northern Bihar (ancient *Tirabhukti*). Of these, the Rohtas Valley remained independent. Sheltered by inaccessible natural fortresses of forests or mountains, the minor chieftains and the landholders were with difficulty made to acknowledge Islamic sovereignty. Others, less favourably situated, were driven from their lands and lived the life of outlaws, until their continued harassing tactics drove the proud conquerors to come to terms. Muslim arms practically did not touch Palamau or the whole of Chotanagpur Division or the sub-mountain region of Monghyr, Santal Parganas, etc. Their hold was probably on the fertile crescent in Shahabad, Patna, Gaya, Bhagalpur to Sakrigali and possibly portions of Mithila.

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It is also not known what arrangements were made for Bihar by the Khalj Malik. Most probably it became an appanage of Lakhnawati. The rulership of Bengal and Bihar was not bestowed by the Sultan of Ghor or his Viceroy at Delhi; but, was won at the initiative of the leader of the Muslim expansion in the east. Significantly enough, the Khalj Maliks elected Mohammad Shirai in 1207 A.D., and he did not acknowledge it, as a gift, either from Sultan of Ghor or Qutub-ud-din.

INDEPENDENT SHAHABAD.

This period again was distinguished by an effort on the part of the Hindu feudal lords in Bihar, to throw off the Muslim yoke and a considerable change in the population, due to the replacement of massacred or converted sections by the *emigre* Rajputs. Foremost of these, were the Paramara and the Chauhan Rajputs. They took shelter with the ruling *aborigine* Chero and Kharwar chiefs of Rohtas. These Rajputs, soon replaced in the jungle covered plains of Shahabad, the Chero and other aboriginal tribes. The pre-historic Rohtas, however, continued to remain in the hands of the Kharwars. Nevertheless, neither the Cheros, nor the Kharwars were sufficiently powerful to resist the muslim invaders and in course of time, portions of the district merged with that of the muslim state. Bihar was then not a *Subah;* for which it had to wait for Sher Shah. With the accession of Iltutmish, on the throne of Delhi, this *status quo* was disturbed. Minhaj-ud-din Siraj states that, it was he (Iltutmish) who sent forces on several occasions to Lakhnawati; and on one of these occasions, he separated Bihar and put Izzuddin Malik Jani in separate charge of Bihar.* But, as soon as Iltutmish had returned to Delhi, Hisham-ud-din Iwaz came and occupied Bihar. Displaced from Bihar, Izzuddin Jani took shelter with Nasir-ud-din Mahmud, the Crown Prince who had been left as Governor in Oudh by Iltutmish. In 1226 Nasir-ud-din, along with Izzuddin, occupied Bihar when Hissamuddin was engaged in invading Kamrupa and East Bengal. In the subsequent war Iwaz lost his life.

While the slave kings, the Tughluqs and Khaljis, spent themselves in serving their avarice and ambition, Shahabad appears to have continued to enjoy comparative peace and limited autonomy. There was a strong tradition in the 19th century Bihar, mentioned by Dalton and Blockmann, that Malik Ibrahim Bayyu ibn Abubakr, whose tomb, on the lonely hill of Biharsharif, is a prominent landmark, was connected with Muhammad Tughluq. They credited him for fighting with many warlike tribes successfully capturing the fort of Chaichampa, in Hazaribagh district, the stronghold of Jhangra, the chief of the Santhals; defeating Hamsa Kumara, Raja

* *Tabakat-i-Nasiri* (Haverty's Text and Translation).

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f Ramgarh,* at Bargaon, near Suraj Pokhar in Nalanda; and finally ursued him up to Rohtas valley, where he killed the Indian chief. Jltimately, during the return journey, he fell a victim to an ambush, ed by the dead Hindu princes' followers and was killed.

TURKO-AFGHANS.

The affairs of Bihar and specially that of Shahabad took a new urn, when Malik Sarwar, later ennobled as Khwaja Jehan—*Malik-us-Sharq* (the lord of the east), established himself at Jaunpur, in 1393 A.D. He appreciated the weakness of Bihar and was able to extend his sway towards east. *Feristha* informs us, that Sultan Ghyas-ud-din of Bengal in order to cultivate friendly relations with he Jaunpur monarch, presented him with elephants and other gifts. t is at this juncture, that the least known historical researches of Bodharaja, comes to our aid and render valuable assistance. He records that, in V.S. 1450 (1393-94 A.D.), Khwaja Sarwar's troops, on their way through Bihar, encamped at Chaunsa. Some of them seems to have clashed with Raghu Brahmins, and a riot ensued, when some followers of Kumara Gajaraj, son of the Paramara chief of Bhojpur, were passing that way. The muslims were reinforced by other contingents from the Jaunpur army. Gajaraj too, receiving news of the trouble rushed to the scene. In the clash that followed, many muslims were reported to have been killed. The defeated army had to beat a hasty retreat to Jaunpur, and it was impossible for the Islamic state to condone such an offence on the part of the *Kafirs*. A punitive expedition was sent by the Tughluq *marechal* of the East. Since the date agrees with the first year of the Khwaja Jehan's reign, when we know that, he sent an expedition to Bihar; we may accept the account to be authentic.†

SHARQIS AND PARAMARA RAJPUTS.

The punitive expedition reached the jungles of Bhojpur. Hararaj died in action; and his two sons: Gajaraj and Devaraj, escaped with their families. Bhojpur, was sacked and burnt. The followers of Gajaraj, retired to the forests and mountains; and carried on guerrilla warfare from their hilly retreat. Malik-us-Sharq, was unable to humble them, till his death in 1399 A.D.; when Ujjanias returned to a place called Karur. Gajaraj died in 1470 V.S. (1415 A.D.). Khwaja Jehan was succeeded by Malik Quaranful his adopted son, entitled Mubarak Shah and died in 1402 A.D. He was followed by his younger brother, who took the name Shams-ud-din Ibrahim. Gajaraj having died intestate, was succeeded by his younger brother Jagdeva in 1473 V.S. (1416-17 A.D.). Ibrahim Shah Sharqi occupied Karur. Jagdeva, left Karur and took shelter in the Rohtas valley, dying in 1423-24 A.D. Sangramadeva ascended the *gadi* of Bhojpur

* Ramgarh is a village in Shahabad. A prince named Hamsa Kumara is mentioned in the BANDHUGHAT Inscriptions.

† Journal of the Bihar Research Society, Vol. XLI, page 121.

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which was then lying in desolation. His accession ceremonies w actually performed in the caves of Rehand hill. He took a vo and made his followers take the oath, not to cease from endeavo ing to re-occupy Bhojpur, till the last drop of their blood. For years, the struggle was carried on, from the heart of the Roh valley. Shams-ud-din Ibrahim died in 1346 A.D., and was succee by Muhammad Shah.

This prince had inherited the vain glory of his predecesso without their intelligence and ability. Unjustifiably, he clashed wi the rising power of Bahlul Lodi; and possibly neglected his easte dominions, because, we are informed by Bodharaja that the musli evacuated Bhojpur, when Sangramadeva regained its possession a made Dava his capital. He died in 1510 V.S. (1453-54 A.D.). H eldest son—Ishwari Singh was a voluptuary. In 1454 A.D. after crushing defeat by Bahlul Lodi—Mahmud Shah decided to pay atte tion to the Chunar area. It was at this time probably, in 1454, th the Jaunpur army occupied Dawa. Ishwari Singh fled to the jungl but was relentlessly pursued and killed in 1455 A.D. The Hin resistance party was then led by Onkardeva, who ultimately succeed Ishwari Singh. According to Bodharaja, Mahmud Shah died 1573 V.S. (1456-57 A.D.) which is a fact, and therefore, stamps work as a dependable historical account of no mean value. T death of Mahmud Shah, was the signal for more intensive activ by the people of Shahabad; and the Jaunpur army had again evacuate Bhojpur area. His successor Hussain Shah, inherited crown of thorns, from his would be murderer. The power Sharqis had reached the lowest ebb and the star of the Lodis w rising. He had little opportunity to pay attention to the mediæ *Atavi* country. Onkardeva died in 1545 V.S. (1488-89 A.D.). before that, the Sharqi dynasty of Jaunpur had ceased to exist; a Hussain was a refugee. Durlabhadeva succeeded Onkardeva and was in his time, that Jamal Khan Sarangkhani, of Hissar Firoza, patron of Hassan Khan Sur, was appointed Governor of Jaunp by Sikandar Lodi.

The Surs of Bihar.

Hassan Khan, belonged to the Sur section (Qabilah) of M clan (*taifa*) according to *Makhzan-i-Afghana*. Hussain's fath Ibrahim, was an ordinary Afghan of Roh. They had no conne tion with the Sultans of Ghor, because the Sultans of Ghor we Turks, originally Hindus or Buddhists, but converted to Islam wh the Caliphate occupied Afghanistan. The alleged royal connectio arises out of an inaccurate statement, made by the author of *Ferish* Their ancestral home, stood on the rugged hill side called Surgung a detached ridge of the celebrated Takht-i-Suliman, on the souther bank of the Upper Gumal river, in the neighbourhood of Gum Pass. In the reign of Sultan Bahlul Lodi, Ibrahim, with his you

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son, Hassan, started seeking fortune, in Hindustan. Farid, his first child, was born at Hissar-Firoza; but the family finally settled at Narnol.* Farid, later known as Sher Shah, was, therefore, not a native of Bihar. Jamal Khan conferred Sasaram and Khawaspur in the neighbourhood of Rohtasgarh; to Hasan Khan Sur, for reasons which are obvious. Rohtas, that famous hill fort with 24 miles of fortifications, remained unconquered by the muslims where the descendants of Pratapadhavaladeva, or some succeeding dynasties, continued to rule. In its neighbourhood was the Rehand hill, where, the Rajputs had repeatedly taken shelter, whenever attacked by the Jaunpur army. Significantly enough, Hassan Khan was given this strategic *jaigir*, for the maintenance of 500 horsemen, on behalf of the Lodi Sultans of Delhi.

According to Bodhraj, after consolidating his position at Jaunpur, Jamal Khan sent a force into Bihar and naturally came into conflict with the Ujjainias or the Paramar Rajputs. Durlabhadeva was defeated; and following the age old custom of his race, retired into the jungles; and the province of Bihar passed to the Sultans of Delhi. Hassan Khan, was a diplomat as well as an administrator. Instead of fighting the Rajputs, he tried to win their affection and came to terms with Durlabhadeva, who returned from the jungles and settled down at Bhojpur. There was a peculiar affinity of family life between Hassan Khan Sur and Durlabhadeva.

Hassan Sur's Jaigir.

There is dearth of accurate information regarding the area and boundaries of Hassan Khan's *jaigir*. Prof. K. R. Qanungo in his book "Sher Shah" has not come to any definite finding.

On the southern side of muslim Bihar, lay the Rohtas valley, then inhabited by non-Aryan autonomous tribes, whom even the Indian genius, since the time of Emperor Asoka, had failed to curb. Further south, were the possessions of the independent Hindu lords of Rohtas, who had never submitted to any Muslim rulers. On the east, was the Son river. On the west, was situated *pargana* Chaund, wrongly called 'Jaund' by Abul Fazl and Nizam-ud-din; and written as Sant by Rennell. On the north, probably it was bounded by a line from Hariharganj 'on the eastern bank of the Son river (opposite Daudnagar) along Rennell's boundary line of the Rohtas district up to some 15 miles west.' It comprises roughly Barong, Sasaram and Tilothu thanas.† From Tilothu, westwards the whole of Rohtas valley was inhabited by the Cheros, Savaras, Kharwars and the ancestors of modern Dhangars and Bhuiyas. It is from the Chero Raja, Mukundadeva, that the Rajputs had seized the fertile crescent below the foot hills. The northern part was inhabited by

* Narnol of Badaoni?

† K. R. Qanungo—*Sher Shah*, pages 11-12.

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the Hindu peasantry and middle classes, such as Ahirs, Brahmin Bhuinhars, Koiris, Jolahas, etc. The country was covered wi dense jungle, the result of anarchy, arson and looting over hundre of years. An area like this would naturally have unruly people.

One must fall back on the character of early Muslim rule India to assess the causes. A seemingly endless procession of alie rulers, belonging to a fanatical creed, administered an area, who contributions to human civilization and culture had been great the bygone ages. The whole countryside was smothered in the iro grip of Afghan feudalism, to whom it was parcelled out. Th condition of the masses can easily be inferred. With no sanctity hearth and home, with no personal rights, no religious liberty unde an Islamic State, not because Islam was not liberal, but, because th tenets and theories of Islamic monarchy, were being interpreted i their own way by the converted Turko-Afghans. Their homes an fields were not secure, neither from the brigands, nor from th rulers. Under such circumstances it was natural that the poo people should gather themselves in bands; and secure by force arms, what would have been their peacefully. In such circumstance predatory habits were natural; and the blind degenerate societ lacking the ability and catholicity of the earlier days, dubbed the as the low caste people. When sympathy, humanity, kindness an charity had become unknown qualities in social behaviours durin the centuries; the people were bound to develop rough manne incivility and a certain amount of propensity to take the law in one's own hands.

The Tax Gatherers.

The other classes, who contributed to this nation-wide anarch and insecurity of tenure and private rights, were the traditional cur of Indian people, the unscrupulous tax collectors; who, always stoo between the sons of the soil and their liege-lords—the *Jaigirdar Talukadars*, etc.; and who, cheated both the people and the lan lords, as they have done throughout the existence of the zamindar system, before its abolition, at the expense, not merely of the bot but of the State and the society, enriching themselves only. Th feudal lords, busy with their military schemes, their dancing gir concubines and wives; were deliberately kept in ignorance of the are actually under cultivation, of the total produce of the land, th assessed revenue and the actual collections possible or received. Th ignorant and down-trodden peasantry, were cruelly exacted, wit fictitious claims, non-payment of dues, by the *muqaddams*. Th peasantry were merely born to toil and suffer. Therefore, the onl means for emancipation was robbery, plundering and carrying o the life of thieves and brigands. Generations of unaccounted fo oppressions, persecutions, injustice and miseries made them wha they were as found by the early Britishers at the beginning of the 19th century.

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FARID KHAN.

Prof. K. R. Qanungo is correct that something of this sort must ave faced Sher Khan, or Farid Khan as he was then known, when e returned from his self-chosen exile, at Jaunpur to his father; and e employed himself in carrying out the much needed reforms stabilise the tottering supremacy of the Turko-Afghans over India. his phase of Farid Khan's life and this period during which Lodi ultans dominated over Bihar, is most important for the history of ndia. Just as the future conqueror of Waterloo tried to solve the pply problems and strategy, in a devastated country, in fighting e Marathas; so Farid Khan carried on successful experiments of s technique of administration, war and strategy; in this jungle-ad Shahabad, when he was engaged in administering the *jaigir* of is father. He was probably the first Muslim sovereign, to realise at, India was admittedly an agricultural country; and revenue was e basic source of income of the State. His reforms, both revenue nd administrative were to be continued by the mughals, even hough they might have been his dynasty's conquerors. Abbas-arwani in his Tarikh-i-Shershahi quotes probably the fundamental ruths of fiscal and revenue administrations when he states that "the ultivators are the source of property" ..... "I shall always vatch over their condition so that no one may oppress and injure hem; for if a ruler cannot protect the humble peasantry from the awless it is tyranny to exact revenue from them."*

His problems.

The problems that were facing Farid Khan were manifold. Refractory Hindu Zamindars and the non-Aryan tribes, inhabiting he hilly region had to be dealt with; the reform of the civil service, n a small way, had become imperative. He informed the soldiers and Amils that the oppressions and cruelties they had committed were condoned. But, if they were repeated, he would make the culprits examples to their fellow beings. He threatened even punishment to his guilty relatives, so that others may be warned. Next, he appealed to the peasants; and asked them to choose the method of payment of rent. Farid Khan obtained written *Kabuliats*, signed by the *raiyats;* and fixed the rate of payment, and the direct connection was established between the tillers of the soil and the *mansabdars* and *jagirdars*. Later in life, we will find, Farid Khan, then grown into Sher Shah, Emperor of India employed this policy throughout the empire; but, it is a credit to Shahabad and Bihar that his first experiments were made here.

Farid Khan and Shahabad.

The next success to be obtained by Farid Khan, was in dealing with the refractory zamindars. In this respect, fate was favourable

* Elliot and Dowson.—*History of India as told by Historians*, Vol. IV, page 314.

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to him. First, his lot of an unhappy home, due to an unkind fath acting under the jealous influence of a step-mother, was shared an illustrious Rajput prince, with whom he came accidentally in contact; and thereby paved the way for faithful and loyal servi by a section of the people who had proved themselves thorns on side of the early Muslim rulers. This was Maharaj Kumar Bad son of Raja Durlabha. Just like Farid Khan, the Maharaj Kum had left his paternal home and took shelter in the jungles, w a few faithful companions; and it was in this period that he m Farid Khan on his way to Jaunpur. The woes common to the bound these two young men together and the races which were long antagonistic were allied by the bond of friendship. Bodh gives the date of Farid's taking over administration as 1567 V (=1510-11 A.D.). Farid, persuaded Maharaj Durlabhadeva, react favourably towards Maharaj Kumar Badal.

Farid deals with rebels.

He next turned his attention to some urgent tasks. There w two classes of persons in the population of Shahabad to be punish The first were the disobedient *muqaddams,* who had withheld ments. The second were the Zamindars, or feudal lords Maharatha Chero, who, would pay nothing except under com sion. Farid with his militia swooped upon the villages of the obedient *muqaddams.* The cattle, the goods, the wives and child were seized. All the booty were distributed to his men, but families of the villagers, significantly enough, were kept in personal custody, so that they would not be violated by the sold Crestfallen *muqaddams* had to submit, disgorge the arrears of re and what is more, gave security for their future good behaviour.

Next came the turn of the feudal lords. His preparations w thorough and detailed. He supplemented his regular cavalry, w local auxiliaries, drawn from the Hindu peasantry, whose hearts had won. He took with him, half of the volunteers; and the were left to cultivate the fields and to protect their homes, in of any treachery or diversion by the rebel lords. With this exte porised army, he marched cautiously towards the rebel citadels. asked the infantry to clear the jungle around the villages, on com tion of which, the cavalry were ordered to place a cordon aro the villages, with orders to kill every male and capture the wo and children, drive in the cattle; and to destroy the crops the establishing complete blockade. The *zamindars* realising that nemesis had come offered submission, but, Farid refused to ac at this late stage, stormed their mud forts, killed all the rebels sold their wives and children into slavery. The devastated vill were repeopled. In about 1519 A.D., Hassan Sur decided to over the control of the *jaigirs* from Farid Khan who proceeded Agra. Simultaneously, the good treatment that the Param

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aharaj Kumar Badal was receiving from Durlabhadeva ceased; and e Maharaj Kumar left Behea for Jagdishpur, from where he conti- ed to perform his duties. The subsequent history of Farid Khan as Sher Khan or Sher Shah has been dealt with by Smith, Qanungo d others.

In 1578, Babar came to Bihar, in pursuit of the unfortunate ghan Princes Biban Bayazid and Masruf, and visited Chaunsa near xar, when he restored to Sher Shah his *parganas*. Babar was able to take interest in the affairs of Bihar and war went on tween Sultans of Delhi on one side and Lohanis and Surs of Bihar the other. While a struggle between the two Afghan factions d become inevitable, and culminated in the battle of Surajgarha, March 1534 A.D., in the meantime, events of history marched inexorably in the jungles of Bhojpur, Jagdishpur and Behea. On e death of Maharaja Durlabhadeva, the Ujjainias split up into ree groups. Badal was killed and his queen escaped with her two fant sons, Gajapati and Bairisal into jungles, where she spent years in rearing them up. In 1531 A.D., when Sher Khan was e Deputy Governor of Bihar she sent her two sons to Sasaram. hey were affectionately received by Farid Khan, with whose help nd encouragement Gajapati ascended the *gadi* of Bhojpur and agdishpur in 1533 A.D. In the battlefield of Surajgarha, Farid han was ably supported by the two sons of his deceased friend, Maharaj Kumar Badal; and they distinguished themselves in action gainst the Bengal army. Sher Khan allowed Gajapati and Bairisal o retain their portion of the spoils and tied his own jewelled sword o the former's loins and presented a jewelled armlet, necklace and *sarpanch*. Bairisal was given a horse and a sword and Buxar was llotted to him as his *jagir*.

In 1537-38 A.D., when Humayun reached Chunar, then the ther Ujjainia faction made its appearance. When Badal's step- rother Mahipata was killed by Sheorama Singh his *Rani*, too, had ed to her brother named Birman, who lived at a place called Arail, ear Naini junction, in the neighbourhood of Allahabad. On rrival of Humayun at Chunar, Birman placed his nephew, Dalpat t the foot of Humayun; and secured from him a *Farman* for Bhojpur. When Humayun, after capturing Chunar, in the circum- tances which are well known, proceeded towards the fort of Bahar- kunda, situated at a distance of 50 miles from Chunar, where Sher Shah had removed his family on the eve of the siege of Chunar, he gave some troops to Dalpat and sent him to take possession of Bhojpur. Gajapati after being defeated turned to Sher Shah who was not in a position to help him. So Dalpat having made himself master of Buxar and Bhojpur proceeded to Jagdishpur. Gajapati and his brother had again to retire to the jungles. In the meantime Sher Khan, however, did not remain idle at Baharkunda, where, he formed a plan to occupy Rohtas. He therefore, persuaded the Raja,

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to give protection to the female members of his family, who w to be sent there in *dolis*. But actually the major portions of *dolis* were occupied by armed Afghans: and by treachery Roh which had so long remained in Hindu hands, fell into the hand the last Afghan monarch of India. In the battle of Chaunsa (1 A.D.), Humayun lost to Farid Khan, who now assumed the name Sher Shah. He built a Grand Trunk Road from Gaur to Roh in the Punjab. He died on the 2nd May, 1545.

Later Surs.

At the time of Sher Shah's death at Kalanjara, none of his were present, the Afghan *Amirs*, elected Jalal Khan, the ablest his sons, on the 25th of May, 1545. He took the name of Is Shah. Islam Shah died in 1553 A.D. and his 12-year old son F Shah was placed on the throne. Three days later, Muvarez, the of Sher Shah's younger brother Nizam, murdered Firoz Shah. ascended the throne at Delhi as Mohammad Shah Adil. On rec of this news Mohammad Khan Sur, Governor of Bengal, assum independence: and the vast empire built by the genius of Sher S began to disintegrate. The opportunist Humayun returned, and the second battle of Panipat, Akbar with the help of Bairam Kh reestablished the fallen fortunes of the Barlas Turks. Bengal Bihar gradually passed into the sphere of Sulaiman Karrani, after him his sons Bayazid and Daud Shah; the last indepen Afghan king of Bihar and Bengal.

The Mughals.

Humayun had to leave his life's work incomplete; and succeeded by Jalaluddin Akbar in 1556 A.D. The position of Mughals, at the time of Akbar's accession. had been admir summed up by V. Smith "When Akbar ascended the throne January, 1556 he possessed no definite territory. Five years later held the Punjab formally, with the Multan district; the basin the Ganges and Yamuna as far east as Prayaga (later known Allahabad) and also Gwalior in Central India, and Ajmer Rajasthan. The Kabul territory (excluding Kandahar with dependencies, then in Persian hands) was governed in prac independence by the guardians of Akbar's half brother, M Mohammad Hakim. The various Himalayan states, includ Kashmir were completely independent. Bengal, Bihar and Or were under the government of an Afghan prince, Sulaiman Kar Orissa then meant the modern Midnapur, Puri, Kattak and Bala districts."*

The Karranis.

In 1564-65 Fateh Khan Batani and his elder brother Hus Khan, of Rohtas, as well as Sulaiman Karrani, were approached

* V. Smith. *Akbar, the Great Mughal*, Oxford, 1917, page 56,

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hard-pressed Afghans. Fateh Khan Batani and his brother companied by Mallu Khan, descended from Rohtas hill; and cupied Biharsharif and the adjoining territories, placing Awar han, son of Salim Sur on the make-shift throne. Khan Zaman, aznun Khan, etc., proceeded against them. Due to the numerical ength of the Afghans, Khan Zaman was unable to give them ttle and took shelter in the fort of Andaribari on the Sone. At is psychological moment luck favoured the Mughals. Sulaiman arrani decided to acknowledge Akbar as his sovereign (*Akbarnama*, ol. II, page 335 *ff*). Akbar sent Hazi Mohammad Khan Seistani plenipotentiary to Sulaiman to persuade him not to join the fghans. When the envoy had reached Rohtas, some Afghans iling to convert him, took him to Ali Quli Khan and detained m. The result of this foolish move was that, Ali Quli Khan was revented from giving any effective help to his fellow Afghans; and hat is more, ultimately, his prisoner's eloquence, persuaded Ali uli to proceed to Akbar. Later on, Ali Quli Khan succeeded in inning over Fateh Khan Batani, who was being hard pressed by ulaiman Karrani. Realising, however, the lukeworm loyalty of ateh Khan, Ali Quli Khan returned to Jaunpur. In 1572-73 A.D. ulaiman Karrani died; and was succeeded by his eldest son Bayazid who was murdered according to *Makhzan-i-Afghana* by a man named Hasu, his first cousin and brother-in-law, a son of Immat Khan Karrani.* Two half days later, Daud, younger brother of Bayazid, ascended the throne of Bengal, by murdering Hasu, but, he committed the blunder of antagonizing Akbar. Accordingly, Khankhanan Munim Khan was sent with Lashkar Khan and Paramanand, a relation of Todarmal, as adjutants, against Daud. According to *Tarikh-i-Daudi*, Lodi Khan was dispatched to attack Jaunpur, who actually attacked and sacked Zamaniya. In the meantime Daud Khan, having arrived at Monghyr, murdered Yusuf Khan, son of Taj Khan Karrani and son-in-law of Lodi Khan. Lodi Khan sought refuge in Rohtas (*Akbarnama* Vol. III, page 97). Daud, after fortifying Garhi with the help of Qatlu Khan Lohani, Guzar Khan and Shams Khan Musazai, sent a contingent to occupy Rohtas. Lodi in his despair sought the help of Munim Khan. Khan-i-Khanan, despatched Hashim Khan, Tengri Quli Khan, etc., to help Lodi Khan (*Ibid* pages 96-97).

DAUD KHAN.

Akbar now sent Raja Todarmal, to inflict the final *coup de grace* on the Afghans, who joined Munim Khan at Tirmohini, a place where Ganga, Sarayu and Yamuna met. Lodi Khan, with Afghan reinforcements reached the bank of Sone in the Shahabad district. *Feristha*, however, places it at the confluence of Sone and the Ganga (Nawal Kishore Press Edition, p. 262). Luck favoured Akbar again. The degenerate Turko-Afghans, could not give up

* Dorn—*History of the Afghans*, Part I, page 182.

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treachery and mutual suspicion; Lodi Khan was murdered by Da Khan at the instance of Shri Hari, son of Bhavananda, father of celebrated Pratapaditya of Jessore, Ismail, the infant son of L Khan, sought sanctuary with Munim Khan. The murder of L Khan created further dissensions in the ranks of the Afghans; a Daud Khan took shelter within the fort of Patna. According *Tabakat-i-Akbari* Akbar left Agra, by boat, in 1574 A.D. and reach Patna. On his arrival there, Raja Gajapati of Dumraon, wh history after the battle of Surajgarha, we had not been able to tra met Akbar; and was placed under Khan-i-Alam. After the fall Patna, Akbar on his return journey decided to recapture Roh Abul Fazl gives a very accurate and fine description of Rohtas wh it is necessary to quote in full. "This fort has no equal for stren and solidity. There are several villages (*dih*) on its plateau, a there are various kinds of cultivation, and these yield sufficie provision for the garrison. There are abundant springs of go water, and though the fort is on the top of a hill which neighbo the sky, and on the sites of which well-water is found at a gr depth, yet inside the fort sweet water pours out on a little diggi Haibat Khan Karrani and his son Bahadur Khan had strengthen the fort, and then gone to sleep in insouciance. Farhat Khan nominated for this enterprise, and Muzaffar Khan who on the d when the Bengal Officers went off, had in a shame-faced man joined the main camp and had not had the bliss of doing hom was appointed to accompany him. His pride and vanity were cu in this way. Hazi Khan Seistani, Fath Khan Maidani, Khuda Barlas, Khwaja Shams-ud-din Khwafi, Baqu Khan Kulabi and o war-like men were appointed to assist him. This army was sent after it had received salutary counsels".

Raja Gajapati and Bairisal.

Muzaffar Khan was sent to assist Farhat Khan feoffee of Ar and took possession of Chaund and Sasaram. When Bahadur, t son of Haibat Khan, descended from Rohtas, he was suital mauled. On the arrival of Farhat Khan their combined for beseized Rohtas, which defied human prowess. So Muzaffar Kh attempted to liquidate the remnants of the Afghan rebels in Bih In the 21st year (1576 A.D.) of Akbar's reign, Raja Gajapati ma his appearance again. He had revolted. This time Shahbaz Kh Kambu was sent against him. The reasons of this *volte* face a not quite clear. He was present at the fall of Patna; but, he h not accompanied Khan-i-Khanan in the Bengal campaign. He raid the environs of Arrah. In fear, Farhat Khan, the Mughal feoff shut himself up in the *Garh*. Gajapati, therefore, tried to cut the supplies of Mughal armies in Bengal, captured Peshraw Kh Farhat Khan and his son Qartalaq Khan fell fighting against hi When the news of Gajapati's successes reached the Imperial Cou

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Said Khan and Makhsus Khan, were ordered to join Kambu.* But by that time, Gajapati had made himself the master, of all the territories between Buxar and Benares, on the both banks of Ganga; and was about to invest the ancient town of Ghazipur. On the arrival of the Imperial army Gajapati first retired to the jungles of Bhojpur, to which the Mughal army was guided by Raja Sangram of Khargpur (in the Monghyr district). Defeated at Bhojpur, Gajapati retreated to famous Jagdishpur. The dense jungles proved a great obstacle to the progress of the imperial army. The Palamau campaign, of Daud Khan Qureshi, was anticipated; and for two months the vanguard of Shahbaz Khan were encouraged in cutting down trees, when the fort fell into the hands of the Mughals, with Gajapati's family. It was possibly on this occasion that his daughter, or one of his daughters, was married to Prince Daniyal as noted by Abul Fazl in *Akbarnama*.

Gajapati, with his brother Bairisal, retired to the Rohtas valley. The army of Shahbaz Khan Kambu, followed them relentlessly; and in some unknown corner of Shahabad, Bairisal died in action. Sri Rama, the son of Gajapati, with a few devoted followers shut himself up in Shergarh which Shahbaz did not hesitate to beseige. When Junaid Karrani, had occupied Rohtas, over the shambles of the short lived Sur Empire, the fort of Rohtas, had been entrusted to an officer of his named Said Muhammad. He surrendered the fort to Shahbaz Khan in 984 A. H. Soon after this Sri Rama had also to surrender.

Akbar and Dalpat.

Emperor Akbar ordered that the fort of Rohtas should be handed over to Muhbib Ali Khan. He founded a place called Muhbib Alipur near Rohtas. In 996 A.H. Bihar was given to the Kachhawah prince; and Man Singh selected, Rohtasgarh, as his headquarters. The present buildings on the top of Rohtas were erected at his instance. There is an inscription on the arched entrance of the *Kathautiya* gate which confirms the tradition. It also states that the fortifications were completed during the *Shiqdari* of Purohit Sridhara and Gopala Dasa under the supervision of Bahai Khan Israili and Daroga Balabhandra, a Brahmin. The architect was Ustad Mubarak. It is dated in 1015 A.H. (1607 A.D.), that is, early in the reign of Jehangir.

Akbar's troubles in the Rohtas valley, were not however, over. When Durlabhadeva breathed his last, a fratricidal struggle had ensued between his sons; and Mahipat's widow had retired to her father's place. Her brother had placed Dalpat under the protection of Humayun. After the exit of Gajapati, his cousin Dalpat decided to step in; and revolted. He detained Kokal-tash an Imperial noble.

* There is a fine portrait of Shahbaz Khan Kambu seated on a terrace in the National Museum at New Delhi.

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Shahbaz Khan and Khana Jahan's troops were able to plunde Jagdishpur; but forests and mud of the monsoon, bogged down th imperial forces. Ultimately in 1599 Dalpat came and submitted prince Daniyal but decided to fly. He was, however, re-arrested ar imprisoned. Later on almost after a decade he was released. Th other important incident of Akbar's reign is the revolt of Prin Salim and his ultimate reconciliation. Akbar died on October 16t 1605. During his reign Rohtas marked the south-western boundar of Bihar and had 18 mahals, an area of 4,73,340 bighas an a revenue of 40,819,493 *dams*.

JEHANGIR—THE CONNOISSEUR.

On accession to the throne, prince Salim or Jehangir, foun Asaf Khan or Mirza Jafar Beg Qazwini as the Governor of Biha He was replaced by Lala Beg *alias* Baz Bahadur. in 1605 A.D It was in his time, that the Mughals had to face the revolt of Raj Sangrama. There were two Sangramas at this time in Bihar, on was the Raja of Kharagpur and the other an Ujjainia Rajput. Th Sangrama Singh seems to be the son of Bairisal. He had revolte shortly after Khasru's flight. His area seems to have been ne Rohtas, but he was defeated and fatally wounded by a gun-shot For this successful campaign Baz Bahadur received the title 'Jehangir Quli Khan' and was ultimately promoted as a *mansabd* of 5,000 horses. It was at this time that Ibrahim Kishwar Kha son of Qutub-ud-din Khan Koka, was the Commandant of Rohtas

Allauddin Islam Khan, a grandson of Sheikh Salim Chisti, w appointed a *Subahdar* of Bihar, and held his office for a year merel The next Mughal Viceroy of Bihar was Abdur Rahman, son of th celebrated Abul Fazl. He held the post from 1606 to 1612 A.D. ar received Kharagpur, whose last Hindu king had been converted Islam, as *jaigir*. In 1611 A.D. Kishwar Khan was raised to the ran of 2,000 horses and was appointed to be the Faujdar of the count of Ujjainias, which corresponded probably to the modern Bux and Sasaram subdivisions.

At this time, the Ujjainias turned their attention to Patna are Qutb of Uch, a pretender, succeeded in gaining the support of Raj Madhukar and captured Patna, when Abdur Rahman was away Kharagpur. The son of Abul Fazl returned, defeated and kille Qutb. *Baharistan-i-Ghaibi* records a tradition that Abdur Rahma and Iradat Khan led an expedition against Ananta Chero possib some unknown Chero chief of Rohtas in 1612 A.D. Shakrull entitled Jafar Khan, son of Zain Khan Koka, and a brother-in-la of the Emperor; became the Governor of Bihar. to be succeeded Ibrahim Khan, a brother of Noorjehan. In 1621, *Shahzada* Parw became Governor of Bihar, and it was in his reign that the rebellio of prince Khurram took place.

* Beni Prasad—*Life of Jehangir*, Vol. I, page 152.

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Revolt of Khurram.

The revolt of *Shahzada* Khurram, was not against an affectionate father, but, the petticoat government of the Empress Noorjehan. Having failed in the Punjab, Golkonda and Telingana, the prince successfully occupied Bengal and Orissa. Raja Bhim of Mewar, that valiant Guhilot, by forced marches reached Patna, where, the Dewan, Mukhalish Khan, etc., immediately fled to Allahabad. Khurram arrived a few days later; and proceeded to regulate the administration. Raja Narain Mall Ujjainia, son of Hols Shah and brother of Rudrapratap-Shah gave him help. Sayed Mubarak, Commandant of Rohtas, surrendered the key of the fortress to the prince. Plans were now made for the conquest of Awadh; and Darya Khan was left in charge of Bihar. In the battle of Kampat on the Tons, the army of Khurram suffered a signal defeat, and the prince escaped with his bare life to Rohtas.

It was at this place, that his younger son Murad Baksh was born. Khurram remained at Rohtas for three days only; and leaving his wife Arjumand Banu Begam, to recoup her health after the delivery, started for Garhi or Teliyagarhi. Bihar was reconquered by the imperialists; and Khurram deserted, by Darya Khan, returned to Deccan. Ultimately, a truce was sought and Noorjehan in the name of Jehangir, demanded the surrender of Rohtas and Asir, as well as Dara and Aurangzeb as hostages.

SHAHJEHAN—THE MAGNIFICENT.

On February 4, 1628; *Shahzada* Khurram, ascended the throne of Delhi, as Abul Muzaffar Shihabuddin Muhammad Saheb Qiran Sani;* and his wife Arjumand Banu Begam became *Mumtazmahal*. The first Governor of Bihar, appointed by Shahjehan was Mirza Barkhurdar *alias Khan-i-Alam*. He was the son of Abdur Rahman Dulday, who died in action in Shahabad, against Dalpat Singh Ujjainia. In order to avenge his father's death he tried to murder Dalpat, when he was released from confinement in Delhi, unsuccessfully. Akbar was so annoyed, that his imprisonment was ordered. He was released by Jehangir who appointed him *Qush begi* or the Imperial Falconer or the 'Superintendent of the Aviary'. He was made *Khan-i-Alam* in the fourth regnal year of Jehangir; and later led a mission to Iran. On Shahjehan's accession, he was made a Commander of 6,000 horses and sent to succeed Mirza Rustam Safavi. He made Pratap Rudra Singh Ujjainia a *mansabdar* of 1,500 infantry and 1,000 horses. He was removed due to addiction to opium.

Abdullah Khan Bahadur-Firoz Jang, was appointed to succeed him, in 1632 A.D. It was during his proconsulship, that Raja Pratapa Rudra Singh of Bhojpur revolted. Due to lack of detailed

*B. P. Saxena—*History of Shahjehan*, page 63.

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information the causes of his revolt, immediately after his appoin ment as an Imperial *mansabdar* are not quite clear. Several possib causes point to the defection. The first was the arrears of revenu secondly enmity of the collaterals and the powerful *Kayastha* fami of Bakhra. Lastly, a great change in the home policy of the mugh empire had taken place. When Shahjehan ascended the throne, departed from the tolerant principles of his grandfather and fathe and gave orders that, all the Hindu temples in course of constru tion should be destroyed. This was in 1634 A.D. Pratapa Rud was an orthodox Hindu, who had erected some lofty temples Bhojpur. He must have been extremely successful as a rebe because, the Imperial government, ordered Abdullah Khan an Baqar Khan Najam Sani, governors of Bihar and Allahaba respectively, to proceed against him. They were joined by Fid Khan, a feoffee of Gorakhpur and Mukhtar Khan of Mongh Raja Pratapa Rudra was unable to oppose such vast resources. B he proved himself a worthy scion of an illustrious family; and foug valiantly. Bhojpur was severely attacked and the siege lasted for months. Heavy casualties were suffered by the Mughals in taki the fort of Tribhag. The fort of Kallanpur was also occupied, af a siege lasting one month by Zabardast Khan and Sufi. Ten ot *garhs* were also successively occupied, when the Raja finally retir to the recently built citadel, within the fort of Bhojpur to ma a last stand. Muzaffar and Faridul Khans, two sons of Zabar Khan, approached the wall of the last fort, but, they were defeat by the Ujjainias. On the other hand all efforts of the besieged escape, by sallying out, were thwarted. Pratapa suffered a crush defeat, on a Monday, in a sanguinary contest, which lasted till morning of Tuesday. He along with his wife surrendered to mercy of Firoz Jung. Pratapa Rudra had not thought of the con quences. Abdullah Khan according to Peter Mundi, was a sad Pratapa was executed. There may be some truth in Stewa version that the Subedar wanted to pardon the Raja; but, bewitch by the beauty of the Rani, changed his mind. The Rani was co verted to Islam, and married to the grandson of the old Governo

It was in Abdullah's time, that Ikhlas Khan was appoint Commandant of Rohtas, according to *Shahjehan-nama,* which confirmed by a Persian inscription of *Chardiwari* mosque, wh even now exists, between Akbarpur and Mandraghat, at the foot Rohtas. It mentions that Nawab Ikhlas Khan was the *Killadar* Rohtas, *Faujdar* of the territory extending from Makrain, parga Siri and Katamba to Benares and Jagirdar of Khawand (Chaun Mangror, Tilothu, Akbarpur, Belonja, Nazibnagar and Japla. Th areas are now included in the districts of Shahabad, Gaya, Palam and Benares. The *daroga* of the fort was Mallik Wisal, whose fam tomb was close to the hill. The enclosure and the *baoli* w finished in 1638 A.D. During 1556-57, Mirzafar, a nephew

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Sultan (Itmaddud-daula) of Iran, was appointed the Faujdar of Chainpur and Ikhlas Khan became the Governor of Bihar, under Shahjehan. But, it was in the regime of Allah Vardi Khan, a noble man of alleged Seljuk extraction, that the fratricidal struggle between the sons of Shahjehan commenced.

The war of succession.

Prince Shuja, took the Governor of Bihar on his side, loaded him with honours, but, was not convinced either about his loyalty or his gratitude. The feeling was reciprocal. After the battle of Bahadurpur, on the 15th February, 1658; Allah Vardi Khan had to beat a hasty retreat to Patna, by the land route *via* Sasaram and Arwal. After the battle of Samugarh, Shuja received the whole of Bihar in addition to Bengal and Orissa; and Dara asked his loyal officers at Allahabad, Benares, Chunar, Jaunpur and Rohtas to hand over their charges to Shuja. According to Aquil Khan, Nurul was made the Deputy of Bihar by Shuja. Shuja visited Rohtas, Benares, Jaunpur; and then proceeded to Kora near Allahabad. The subsequent tragic history is too well known and need not detain us. During the flight of Shuja, Raja Kokalat Shah of Bhojpur was appointed the *thanadar* of Lodh jungle, Rangamati and Garhi. Kokalat Shah was the son of Hardat Shah, and grandson of Chilbar Shah, a younger son of Sangram Shah. He had been recognised as the Raja of Bhojpur, by the mughals, with his headquarters at Basodha and Jagdishpur; after the execution of Pratapa Rudra Singh.

AURANGZEB.

In 1663, Bahadur Khan was the Faujdar of Chainpur and Rohtas. Shahuli Khan was succeeded by Hizabar Khan who was followed by Khwaja Nazir, on whose death Habu Muslim *alias* Nekanam Khan received the custodianship of Rohtas. Since he died three or four months later, Wali Beg Gulabi, succeeded him. On 1st September, 1666, Marhamat Khan was appointed Faujdar of Arrah in succession to Sadaat Khan. In 1681, Rudra Singh who had succeeded Kokalat Shah was dismissed from his fief. He was the son of Raja Amar Singh; and grandson of famous Raja Narayanamal. On the imposition of *Ziziya* by Aurangzeb, he had made common cause with Kubar Dhir or Kunwar Dhira Singh. His patriotism was, however, lukeworm. He was ultimately *weaned* over to Mughal side; and aided and abetted in the final defeat of the "Robinhood" of Shahabad in the 17th century. In the same year, Hamid Qureshi, son of Daud Khan Qureshi, Faujdar of Shahabad, was dismissed from office and was replaced by Sheikh Ibrahim, Faujdar of Sasaram. On 25th February, 1702 A.D., Abul Qadir was appointed to Rohtas in place of Mir Inayatullah. At this time the fortress of Rohtas sometimes used to serve, as detention camp for many undesirables.

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Kuvar Dhir.

The most important event in the reign of Aurangzeb, as far as Shahabad is concerned, was the rebellion of Kunwar Dhira Singh Ujjainia, of Baranwan, referred to as "Kuvar Dhir" in Persian histories. The most valuable source of our information is *Akhabart-Darbara-i-Mualla*. Dhira Singh was a member of the family of Santanu Singh, descended from Dalip Shahi, founder of Dalippur and step brother of Gajapati Singh. His father, was Vikram Shahi, who had been allotted the *zamindari* of Baranwan in *pargana* Pero. The revenue having fallen in arrears, Dhira Singh was taken to Delhi, as a hostage when he was a boy; and later on released. On his return, he collected troops, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his father; and earned the undying enmity of the Imperial Government by killing in action Zia-ud-din, the local *faujdar*, whose tomb even now exists at Pero. That he was eminently successful, when the orthodoxy of Aurangzeb was shattering the fabric of the Mughal empire, established on the integrated loyalties of the Hindus and Muslims, is undeniable. He is reported to have reduced many *zamindars* in Saran, Champaran, and Gaya; while in the west he reached up to Allahabad. With the limited sources at his disposal for 20 long years he kept the Mughals at bay.

Amongst the ousted *zamindars*, was Nand Shahi Jaithra of Bettiah, who, persuaded the *Nazim* of Bihar to take action. After a hotly contested fight at an unidentified place called Martan Dhira Singh retired to Nagra, a village in the Balia district, sacking and laying waste everything. From this place, he retired to Ma now a station, in the North-Eastern Railway, on the Banaras-Bhat section. He fought with the Raja of Majhauli, and built a stron fort at Barhaj in the Gorakhpur district. In many respects, he share the fate of Kunwar Singh. Ultimately, during the governorship of Prince Azim-us-Shan, he seems to have been defeated by Shamsh Khan who captured the fort of Baranwan.

Aurangzeb put the 18 Mahals of the original Sarkar betwee two new units. Rohtas contained seven and the newly create Sarkar of Bhojpur contained eleven Mahals. This was an importan change in the Sarkar of Rohtas as constituted by Akbar.

Successors of Aurangzeb.

The death of Aurangzeb, however, let loose a civil war, which ultimately, led to the decline of the Imperial prestige. Two of his sons, Azam Shah and Muazzam Shah, declared themselves Emperors, simultaneously. In the battle that followed, the young was worsted and Muazzam Shah ascended the throne as Bahadur Shah—Shah Alam I. Trouble overtook the hapless Imperial family immediately after the death of Bahadur Shah; and his elder son Muezzuddin, ascended the throne of Delhi, as Jahandar Shah, after

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defeating Azim-us-Shan. But Azim-us-Shan had left a son, in Bengal, known as Farruck-Siyar, who marched from Bengal to Patna; and ultimately to Allahabad, to secure the help of two Said brothers, to fight Jahandar Shah, in which he succeeded admirably and placed himself on the *takht-i-taus*. It was when he was at Patna, attempting to secure the alliance, that an incident, relating to Rohtas, is noticed by Ghulam Hussain Khan, the Bihar historian. We are informed, that an officer, named Mohammad Raza arrived in Bihar and succeeded in taking possession of Rohtas, by a forged order of the Emperor. It was necessary to reoccupy Rohtas. At Patna there was a person named Dilachin Beg, a *Kalmuk,* who had killed Mohammad Raza and occupied the fort. On his return to Patna he was suitably rewarded by the prince. Farruck-Siyar's reign was shortlived; and the Sayyed brothers murdered him and placed on the throne successively their nominees. Ultimately, Mohammad Shah ascended the throne of Delhi, and put an end to the ambitions of the Sayyed brothers.

Mughal Faineants.

It was Mohammad Shah, who appointed Fakraddaulah as Governor of Bihar, in 1727 A.D. in succession to Nasarat Yar Khan. But Fakraddaulah was an ill-educated, haughty and arrogant person. He was soon replaced by the order of *Khan-i-Dauran,* and Bihar was attached to the dominions of Nawab Suja-ud-din of Bengal. Independent existence of Bihar, created by Sher Shah, and continued by the Imperial Mughals, had come to an end; and it had to wait till 1912, to become again self-governing province. Nawab Suja-ud-din, appointed Alivardi Khan, as his 'Deputy' in Bihar.

Very little information about Shahabad is available, when crowns had become cheap in Delhi and even when that Imperial City was sacked, looted and burnt by Nadir Shah; but, we have information, that one Udwant Singh, son of Sujan Singh Ujjainia had become very prominent. He came into conflict with Nawab Fakhraddaulah, the last Mughal Governor of Bihar. Assisted by Tribhuan Singh of Tekari, Pahalwan Singh of Nokha and Horil Singh of Mithila; Nawab's officers led a punitive expedition, against Udwant Singh; and captured the strongholds of Dawa and Jagdishpur, which were razed to the ground. At first, Udwant Singh retreated and sought shelter, with Nawab Abdullah of Ghazipur, who was an old friend of his. In company of a body of horsemen from the Nawab, Udwant Singh returned to Jagdishpur; and captured and beheaded the officers of Fakhraddaulah. Then he presented himself before the Governor of Patna, and was pardoned. In the meantime, Suja-ud-din died and was followed by Sarfaraz, who was defeated and killed by Alivardi Khan at the battle of Giriya. With the formal approval of the puppet Emperor, Alivardi Khan became the virtual master of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and appointed his nephew and son-in-law Zainnuddin Haibat-Jang, his Deputy in

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Bihar. Zainnuddin was a talented man and engaged himself in establishing the authority of the new government in Bihar with the help of few chosen and loyal officers, like Rai Chintaman Das, Hedayat Ali Khan, the father of historian Ghulam Hussain, etc.; while Alivardi Khan was busy in raiding Orissa. Zainnuddin had to lead an expedition against the ever restless and refractory inhabitants of Bhojpur, because, Horil Singh of Dumraon and Udwant Singh of Jagdishpur did not prove themselves amenable to Zainnuddin's authority. It was at this time, that Zainnuddin murdered a valiant *Pathan,* named Roshan Khan Tarhi, *Faujdar* of Shahabad, on the ground of his being in league with the Ujjainias. Mustafa Khan, the Afghan, joined Udwant Singh, but, all this did not dishearten Zainnuddin; and after two sieges Mustafa Khan was killed near Jagdishpur and Haibat-Jung successfully stormed the fort of Jagdishpur. This Udwant Singh was the grandfather of Babu Kunwar Singh.

The Marhatha inroads left Shahabad comparatively untouched except the march of Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao, in 1743, on the invitation of the Emperor Mohammad Shah. The exact point at which the Peshwa entered the Bihar territory is uncertain, but the fact that the historian Ghulam Hussain mentions him, in connection with Ahmad Khan, son of Daud Khan Qureshi, shows that he must have entered Bihar from Mirzapur side. Ghauspur and the town of Daudnagar were sacked and burnt. Balaji Baji Rao bypassed Patna and marched through Tikari, Gaya, Manpur, Bihar and reached Bhagalpur. With the death of Alivardi Khan, on the 10th April, 1756, at the age of 80, the best period of late Mughal history in eastern India comes to an end. Alivardi Khan was succeeded by his grandson, who lost the crown of Bengal and Bihar, to the British and their stooge Mirzafar. What normally happens to the traitors, also happened to Mirzafar and the British set him aside for a short time in favour of Mir Qasim. Before this, however, Prince Ali Ghauhar, who had been granted the viceroyalty of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa by his father passed with a large army in 1758. His activities were mainly confined in Patna district. He raided Patna, but failed to achieve his object. From Patna the Sahzada moved his camp to Durgawati, where he was joined by Pahalwan Singh, already referred to. Soon afterwards, he crossed the Karmanasa. It was at this time that the victor of Plassey seems to have visited Shahabad against Pahalwan Singh, but the chieftain was too wise to clash with the British and a compromise was effected.

On accession to the *masnad* of Bengal, Mir Qasim's first endeavour was to establish his supremacy over the three provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa; and as Dr. N. L. Chatterji has pointed out, his activities in Shahabad are significant. They were links of his comprehensive policy of subjugating the distracted province of Bihar and establishing his authority over the hostile and rebellious

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order and barons of the frontier district between his territory and that of Wazir of Awadh. They had taken full advantage of the disintegration of the Mughal empire, to benefit themselves by exploiting the non-existence of any central authority and struggle for power after the death of Alivardi. The historians, unfortunately, have not done justice to the Bhojpuriah *zamindars*. The verdict has been always onesided. They have been condemned for making things difficult for the usurpers, regicides and quislings of the East India Company. It has never been pointed out that neither Murshid Quli II. Sujauddaulah, Sarfaraz or Alivardi Khan, were the *de jure* sovereigns of eastern India. They were the usurpers, who robbed the Mughal empire of its unity, of its strength and brought economic ruin over the whole countryside. It was, probably, not unlawful, to revolt against those provincial governors, who themselves were rebels against their natural sovereign. Non-payment of revenue was not merely the concern of Bhojpur *zamindars* but also that of the independent provincial governors like *Nizam-ul-Mulk* or Safadar Jang, etc. Otherwise why should the 'Emperor of India' go on selling their palace's furniture, if they had not been robbed of the tributes from the provinces. The real fact was that Mir Qasim wanted to avenge himself on the support of Ram Narain, one of the greatest of Indian traitors, in the 18th century.

Mir Qasim left Patna in November, 1761. Pahalwan Singh and others were impressed and convinced that all the oppositions would be futile. And, they fled to the territory of Wazir of Awadh. Mr. Qasim remained sometime in Sasaram, visited Rohtasgarh and put Shamal, the Dewan of Rohtasgarh in chains, imprisoned the commandant of the garrison and left the loyal officers and troops in various parts of the district. One officer was placed in command of Sasaram and Chainpur, another at Bhojpur with a brigade of horse and foot, while Sombre (*sic*. Reinhardt), the German adventurer popularly known as Somru, was placed in charge of Buxar with a couple of regiments of sepoys and some guns.

After the fateful battle of Udhuanala and the capture of Patna in 1763, Mir Qasim retreated to Tilothu, where, he was joined by his ladies; who brought with them, the treasures he had left at Rohtasgarh and he fled to the Wazir of Awadh *via* Sasaram. On his return in 1764, Shahabad was first to suffer, since the invading army burnt and plundered to a distance of 10 or 12 miles in every direction. After his defeat at Patna, Sujauddaulah fell back to Buxar, where he strongly entrenched himself; and it was here in October, 1764, that Major Munro laid the foundations of a momentous change and made the British the masters of Eastern India. During Chait Singh's rebellion, in 1781, Shahabad was dragged into it, because, Chait Singh's domain included a large tract in Shahabad; since his father, the hero of *Balwanatanama*, seized the north-western portion of the district, in order to consolidate his position; and established strategic

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bases, on the south of the Ganga. With this object in view, the large *pargana* of Mangror and the fort of Seringah, four miles south of Chaunsa, were annexed after expelling the Ujjainia chief. The English garrison was practically confined to the walls of Buxar fort which is now the Subdivisional Officer's residence. When Chait Singh rose in revolt there was actually little fighting in Shahabad proper. Major Crawford marched from Sherghati to Akbarpur where, he met a road, and dragged his gun up the Kaimur plateau. He was joined by Vikramajit Singh, Raja of Bhojpur and Bhuwanarain of Jagdishpur. The allied army succeeded in reaching Bijayagarh in Mirzapur district. The battle of Buxar proclaimed the defeat of the great power of Oudh and the submission of Shah Alam II, the titular Mughal Emperor. Thence forward, till 18[illegible] Shahabad had an uneventful history.

SHAHABAD IN 1857.

Mutiny in Shahabad has a special character and significance due to its leaders Babu Kunwar Singh and Babu Amar Singh. The Shahabad, as the foregoing pages have shown, have always specialized in revolts, against the temporal and secular authorities in India since Mauryan times, is undeniable. Babus Kunwar Singh and Amar Singh belonged to the family of Hararaj, Gajapati Singh, Durlabhadeva, Narayan Mall, Pratapa Rudra, Kunwar Dhira Singh and Udwant Singh. The spirit of revolt and a fierce love of independence was in the very marrow of their bones, veins and blood. In that respect, nobody can deny, that it was the first attempt on the part of Indians to throw off an alien yoke, by taking advantage of the weaknesses in our national character; and of the rulers, on whom the responsibility of governing the country fell. Nevertheless, it has got to be admitted, that from the very beginning both the leaders had failed to rouse the masses for action. At the same time there was no understanding or even attempt at collaborating with the leaders of the first freedom struggle, like Nana Saheb, Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi and the blind Emperor of Delhi. No effort seem to have been made, to ally themselves with the forces which were fighting further north. Convincing evidence has not been adduced about a consolidated policy and military action. with the people at Banaras, Kanpur and Delhi. Nonetheless, we cannot but admire, the selfless devotion, which led them to sacrifice their all. It is unfortunate that a school of modern historians should try to forget what Kunwar Singh really was and to give him a borrowed glamour by connecting him up with others.

The regiments which had revolted at Dinapore made straight for Shahabad and was joined by Kunwar Singh and his levies. Arrah was destined to be the scene of a grim struggle put forth by

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few determined men. Whatever might have been their faults, in not realising their responsibilities no historian would be ever able to deny to the memory of those Englishmen, who shut themselves up in the Arrah house and defended it successfully against heavy odds. Whatever might be our feelings, and the resultant reaction which it had on the fate of India's first freedom movement. it cannot be denied, that these people had fought successfully for their own people, their own country and won their cause ultimately. The relieving party under Dunbar failed, because of lack of insight and leadership in the Commanding Officer; and on the 3rd August, the besieged officers were released by Major Vincent Eyre. The troops of the East India Company decided then to pursue Babu Kunwar Singh and his followers to Jagdishpur, where, so many generations of Ujjainia Rajputs had made their last stand. In spite of the best efforts of the defenders Jagdishpur was given up to loot, arson, and plunder. The principal buildings were blown up. Babu Kunwar Singh, retreated towards Sasaram and ultimately moved towards Uttar Pradesh. In April, 1858, having been defeated at Azamgarh, he returned to Shahabad; and while recrossing the river to enter Shahabad was mortally wounded. While the British forces sent from Arrah, suffered a disaster like Dunbar, in the jungles of Bhojpur and Jagdishpur, Kunwar Singh breathed his last probably on the 26th April, 1858.

Tayler's successor, Samuell wrote on September 25, 1858. "There is no doubt that Kunwar Singh had determined on rebellion for sometime before the actual outbreak took place". In his 75th year, he gathered round him a band of faithful fighters of about ten thousand men and inspired them of tremendous zeal and bravery. The Raja of Dumraon was with him. It is significant to note that no European was killed at Arrah by the party of Kunwar Singh and even those who fell in his hand were fairly treated. Arrah passed under the control of Kunwar Singh who set up his own machinery of administration. Amar Singh and his followers maintained their control in Arrah. They had established a parallel Government. After the retreat of Nana Saheb in Nepal, Amar Singh went to the *terai* region to assume leadership of Nana's troops and death ultimately saved Nana from trial and prosecution at the hands of the imperialist masters. His lieutenants, Amar Singh and others, though hopeless of ultimate success and thereby rendered more desperate, aided by their position in dense jungles, as well as by tropical climate, held their ground for a long time. Marauding bands scoured the countryside, and the Company's establishment at Arrah had to be removed to Buxar. Sasaram due to disloyalty to the Company was attacked and plundered and the remnants of the defeated forces found shelter in the immortal Rohtas valley and jungles of Bhojpur. Just as in the 13th century, the Rajputs and Kharwar lords had successfully defied the Muslims, so in the jungles of Bhojpur and Jagdishpur the sepoys and their leaders found a safe

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refuge, maintained their position and obtained supplies. On hear the news of the defeat of the Arrah force near Jagdishpur, Gene Sir Edward Lugard, the British General Officer Commanding Azamgarh, hastened to Shahabad, to subdue the resistance parti but, the thick jungles of the Karusha-desa stood in his way. T sepoys could easily tread their way through this jungle; while offered an insurmountable obstacle to the unwieldy British troo and their heavy artillery. Therefore, the British historian mou fully tells us that, soldiers working like 'coolies' had to cut throu the tangled mass. In fact, the policy that Daud Khan Qureshi h followed in his Palamau campaign, had to be repeated by t British. Often the working parties brought the rebels in action b they successfully withdrew in the density of the jungles. By t middle of June the British General was exhausted, by the hardsh fatigue and worries which he had undergone in fighting th 'niggers' in the jungle of Shahabad; and he resigned his comma and returned to England. All through the sweltering summ months, the struggle continued. Douglas, who had succeed Lugard, had 7,000 trained British and Sikh regiments under hi but, all that he could do was to keep them under some check, wh monsoon with its heavy downpour stopped all activities on the p of the British. Yet, the weary soldiers of the Company received rest; for the Grand Trunk Road built by Sher Shah, passed thro portions of the jungle and had to be guarded. Notwithstand the inclements of weather and adverse fighting conditions, puni expeditions had to be despatched, to maintain communications w Calcutta. Meanwhile, Babu Amar Singh and his followers contin their depredations in portions of Shahabad. Following the les taught by their ancestors in fighting the Turks, they organised th selves into small bands, roamed the countryside and lived on inflicting salutary lessons on all who were short-sighted enough to support the freedom struggle. The quislings and the fifth colu of the 19th century had to be dealt with. One party raided G occupied the jail, released the prisoners; while another swept on Arrah and burnt a number of bungalows. Circulars were iss placing a prize on the head of English officials. With the end monsoon Douglas started his campaign. Aided by Major Sir He Havelock he started wiping out the rebels, who then retired to Kaimur hills. The hills were covered with impenetrable jun and huge boulders which greatly impeded their progress. But that time the sepoys had become demoralised and dispirited. T leaders had to fly, while the masses of the revolting troops skul off by two or three, returning to their villages or their relatives be mercilessly hunted down by the British and their stooges.

A history of Shahabad district after the insurrection of 185 more or less, on the same pattern as in the other parts of the coun The suppression of the movement had its aftermath. It was f realised that the suppression was done more by military measures

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that it had to be followed up by a policy of reconciliation of the people and consolidation of the British administration. It is true that there were a number of loyalists within the district and some of them and particularly the Shah Saheb of Sasaram who earned for the town of Sasaram the title of "Sasaram-Nasirul Hukkam"* were made the rallying points for the process of reconciliation of the people and consolidation of the administration. These loyalists were fully rewarded by the British administration and Kabiruddin Ahmad, the Shah Saheb was given a lot of presents to make an example to the families of the insurrectionists. A few loyalists whether they were zamindars or planters or big cultivators were given various concessions and leases so that they could be completely won over.

One of the first results of the suppression of the insurrection was a realisation that the countryside must be opened up with better arteries of communications so that the administration could move quickly at times of stress. With this view the jungles were cut and a large number of roads were laid. Vast jungles from Behea to Jagdishpur were cut down. The railways were extended. It was also realised that there must be more of administrators in the subdivisions and the outskirts. The Police organisations and the Magisterial staff were strengthened. The number of thanas was increased.

The British administrators also realised that there must be a spread of more education and with that view schools were opened at different places of the district. The big *zamindars* were encouraged to sponsor schools and other institutions. With the spread of English education and the want of other type of employment facilities, the educated people naturally turned more to Government services and in this way the administration came to exercise more hold on the educated classes. Various coveted jobs were thrown open to the educated classes, and getting the posts in gazetted services almost became the aim of every graduate.

The Calcutta University continued to be the only University for Bihar till the Patna University was opened in the twenties of this century. The Calcutta University and the Directorate of Education were very keen to impart a liberal type of education based more on the western model and emphasising the importance of English language, arts and sciences. The teaching of science was encouraged and higher education was made possible in the Medical and Engineering Colleges. Oriental education through the old system came to have a low premium and this was due to the fact the people came to realise that unless they go through the schools and colleges where education was imparted through English at the higher stages, there could be no chance for entering into any Government jobs. Higher jobs in the private sectors were also earmarked for college graduates.

* "*Inside Bihar*" by P. C. Roy Choudhury (Booklands, Calcutta, 1962).

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The decades that followed the suppression of the 1857 insurrection saw a gradual erosion of the old moorings of the society. This type of education through English and the spread of the knowledge of sciences had an insidious effect on the various concepts that stood as the moorings of the old society. The doors of the West were thrown open by the knowledge of English and the West started influencing India. Ideas like social equality, emancipation of women, education of ladies, love for democracy, etc., came to play on the oriental mind. The English educated youths drank deep at history, politics, philosophy and sciences and slowly came to imbibe a love for ideas of democracy and social freedom. The evils of caste system, the rigours imposed on the women and particularly the widows, the seemingly unjust restrictions on going abroad, food, drink, dress, etc., became an eye-sore to them. A few youngmen made bold to strike against them and the social ostracism imposed on them made the English-educated youths all the more restive. Some of the Kayastha boys (and one of them was the late Sachchidanand Sinha) was a pioneer of leading a silent but effective war against the rigidities of a caste and tradition-ridden Hindu society in Shahabad district. The student movement was another potent factor.

Bihar was a part of Bengal and naturally the movement of *Swadeshi* in the first decade of the 20th century had a tremendous effect on Bihar and Shahabad district was no exception. The best students of Bihar normally used to go to Calcutta for higher studies before the Patna University was started. Some of those best boys who had actively participated in the agitation in Calcutta started the Students' movement in Bihar. Rajendra Prasad along with a few others was a pioneer for this. Srikrishna Sinha, Anugraha Narayan Sinha, the two men who had shaped Bihar after Independence were won had been active participants of the Students' Movement. The journalists of Calcutta including some Bihari journalists had a great influence on Bihar. "*Bihar Bandhu*", a fearless Hindi paper of Calcutta, was a bold exponent of ideas of nationalism in the *Swadeshi* days. The influence of the nationalists, poets and philosophers of Bengal had, to some extent, helped the growth of ideas of democracy in Bihar. Once the start was there, Bihar youths took up the work on their shoulders and prepared Bihar for the great Non-Co-operation Movement. The great social progress that had come in due to Western education had created in Bihar like the other parts of India a thirst for political freedom. A series of administrative reforms had been sponsored by the British administrators to satisfy the growing aspirations like the creation of the District Boards, institution of Honorary Magistrates, conferring titles and decorations twice a year (New Year's Day and the Emperor's Birth Day), holding of *Darbars*, liberalisation of the franchise for the Provincial and Imperial Legislatures, patronage of earmarked loyalists in the districts, etc., etc. Higher jobs were thrown open to the educated youngmen and some were selected even to be associated with the highest Judiciary and

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executive. Quite a number of men of Shahabad district had earned high distinctions in various walks of life through their merits. But all this did not satisfy the thirst for a political emancipation. The British administration was based on the principle of "Divide and Rule" and on the continuation of sharply distinguished social gradations. It has to be remembered that this district had seen some of the worst communal disturbances in India. All this had happened in spite of thousands of Muslims and Hindus living happily at other villages of the district and the province. The educative influence of the Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, the Theosophical Society, the Ramkrishna Mission and the Christian Missions, etc., had helped the spread of liberal ideas towards life and society. The principles of "Divide and Rule", the distinction between the Zamindar and Kisan, the educated and the illiterate, the evils of the backwardness of the bulk of the people and the almost total blackout so far as female education was concerned were thought to be so many halters round the neck. The restlessness of the people and their dissatisfaction with the administration and their own kith and kin were at the background which made the next political outburst possible.

A particular mention has to be made regarding the contribution of the educated middle classes in the formative decades prior to the launching of Non-Co-operation Movement. It has to be underlined that the leadership came from the middle classes. The *zamindars*, the lawyers, the doctors, the teachers, etc., formed the main components of the middle classes. The Bar in the Shahabad district, as elsewhere, did offer a certain degree of leadership. Many of the *zamindars* who were liberal patrons of the educational institution and culture helped the nationalist movements by giving liberal money contribution. It remains a fact that some of the big *zamindars* of this district had secretly helped the nationalist movement while openly allying themselves with the British administration. The big and small cultivators and the *Kisans* along with the labourers formed the base of the social pyramid. It is a historic truth that the base consisting of the millions which really paid for the running of the administration was left rather uncared for by the administrators. Most of the laws that were passed for the improvement of the *raiyats* were rather belated measures and hence were the results of a certain amount of agitation. There was a big gap between the *zamindars* and the *raiyats* and not much was done by the administrators to bridge this gap. The spread of education had brought in an incidence of unemployment in the educated middle class families. But this spread of education had created more havoc in the families of the village *raiyats* and the labourers. In an educated middle class family one or two unemployed educated men did not matter much as they could be easily absorbed in various affairs of the family and particularly in looking after the cultivation of the lands. But when a farmer stakes a lot and deprives himself of various necessities to get his son educated and the son does not get a suitable employment and

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at the top of it, will not take to farming thinking it to be an insul to his education, the distress is much more acute. It is a fact tha the type of Western education that was evolved had encouraged certain amount of reaction on the administration. There was mor of the teaching of arts and less of science and still less of technica subjects whereby one could easily earn his livelihood. The resul was the creation of a disconsolate army of unemployed, semi-educate or educated youngmen who were all clamouring for white-collare jobs. In case of the grade of higher education, there was no screenin of students entering the portals of the university and the bulk o students that got into the university was neither mentally develope nor temperamentally suited for the university education. The typ of education as imparted by the university as mentioned before adde to the problem. Acute mental unrest due to a certain amount o dissatisfaction with the existing conditions can always be a poten factor for bringing in an upheaval. Shahabad which had a traditio of love for freedom was in a receptive mood when came Gandhiji o the scene of India.

Gandhiji's first struggle in India was on the soil of Champara district. He was invited to look into the oppressions of the Europe Indigo Planters. He had just come back to India from South Afri and was a stranger to Bihar. He came, he saw and he literally co quered the hearts of the *Kisans* of North Bihar by fighting again the European Planters.* It has to be mentioned that befo Gandhiji's visit to Champaran in 1917, there was another agraria outburst in connection with the oppressions of the Indigo Plante in Champaran district in the first decade of the 20th century a this movement was entirely led by the *Kisans* themselves. T Calcutta Press particularly the *Amrita Bazar Patrika, Bengali, Hin Patriot,* and the *Pratap* of Allahabad gave unstinted support to t popular movement. Repressive forces were let loose and the mov ment was crushed through the police and the magistracy. But th event followed by Gandhiji's singular victory in Champaran in 191 had its repercussions throughout Bihar and Shahabad district was n exception. Gandhiji had a large number of followers from Bih and some of them were Rajendra Prasad, Mazrul Haque, Ra Navami Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Dharni Dhar, Br Kishore Prasad and others. Some of them in later life rose to gre prominence. A detailed study of Gandhiji's work in Champar district in this connection will be found in the Re-written *Distri Gazetteer of Champaran.* Although Shahabad district had follow more or less a moderate policy in politics and was very mu *zamindar*-ridden, the current events did have some impact. In t connection, it may be mentioned that Guru Prosanna Sen, eminent Advocate of Patna, was the first man from Bihar to atte

* '*Gandhiji's First Struggle in India*' by P. C. Roy Choudhury (Navaji Publishing House, Ahmedabad, Second Edition, 1968).

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the Indian National Congress and two of the prominent Kulaharia *zamindars* were the next. Journalism both in Bihar and Bengal had also prepared the ground for the receptivity towards the Non-Co-operation Movement to a great extent. It was in this district that the *Khilafat* Movement based on Hindu-Muslim unity had a tremendous success. Gandhiji had visited Sasaram four times on his great mission of forging ahead the *Khilafat* Movement. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan of the North-West Frontier had also visited Sasaram in this connection.

The next wave of nationalism came in the wake of Non-Co-operation Movement in 1921. The Non-Co-operation Movement had a wide impact in the district. As a result of the meeting held at Piru, a *Panchayat* was established to try cases (both civil and criminal) and similar *Panchayats* were established in different parts of the districts. A national school was started at Koath and a *Swaraj Sabha* was started at Darigaon. Messrs. Shiva Pujan Sahaya, Suraj Prasad Tewari, Bindhavasini Prasad, Ramdeo Tewari and others joined the Arrah national school after giving up their lucrative professions. Anti-liquor Movement was started at Dumraon and gradually gained momentum in the district. On February 17, 1921, Shri Rajendra Prasad addressed a meeting at Arrah where Jagat Narain Lal and Arjun Sahay Varma (ex-Army Doctor) were also present. They also addressed the gathering and called upon the people to join the Movement launched by the Indian National Congress. Similar meetings were organised at different places in the district and were addressed by Rajendra Prasad, Swami Sahajanand, Saraswati, Bindhavasini Prasad, Ganga Prasad, Jaya Prakash Lal, Mahfuz Alam and others. The Government got alarmed at the rapidity of the national movement. National Schools at Ganghat and Buxar were becoming more and more popular. Laxmi Narayan Mishra, Shah Baheruddin and Neazuddin were touring the district and propagating the ideals of Non-Co-operation. Village *Panchayats* and *Seva Samities* were started in a number of villages and *muthiya* was collected to run these organisations on sound lines. Mahatma Gandhi also visited Buxar, Sasaram, Dumraon, Koath, Bikramganj, and other places in the district.

Between 1920 and 1930, there was a good deal of Congress activity in Shahabad where it was very popular since its inception. The nationalist background of the district was responsible for the rapid growth of the Indian National Congress. Subdivisional Congress Committee and District Congress Committee were formed. Purushottam Lal Agrawal was one of the founder secretaries of the movement. The Aryasamajists were also taking active part in the Congress and the contemporary political movement. Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi advocated the cause of Civil Disobedience Movement. At that time Pandit Moti Lal Nehru used to visit Arrah in connection with a protracted civil suit and in his spare time he used to inspire

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the local Congress leaders. In course of time Bhawani Dayal Sanyas was elected President of the District Congress Committee. He addressed several meetings in the district and was also convicted by the British Government. At a number of places in this district attemp was made to stop the payment of Choukidari and land revenue Bindhyachal Prasad was arrested in 1930. Throughout the district national flags were hoisted on the Local Board and District Board buildings and Government took a very serious view of it and ultimately the national flags over those buildings were removed by the Government. When insistence on *khadi* was made, the people of the district popularised *Charkha* and *Takli* in which competitions were organised throughout the district and all walks of people enthusiastically participated. Boycott of foreign clothes formed the basis of a district-wide agitation.

In 1931 Rajendra Prasad visited Arrah and his visit wa followed by increased activity in regard to the picketting of foreign clothes and also for the formation of the Panchayats. On August 30, 1931, he opened a *khadi* exhibition at Arrah and later on addressed meetings at Buxar, Jagdishpur, Dumraon, Burhampur and other places. That was followed by another visit of a team consisting of Rajendra Prasad, Baldeo Sahay, Shrikrishna Sinha. On that occasion the national flag was hoisted. In December, 1931 Shrikrishna Sinha delivered an inspiring speech containing a reference to Kunwar Singh and he was served with a notice under section 144 not to deliver any more speech in the district. The *Searchlight* commented..... "it is a declaration of war by the Government against legitimate national activity". On the basis of Agrarian Enquiry Committee Report, Rajendra Prasad wrote to the Chief Secretary on the canal rates in Shahabad and requested for the early reduction of canal rates. Signatures were later on collected. Abdul Qaiyum Ansari, Kashinath, Dudhnath Pandey (retired D. S. P.) and others organised meetings and agitated for the reductions in canal rates. A *hartal* was organised at Dehri at the news of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest. The Kisan Sabha later on took up the issue of the reduction in canal rates. Bihar had become the most important centre of Kisan Sabha under Swami Sahajanand Saraswati by then. Numerous meetings were held in different parts of the district and the agrarian trouble was increasing. The situation came under control after the establishment of the First Congress Ministry in 1937.

The sequence of events and the general pattern of various phases of the fight for freedom in Shahabad district were on the same lines as in the other districts of Bihar. As in some other *District Gazetteers* they have been described at some length we need not repeat them here. Throughout the decade from 1930 onwards there were unrest and agitational activities at various fronts. The Salt Satyagrah Movement in 1930, the Forward Block activities in

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41, the Students' Movement in 1941-42, the Labour Problems in e Dalmianagar area, the Kisan Sabha activities, are some of the atures that predominated, the local history of the district in this cade.*

The 1942 Movement was very chequered in this district as in me other districts. Fuller details are not being repeated as they e available elsewhere.† As in the other districts here also several blic institutions were damaged or burnt, railway lines were mpered with and a general sense of lawlessness prevailed for some me. Some of the local leaders went underground while a number them were tried and convicted. Students went completely out hands although at that time the number was much smaller there ing no colleges.

The outbreak of the Second World War sounded the death-ell of the newly-formed Congress Ministry in the State. The cond World War broke out in 1939. The Indian National ongress was opposed to this imperialist war and it had its impact the country as a whole. Anti-war demonstrations were organised l over the district and that was followed by the Individual tyagraha in 1940-41. On November 8, 1941, the District Depressed lass Conference War was held. Shri Prithvi Singh Azad presided ver the Conference and Shri Anugrah Narain Sinha inaugurated . Between 1930 and 1940, Congress Socialist Party, Communist arty, Forward Bloc and other small parties were organised and unded in the district. During August Revolution of 1942, Arrah layed a prominent part and kept up the high tradition of the istrict. The American and the British Forces committed unprece-ented activities in the district. Shri Jagjiwan Ram, Sardar Harihar ingh, Ramanand Tewari, Ambica Sharan Singh and a host of other ersons led the district during these difficult days. The people of rrah, in certain villages, had practically declared independence. he national movement in the district has always been inspired by he memories of Kunwar Singh and Amar Singh and in 1942, they roved worthy of the same. Villages were taxed and the people ere harassed beyond imagination and these trials and tribulations ontinued till 1947 when on August 15, the country attained ndependence.

* For details see K. K. Datta—*History of the Freedom Movement in Bihar*, ol. II, 1957, pages 65, 105, 106, 107, 403, 408 and 414.

† K. K. Datta—*History of the Freedom Movement in Bihar*, Vol. III, 1958, ages 95—101.

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CHAPTER III.

PEOPLE.

POPULATION.

The population of the district in the different census from 1872 is as follows:—

Year.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Variation
1	2	3	4	5
1872	17,10,471	8,28,623	8,81,848	
1881	19,49,900	9,43,083	10,06,817	+2,39,4
1891	20,60,579	9,89,596	10,70,983	+1,10,6
1901	19,59,896	9,35,208	10,24,688	—1,00,5
1911	18,62,998	9,03,659	9,59,339	—96,
1921	18,14,229	8,94,227	9,20,002	—48,
1931	19,93,489	9,99,099	9,94,390	+1,79,
1941	23,28,581	11,75,707	11,52,874	+3,35,
1951	26,88,440	13,58,443	13,29,997	+3,59,
1961	32,18,017	16,16,732	16,01,285	+5,29,

There are four subdivisions in Shahabad district, namely, Buxar, Sasaram and Bhabhua. The total population of the subdivisions in the last two census years have been as follows:

Subdivision.	1951.			1961.		
	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Total population.	Male.	Fem
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Sadar ..	8,85,270	4,41,077	4,44,193	10,31,645	5,08,699	5,5
Buxar ..	5,36,754	2,70,519	2,66,235	6,35,988	3,18,965	3,1
Sasaram ..	8,26,278	4,22,547	4,03,731	10,18,636	5,19,920	4,9
Bhabhua ..	4,40,138	2,24,300	2,15,838	5,31,748	2,69,148	2,6

Along with the variation of the population the density population per square mile has also varied from time to time.

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sity of 528 persons per square mile in 1941 Census went up to persons per square mile in 1951 Census. The density according 961 Census is 730 persons per square mile. The density will be ter appreciated with the background of the density of the State Bihar. The density for the State in 1941 Census was 521 as inst 575 persons per square mile in 1951 and 691 persons in 1.

The rate of increase of the population is naturally varied. In 1 Census the increase was 16.8 per cent over 1931 figures. In 1 Census the increase was 15.5 per cent while in 1961 Census the rease is 19.70 per cent. The rate of increase in Shahabad district ring the last decade was 15.5 per cent among the districts in Bihar. 1951 Census the highest increase was recorded in Sasaram sub-ision (19.7 per cent) while Buxar recorded (17.2 per cent). The rease in Bhabhua subdivision was not spectacular, but the popula-n of the Mohania Revenue Thana increased by 19.1 per cent. mong all the revenue thanas of the district, the highest increase 1951 Census was recorded 29.2 per cent at Dehri followed by .2 per cent at Buxar.

In this connection the observations in the last *District Gazetteer Shahabad* (1924) may be quoted. "The density varies consider-bly in different parts; it is greatest in the rich and highly cultivated acts to the north, where the people are prosperous and well-to-do; ut decreases towards the south, where a large area is covered by e Kaimur hills, which afford but scanty space for cultivation and pport a spare population thinly scattered over the plateau. These actors result in a marked variation between the northern and outhern subdivisions, as those of Sasaram and Bhabhua support less han half of the number of persons to the square mile which the nore fertile areas in the headquarters and Buxar subdivisions main-ain. The pressure of the population on the land is greatest in the Arrah thana, where there are 782 persons to the square mile, and he minimum is reached in the thinly populated tract comprised in he Bhabhua thana, which with 182 persons to the square mile is more sparsely inhabited than any tract in South Bihar."*

The 1951 Census figures indicated that the above position has changed to some extent in the southern subdivisions specially in the Mohania Revenue Thana due to new irrigation schemes taken up under the Bhabhua-Mohania Community Development Programme. The Sasaram and Bhabhua Revenue Thanas which consist mainly of a number of hill tracts of the Kaimur plateau were found to be still sparsely populated. The plains show two different patterns of population distribution. The north-eastern portion, where the soil is generally more fertile and irrigation facilities are more available, has an average density of 909 persons per square mile. In this tract excepting Bikramganj no other revenue thana was found to have a

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad*, 1924, pages 39-40.

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density of less than 870 persons per square mile. The density Bikramganj Revenue Thana was below 800 persons per square m The average density of the south-western portion consisting Revenue Thanas Karaghar, Buxar and Mohania with poorer soi 630 persons per square mile. No revenue thana in this area reac a density of 700 persons per square mile while Karaghar has o 550 persons.*

The detailed 1961 Census figures are not yet available. But trends show that the pattern in 1951 Census continues, more or as the same in the decade 1951–61. The impact of propaganda birth control appears to be practically nil for this decade. On other hand the Community Development Projects, the Pack Programme for agricultural extension and various other deve mental projects have brought in more population.

The population figures from 1872 to 1961 indicate the tr that require some discussion. There was an increase of popula by 14 per cent in 1881 over 1872 figures. The increase in the de 1881–90 was only 5.7 per cent on the 1881 total. Thereafter population declined at every census till 1921, which year compl changed the trend and a rapid acceleration of population was tered at every census thereafter. In spite of the rise recorded in decade 1881–90 the population at the 1921 Census was less than figure in 1881. The annual average rate of decrease in between w out to 0.17 per cent per year. After 1921 the population has increasing at the rate of 1.6 per cent per year. The low incid of public health and economic condition affected the growth population before 1921. Persistent fevers brought about a h mortality in the period between 1879 and 1886. Thereafter als persisted but the rate of mortality was lower. In 1896-97 there a famine in the southern parts of the district. Plague appeared 1900 and continued to take a heavy toll of lives. To this were ad a serious outbreak of plague in 1912 and cholera epidemic in 1 Both plague and cholera reappeared in 1917. The great influ epidemics of 1918 and 1919 were responsible for a large number deaths. The decrease in the population between 1881 and would have been steeper, but for a large increase in immigra caused by the opening of the Sone Canals and also the extension cultivation in the eighties and development of the lime industry the decade 1911–20. It may be mentioned that there were seve years of scarcity such as 1907, 1909, 1925, 1928, 1950, etc., wh will be discussed later. Scarcity does affect population. Floods Sone river particularly of 1923 had also brought in scarcity.†

The old Gazetteer (1924) gives the following account of causes of the decline of population in 1921 Census, which has quoted therein from the Census (1921) Report by Mr. P.

* *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad*, 1954, page *iii*.

† *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad*, 1954, pages *iii-iv*.

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llents. "The loss is greatest in the Buxar subdivision where it ounts to 8.05 per cent. The two thanas in this subdivision, Buxar d Dumraon, are those in which plague has been most destructive the last ten years: Buxar also suffered from a virulent outbreak cholera in 1918 and Dumraon was similarly afflicted in 1917 and 18. The loss in the adjacent Sadr subdivision is lighter than in y other. Shahpur thana which showed a loss of 11.38 per cent at e last census again shows a loss of 5.06 per cent; the other two anas show a slight gain. In the case of Arrah this may be ascribed the decreasing severity of plague and to recovery from the heavy ortality caused by this disease in previous years; in Piro plague s never been so severe as in the neighbouring thanas; the loss was htest here at the last census, and on the present occasion the gain greatest (1.79 per cent). In the Sasaram subdivision the loss is neral except in Dehri thana, where the increase of 4.19 per cent due to the development of the lime industry and the resulting ncentration of labour which, as its occupation was independent the rainfall, had no cause to emigrate in years of short crops. arghar thana where the loss is heaviest suffered acutely from cholera 1918. In the Bhabhua subdivision the loss of 2.96 per cent is irly equally shared by both thanas; plague has never assumed rmidable dimensions in this subdivision, but there was cholera in 919 and the scarcity and distress led to emigration to the tea rdens. Here as elsewhere in South Bihar, there was a general ecrease of migration at census time".*

The rate of increase of the population in this district as in some ther districts of Bihar is quite alarming although it has not reached e phenomenal rate of increase in Purnea and Saharsa districts. he rate of increase in 1961 Census over 1951 population in hahabad district is 19.70 per cent as against 31.75 per cent in aharsa and 37.16 per cent in Purnea districts. The Census of 1961 as given a large addition of 5,29,577 person. It is all the more larming as if the years 1957–59 be taken as the norm, it shows fecundity in the population which has to be controlled.

Coming to more details, in 1957, 30,657 males and 23,592 emales were born while 16,671 males and 15,620 females had died. n 1958, 24,546 males and 21,693 females were born while the eaths were 13,437 for males and 12,962 for females. There has een a population explosion in 1959 when 35,203 males and 31,290 emales were born while death claimed 15,095 males and 13,851 emales. The death-rates were 10.97 per mille for 1957, 8.84 per nille for 1958 and 9.55 per mille in 1959. The birth-rates were 8.44 per mille for 1957, 15.48 per mille for 1958 and 21.95 per nille for 1959. The condensed Annual Vital Statistics Report for he years 1957–59, published by the Directorate of Statistics, Bihar,

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad*, 1924, pages 38-39.

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Patna (1962), p. 6, shows that the excess of births over deaths mille over population in 1957 was 7.46, 6.64 in 1958 and 12.3 1959 respectively.

With the wider use of antibiotics and introduction of sani measures the incidence of death which is now at about 8 to 10 cent per mille per year is bound to go down. But if the mort goes down and the birth-rate shoots up, the position becomes ra alarming as the fecundity remains at the same incidence u controlled. Illness and starvation are being fought against an this dangerous rate of increase of population there is no doubt the economic incidence cannot be upgraded. Without a cer amount of vigorous birth control, all the efforts for increased duce of lands or industrialisation will not be able to stop the of the pure agricultural society overtaking the district and country at large. The very attitude towards marriage that a g born to be married has naturally made the problem all the complex. There has to be a radical change of our social values. demographic density of the district which is still based on ag tural economy and has to remain as such for decades is absol out of proportion to the district's technical capacity to control fluctuations and their consequences as well as the epidemic dis Carlo Cipolla in his book "The Economic History of World Po tion" (1962) has observed, "Whenever a given agricultural po tion grew beyond a given 'ceiling', the probability increase some sudden catastrophe that would drastically reduce the po tion itself". As the trends are at present, there is a long ru incompatibility of noticeably divergent fertility rates and d rates. The consequences of such an increase in the long ru a population are incompatible with any estimated resource matter how large the estimate may be. The district and the co are underdeveloped and any demographic explosion will be fa the long run and the birth-rate has got to be brought dow a manageable level released a substantive improvement in the le living. With a population pressure such improvements are di to obtain. In the long run either fertility rate must be reduc mortality rates through some reason or other must increase there is counterbalance by large-scale exodus.

Emigration and Immigration.

Emigration.

The people of this district are very hardy, brave, advent and military-minded. As they are not satisfied with the quie of a farmer and take delight in courting dangers, they gen prefer military or pseudo-military life. Hence they generally the bulk of the constabulary not only in the districts of Bihar

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also in the neighbouring State of Bengal. They generally get themselves recruited in the army. This is the main reason for emigration from this district. Besides this, the poorer section of the population go out to other districts and States as labourers, artisans and petty shopkeepers. For example, a large number of milkmen (*Goalas*) go out to Calcutta to trade in milk-supply business and there they maintain a few cattle for the purpose. The mills in the suburbs of Calcutta employ a large number of unskilled and semi-skilled labourers from this district. The lure of such employment attracts people of this district to Calcutta and other important cities of India. A large number of lawyers, doctors and men in other professions originally belonging to this district have finally settled in other districts where such facilities are available as not to be found in their home villages. Many of the old aristocratic families have settled in the important towns outside the district of Shahabad specially in Patna and Calcutta where they have got better amenities than in Shahabad. The statement* later shows the number of emigrants, i.e., persons born in the district and enumerated outside and the proportion borne by them to the total population. Regarding emigrants during 1911 and 1921 the *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 39, has mentioned that there were 90,681 males and 76,615 females in 1911 as against 88,184 males and 60,169 females in 1921. The figures indicate that there was a decline in the number of emigrants in the district within ten years. The information regarding emigration is not available for the 1931 and 1941 censuses. The figures of the 1921 Census have, therefore, been shown in the statement below to give a rough indication of the extent of emigration in the district†:—

Within the State.		—		Outside the State.	
Total (1951).	Per ten thousand of general population (1951).	Total (1921).	Per ten thousand of general population (1921).	Total (1921).	Per ten thousand of general population (1921).
1	2	3	4	5	6
61,084	227	42,841	236	1,05,465	580

The fertility of the soil and opportunities for employment in the heavy industries, Sone Canal, quarries, etc., are appreciably great within the district. It was but natural that there should be a comparatively low exodus of population from the district.

* *Census of India*, 1951, Vol. V, Bihar, Part I, Report, page 64.
† *Ibid.*

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Emigration in 1921 Census was 2.36 per cent and 5.80 per cent within the State and outside the State respectively. In 1951 Census the incidence of emigration within the State was only 2.27 per cent. As stated before the figures of emigration outside the State for the 1931 and 1941 Censuses are not available, but from the *Census Report of Bihar* (1951) it appears that in the Chotanagpur and South Bihar Divisions the emigration was much low.

Immigration.

In the 18th century when the Sone Canal was under construction a large number of labourers from the districts of Saran, Patna, Gaya, Palamau, Ballia, Banaras, Ghazipur and Azamgarh came to work in the project and many of them settled there. With the start of lime factories in the district towards the close of the 19th century a number of people came from the neighbouring districts and States to work in the quarries and in the factories. With the opening of the Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway more quarries were started and more people immigrated. Later on cement factories at Dalmianagar and Banjari were started employing a large number of skilled and unskilled workers most of whom were imported and a considerable number of them permanently settled in the area. The rapid industrialisation of the area served by the Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway led to further increase in the number of immigrants in the area. Recently Dehri-on-Sone (contiguous to Dalmianagar) has been highly industrialised leading to further immigration. The recent discovery of pyrites in that area is expected to lead to a further increase of immigration. Besides these the remodelling of the Sone Canal and the construction of a road bridge over the river Sone will lead to further immigration into the district. Immigrants are mostly from the neighbouring States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The following statement* shows the number and proportion of immigrants in Shahabad district in the years of 1931 and 1951:—

Total (1951).	Per 10,000 of general population.	
	1951.	1931.
82,292	306	337

The figures mentioned above indicate that immigrants constitute nearly 3.06 per cent of the total population in the year 1951 as against 3.37 per cent in 1931. The proportion of immigrants in the district is very poor in comparison with the other districts of the State specially Dhanbad and Singhbhum districts where the immigrants constitute 32 per cent and 13 per cent respectively.

* *Census of India*, 1951, Vol. V, Bihar, Part I, Report, page 63.

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Distribution between Urban and Rural Population.

The urban and rural population from 1901 to 1951 has been discussed in the *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad* (1951), pages *iv-v*, which is as follows:—

"There are only eight towns in the district and 4,729 villages. The ratio of the urban to rural population works out to 1 : 14. Four villages in the district have a population of more than 5,000 persons each. All the four subdivisional headquarters are towns and the other four urban areas are Dehri, Dumraon, Jagdishpur and Nasriganj. Arrah is the only town with a population exceeding 50,000. The second largest town Sasaram has less than 30,000. Except for Dehri and Nasriganj, all the other towns are quite old and municipalities were constituted for them in the year 1869. Arrah is the headquarters of the district and has a population of 64,205 persons. The population has been increasing steadily since 1901 although there was a fall in 1911. In the decade 1911—20 also, this town recorded an increase in the population although there was a decline in the district as a whole. It is situated on the Eastern Railway Main Line on the junction with the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway. It was called Chakrapur or Ekachakra in legendary times and is supposed to have been named Aramnagar by the Buddhists. It has no industry worth the name except metalware for local consumption. Sasaram (29,265) is also an old town. The only industry deserving mention is the manufacture of lacquered pottery. The chief importance of this industry lies in the small cost of production and the high price that it fetches. The town has the advantage of being on the Grand Chord Line of the Eastern Railway and also on the Grand Trunk Road. It is connected with Arrah town with a light railway. Dehri (24,496) which was recognised as a town for the first time at the 1941 Census has developed into a fine township. It is on the junction of the Eastern Railway Grand Chord Line and the Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway. Situated on the western end of the long railway bridge across the Sone, it lies on the Grand Trunk Road also. The main Sone Canal starts from here and it has the headworks of the canal system with an anicut on the Sone. The main workshop for the maintenance of provisions for the canal requirements are also situated here. The present importance of the town is, however, due to the development of cement, lime and sugarcane industries since the early twenties.

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Apart from the greater employment facilities offere by the industries, the high rate of increase in th population during the last decade as shown b Table A—IV, is due mainly to the assimilatio of some of the suburban areas into the town o account of the large-scale industrial expansion durin the period. Buxar (18,087) on the bank of the Gan and on the main line of the Eastern Railway has th advantage of both the kinds of trade communication Dumraon (16,605) owes its importance to the Dumrao Raj. It registered a large fall in its population at th 1911 Census and also a fall at the 1921 Census wi the result that although the population has be rising steadily since 1921, the 1901 mark has still n been reached. Jagdishpur (11,322), although an o town, is more properly an overgrown village. Ov 54 per cent of its population are dependent on agric tural occupations for their subsistence. It is on t Eastern Railway Main Line and the home of Ku Singh, the hero of the Sepoy Mutiny. Nasrig (8,741) was classified as a town for the first time the 1941 Census. It is situated about half a mile fr the Sone on the Koilwar-Dehri Road and is a trad centre for articles of internal consumption. At o time, Hariharganj a part of the town, was famous hand manufacture of thin parchment paper known *Basaha*. Bhabhua with a population of 7,858 is headquarters of a subdivision bearing the same nam

"As elsewhere, urbanisation of the district has been mak rapid strides. The ratio of the urban to the r population is 1 : 14 today against 1 : 15 of 1941, 1 of 1931 and 1 : 17 of 1921. The 1951 Census recor an increase of 22.4 per cent in the urban popula against 13.8 per cent of the rural population, over 1941 total."

In 1961 Census there are nine towns in the district, nam Arrah, Bhabhua, Bikramganj, Buxar, Dehri, Dumraon, Jagdish Nasriganj and Sasaram. It has to be mentioned here that the c cept of a town till 1951 was the population of 5,000 persons above. In 1961 a different criteria has been fixed, i.e., only pl with the population of more than 5,000 persons, the density of m than 1,000 persons per square mile and if at least 75 per cen adult male population engaged in non-agricultural occupat fulfil the condition of being a town. According to this cri Bikramganj which was a village with a population of 1,872 in 1 Census has now become a town with a total population of 5 A city in Census means a place with one lakh and above popula As such there is no city in the district.

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The table given below gives the list of all the towns in the district with population figures from 1901 to 1961:—

Town.	Persons.	Variation.	Net variation, 1901—1961.	Males.	Variation.	Females.	Variation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			ARRAH.				
1901	46,170	..	..	22,019	..	24,151	..
1911	38,549	—7,621	..	19,955	—2,064	18,594	—5,557
1921	40,769	+2,220	..	21,564	+1,609	19,205	+611
1931	48,922	+8,153	..	26,635	+5,071	22,287	+3,082
1941	53,122	+4,200	..	28,456	+1,821	24,666	+2,379
1951	64,205	+11,083	..	33,683	+5,227	30,522	+5,856
1961	76,766	+12,561	+30,596	41,748	+8,065	35,018	+4,496
			SASARAM.				
1901	23,644	..	..	10,382	..	13,262	..
1911	23,097	—547	..	10,483	+101	12,614	—648
1921	22,308	—789	..	10,674	+191	11,634	—980
1931	25,175	+2,867	..	12,473	+1,799	12,702	+1,068
1941	27,201	+2,026	..	13,710	+1,237	13,491	+789
1951	29,265	+2,064	..	14,782	+1,072	14,483	+992
1961	37,782	+8,517	+14,138	19,540	+4,758	18,242	+3,759
			DEHRI.				
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941	8,281	..	..	4,591	..	3,690	..
1951	24,496	+16,215	..	14,826	+10,235	9,670	+5,980
1961	38,092	+13,596	..	22,723	+7,897	15,369	+5,699
			BUXAR.				
1901	13,945	..	..	6,857	..	7,088	..
1911	11,309	—2,636	..	5,827	—1,030	5,482	—1,606
1921	10,098	—1,211	..	5,256	—571	4,842	—640
1931	13,449	+3,351	..	7,430	+2,174	6,019	+1,177
1941	14,879	+1,430	..	8,036	+606	6,843	+824
1951	18,087	+3,208	..	9,742	+1,706	8,345	+1,502
1961	23,068	+4,981	+9,123	12,353	+2,611	10,715	+2,370
			DUMRAON.				
1901	17,236	..	..	8,059	..	9,177	..
1911	15,042	—2,194	..	7,402	—657	7,640	—1,537
1921	14,132	—910	..	7,137	—265	6,995	—645
1931	14,421	+289	..	7,602	+465	6,819	—176
1941	16,316	+1,895	..	8,473	+871	7,843	+1,024
1951	16,605	+289	..	8,486	+13	8,119	+276
1961	19,662	+3,057	+2,426	10,313	+1,827	9,349	+1,230

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Town.	Persons.	Variation.	Net variation, 1901—1961.	Males.	Variation.	Females.	Varia
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			JAGDISHPUR.				
1901	11,451	..	..	5,347	..	6,104	
1911	8,924	—2,527	..	4,229	—1,118	4,695	—1
1921	8,564	—360	..	4,201	—28	4,363	—
1931	9,661	+1,097	..	4,791	+590	4,870	+
1941	10,658	+997	..	5,313	+522	5,345	+
1951	11,322	+664	..	5,595	+282	5,727	+
1961	11,840	+518	+389	5,919	+324	5,921	+
			NASRIGANJ.				
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1941	7,817	..	..	3,786	..	4,031	
1951	8,741	+924	..	4,232	+446	4,509	+
1961	8,920	+179	..	4,481	+249	4,439	-
			BHABHUA.				
1901	5,660	..	..	2,691	..	2,969	
1911	5,452	—208	..	2,657	—34	2,795	—
1921	5,435	—17	..	2,731	+74	2,704	-
1931	6,002	+567	..	3,220	+489	2,782	
1941	7,164	+1,162	..	3,809	+589	3,355	+
1951	7,858	+694	..	4,153	+344	3,705	+
1961	9,890	+2,032	+4,230	5,378	+1,225	4,512	-
			BIKRAMGANJ.				
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1951	1,872	..	..	956	..	916	
1961	5,681	+3,809	..	3,083	+2,127	2,598	+1

The further increase in urban population in 1961 Censu due to a spurt of industrialisation in many of the areas. Growth new towns like Dalmianagar, Koilwar, and a shift of the familie many ex-landlords to the towns after the abolition of *zamind* etc. The opening of communications developed further the t centres and they received more population. Many of the b headquarters have developed into townships while the expansion the administrative departments owing to the Five-Year P increased the population of the subdivisional and the district he quarters. The highest incidence of urbanisation of Arrah town followed by Sasaram, Dehri, Buxar and Dumraon. More details

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found in the description of these places in the text on 'Places of terest'. Arrah has now got three Degree colleges for boys and one egree college for girls and a large number of other educational stitutions. All of them are crowded institutions. The courts and large number of district offices of administrative departments have d expansions. The same trends are also found for Sasaram. The velopment of an industrial zone by the side of the Sone river vering Dalmianagar. Tilouthu, Banjari, Rohtas and Pipardih has turally led to a further expansion of the subdivisional head-uarters.

Rural population has also had an enormous increase. The owth of population is quite high in all the thanas excepting Sandesh ana. The chart below gives the population figures for 1951 and 961 in the different thanas:—

Name of the thana.	Total population.	
	1951.	1961.
Sadar subdivision.		
Arrah town / Arrah Nawada	64,205	76,766
Arrah Mufassil	1,62,618	1,36,227
Koilwar*	..	71,300
Sandesh	67,264	66,059
Barhara	78,165	84,959
Shahpur	1,21,644	90,732
Behea†	..	58,357
Jagdishpur	1,01,323	1,18,121
Piro	1,37,421	1,56,165
Sahar	85,951	95,555
Tarari	66,679	77,409
Buxar subdivision.		
Buxar	85,224	1,05,095
Rajpur	81,353	96,591
Itrahi	49,727	60,618
Dumraon	1,76,582	1,11,186
Simri‡	..	89,625
Nawanagar	67,532	77,793
Barhampur	76,438	95,080

* Koilwar was not a separate thana in 1951. It was included in Arrah Mufassil thana.

† Behea was not a separate thana in 1951. It was included in Shahpur thana.

‡ Simri was not a separate thana in 1951. It was included in Dumraon thana.

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Name of the thana.	Total population. 1951.	1961.
Sasaram subdivision.		
Bikramganj	1,45,014	1,72,896
Dinara	78,184	96,292
Dawath	62,879	71,014
Karghar	82,666	1,00,772
Nokha	62,139	77,902
Sasaram	1,45,819	1,84,204
Rohtas	53,551	73,902
Chenari	31,776	41,644
Dehri	93,612	1,21,197
Nasriganj	70,638	78,813
Bhabua subdivision.		
Mohania	56,213	71,252
Ramgarh	74,638	87,682
Durgawati	38,945	47,248
Kudra	39,222	49,355
Bhabua	1,26,703	1,52,133
Chainpur	51,279	61,517
Adhaura	14,724	16,985
Chand	38,414	45,576

In 1961 no police thanawise census was done in the dist Census was taken *anchal*wise as the new administrative unit is *anchal*. *Anchal* is a unit of revenue administration below the divisional level and above the *halka* level. An *anchal* has about to twelve *halkas* which are smaller units and each *halka* comp ten to twelve villages covered under two or three *gram pancha* The chart below gives the population figures for 1961 in different *anchals* of the district*:—

Name of *Anchals*.	Population. Total.	Males.	Female
SADAR SUBDIVISION.			
Arrah	1,51,714	77,837	73,87
Udwantnagar	61,279	30,019	31,26
Koilwar	71,300	34,691	36,60
Sandesh	66,059	32,270	33,78
Barhara	84,954	40,091	44,86
Shahpur	90,732	44,158	46,57
Behea	58,357	28,488	29,86
Jagdishpur	1,18,121	58,583	59,53
Charpokheri	53,084	26,420	26,66
Piro	1,03,081	50,822	52,25
Sahar	95,555	47,238	48,31
Tarari	77,409	38,082	39,32

* *Census of India*, 1961, Volume IV, Bihar, Part II-A, General Pop Tables, pages 29—32.

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Name of *Anchals*.	Population.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.
BUXAR SUBDIVISION.			
Buxar	1,05,095	54,149	50,946
Rajpur	96,591	49,016	47,575
Itarhi	60,618	30,757	29,861
Simri	89,625	43,554	46,071
Dumraon	1,11,186	55,923	55,263
Nawanagar	77,793	38,859	38,934
Barhampur	95,080	46,707	48,373
SASARAM SUBDIVISION.			
Bikramganj	83,647	41,905	41,742
Karakat	89,249	44,139	45,110
Dinara	96,292	48,435	47,857
Dawath	71,014	35,338	35,676
Karghar	1,00,772	51,350	49,422
Nokha	77,902	39,068	38,834
Sasaram	1,25,306	64,505	60,801
Sheosagar	58,898	29,840	29,058
Rohtas	39,230	20,743	18,487
Nauhatta	34,672	18,536	16,136
Chenari	41,644	21,101	20,543
Dehri	1,21,197	66,124	55,073
Nasriganj	78,813	38,836	39,977
BHABHUA SUBDIVISION.			
Mohania	71,252	36,124	35,128
Ramgarh	87,682	43,944	43,738
Durgawati	47,248	23,839	23,409
Kudra	49,355	25,161	24,194
Bhabhua	93,857	47,479	46,378
Bhagwanpur	58,276	29,550	28,726
Chainpur	61,517	30,995	30,522
Adhaura	16,985	8,723	8,262
Chand	45,576	23,333	22,243

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Urbanisation Trends in Shahabad District.

Old times.

Shahabad district is one of the most important districts of Bihar. It has a great historical background and culture. There was a high incidence of trade and commerce through the roadways and the river-ways long before the railways were constructed. Even before the British came to the district, Shahabad had important commercial centres, large villages and towns. Both during the Hindu rule and subsequent Muslim rule the district had played an important role. Some of the pilgrim centres both for the Hindus and the Muslims had already developed into towns when the Britishers came. Buxar, Sasaram, Tilouthu, Arrah, Masarh, Ramgarh, Chenari, etc., have old historic relics and temples. In the Muslim time, Tilouthu, Sasaram, Rohtas and Shergarh had come into prominence. Riverine trade by the Ganga had made Barhara, Buxar, Chousa and Koilwar important. Sandesh, Nasriganj and Dehri had developed trade through the Sone river. Sasaram and its neighbourhood had a great development in Sher Shah's time. The trans-district and trans-province road now known as the Grand Trunk Road was one of Sher Shah's achievements. The existing trade was much improved by him.

When Buchanan visited Tilouthu he found the place inhabited by *Iraki* (Iraqi) Muslim traders.

In tracing the history of urbanisation in Shahabad district Buchanan Hamilton's Journal on Shahabad may be treated as a land-mark. Buchanan Hamilton went through Shahabad district in 1812-13. His Journal was edited by C. E. A. W. Oldham and was published in 1926. Buchanan had passed through a number of important places in Shahabad district including Arrah, Shahpur, Barhampur, Dumraon, Nawanagar, Bikramganj, Nokha, Sasaram, Tilouthu, Rohtas, Nauhatta, Adhaura, Ramgarh, Durgawati, Mohania and Chainpur. Buchanan has used the word town for Bhojpur while he described Koliwar (Koilwar) a decent village. He also mentioned Arrah as a town on a small elevated space. Dumraon is described as "a pretty large country town". Buchanan also mentioned Surajpur (Surajpura) as a small town. He has given a long description to Saheseram (Sasaram) as "a large town extending more than a mile each way and more closely built than usual". Thilautta (Tilouthu) is described as a small town "inhabited by *Iraki* (Iraqi) Muslim". Jagdishpur was also "a pretty large town but very poor".

It will appear that Buchanan's criterion of a town was the population. He has not mentioned when a village passes into a decent village or to a country town or to a large town like Saheseram.

Present times.

The census reports from 1872 give us more reliable data to trace the growth of the towns in the present times. In the Census

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1872 according to Mr. W. W. Hunter, there were eight towns, mely, Arrah, Sasaram, Dumraon, Buxar, Jagdishpur, Bhojpur, asriganj and Bhabhua*. But from the perusal of the Report on the nsus of Bengal, 1872, it appears that there were only seven towns ll the towns mentioned above except Bhojpur). We do not find e name of Bhojpur as town in later censuses and this gives rise to e doubt as to whether Bhojpur was a town in 1872 or not. obably Bhojpur being a very largely populated village and partilarly by influential *zamindars* was treated as a town. In the Census 1872 it appears that the towns were, more or less, enumerated the population and places with a population of 5,000 persons d above.

It appears that for some reasons or other Bhojpur and Nasriganj st their entity as towns before the census authorities soon after. the list of towns in the Census Report of 1901 there is no mention of Nasriganj and Bhojpur. The other places mentioned, however, continued to be treated as towns.

The census reports from 1901 to 1931 mention only six towns the district, namely, Arrah, Sasaram, Dumraon, Buxar, Jagdishpur nd Bhabhua. The criteria laid down in the Census report of 1901 r treating a place as town and its classification according to the opulation till 1931:—

> "The term town includes every municipality of whatever size, all civil lines not included within municipal limits, every cantonment, and every other collection of houses, permanently, inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which is of an urban character though not under municipal government. The numerical test was not however strictly applied, and many places containing under 5,000 inhabitants were, for special reasons, treated as towns in the Census, while others with a population of over 5,000 were omitted ..... The towns are grouped in six classes. The first class consists of towns containing a population of 1,00,000 and over, the second from 50,000 to 1,00,000, the third from 20,000 to 50,000, the fourth from 10,000 to 20,000, the fifth from 5,000 to 10,000 and the sixth of 5,000 and under".†

It may be mentioned that for census purposes all the municipalities and cantonments irrespective of their size were regarded as urban. With regard to the classification of the other areas, no hard nd fast rule appears to have been laid town. It appears that every

* W. W. Hunter: *A Statistical Account of Bengal*, Vol. XII (1877), page 208.

† *Census of India*, 1901, Vol. 1-A, Part II, Tables by H. H. Risley and E. A. Gait, page 15.

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continuous collection of houses, which although not under a mu cipal area but had a "distinctively urban character" was given t status of a town. The standard for fixing any area as urban was n rigid. In considering whether a particular area should be treat as urban or rural, various factors such as the number and occupati of its inhabitants, density of population, its character as trade cent historical associations, etc., were taken into consideration. In t Census Report of 1931 the observation was made:—"Generally spe ing, it may be taken for granted that the areas treated as rural a indubitably so, but several of the small towns are on the bord line"*. It appears that Nasriganj was on the border line at t time. Up to 1931 Census the classification of a town according its population into six groups remained the same as in 1901 Cens

The concept of a town underwent a change in the census ope tions of 1941. W. G. Archer, Superintendent of Census Operatio in 1941, observes:—"Places treated as towns in 1931 included municipalities and cantonments and a small group which althou not under municipal government, was deemed to have urb characteristics. In 1941, this latter criterion was taken to me a marked preference for the brick house as against the mud ho and a population of at least 5,000"†. On this basis Nasriganj a Dehri were treated as towns. The population of Nasriganj a Dehri was 7,817 and 8,281 persons respectively. Shahabad dist had eight towns, namely, Arrah, Sasaram, Buxar, Dumraon, Jagd pur, Bhabhua, Nasriganj and Dehri according to the Census of 19 This number of the towns continued in 1951 Census.

In the Census Report of 1941 the towns are not shown under classification of 1931. This may be due to the fact that owing to exigency the census operations of 1941 were very much curtai This classification again appears in the Report of the Ce Operations of 1951‡.

A Town in 1961 Census.

A slight change was brought in for treating a place as a town 1961 Census. According to this census, Class I represents to (technically called cities) with a population of 1,00,000 and ab Class II, 50,000—99,999, Class III, 20,000—49,999, Class IV, 10,0 19,999, Class V, 5,000—9,999 and Class VI less than 5,000. In Census Operations of 1961 towns were determined on the basi a number of empirical tests: (*a*) a density of not less than 1,000 square mile; (*b*) a population of 5,000; (*c*) three-fourth of occupations of the working population should be outside of agri ture; and (*d*) the place should have, according to the Superinten

* *Census of India*, 1931, Vol. VII, Bihar and Orissa Part I Report, page

‡ *Census of India*, 1941, Vol. VII, *Bihar* by W. G. Archer, page 21.

‡ *District Census Hand-Book, Shahabad* (1954), pages 8-9.

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of the State, a few pronounced urban characteristics, the definition of which, however, leaves room for vagueness.*

It may be mentioned that for the first time in the 1961 Census Operations emphasis was put on the occupations of the working population outside agriculture. This is in great contrast to the previous conceptions when the strength of population or the existence of a municipality or a cantonment decided the issue. In 1961 Census for the first time non-agricultural pursuits of three-fourth of the population was also adopted as a criterion for a town. By this time quite a few places in Bihar without any municipality had come into prominence because of industrialisation. According to 1961 Census, all the eight towns in the district continued as such and Bikramganj was upgraded to the status of town for the first time. Thus the district came to have nine towns.

MUNICIPALITIES, DISPENSARIES AND SUBDIVISIONS, ETC.

Since the 19th century the setting up of the municipalities has been taken to be a necessary feature in a town. Before the municipalities came into existence, there used to be Road Cess Committees in the towns controlled and run by the Government officials and usually the District Magistrate as the head. The Committee was mainly constituted for the improvement of roads, culverts, etc., of the towns.

The first municipality in the district was established at Arrah in 1865 and the municipalities at Bhabhua, Buxar, Dumraon, Jagdishpur and Sasaram followed in 1869†. The first dispensary was also started at Arrah in 1860, Jagdishpur in 1864, Sasaram in 1865, Buxar in 1866, Dumraon in 1871, Dehri in 1872, Bhabhua in 1873 and Nasriganj in 1874‡.

Arrah appears to have been the headquarters of the district from the very beginning. The subdivisional system, as mentioned in the *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1906) was not introduced till nearly half a century later. Sasaram was made a separate subdivision in about 1846; while the Buxar and Bhabhua subdivisions were created in 1857 and 1865 respectively**. The first high school was established at Arrah in 1853, then at Sasaram in 1875, Dumraon in 1866, Buxar in 1887, Bhabhua in 1920, Dehri in 1924, Jagdishpur in 1927 and Nasriganj in 1929. The years of the establishment of municipalities, dispensaries, educational institutions and creation of subdivisions with headquarters in the towns indicate their antiquity and importance. Moreover, they also show their development and assure further urbanisation.

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* *Census of India, Paper no.* I of 1962, 1961 Census, pages *xxxv* and *xxxvi*.

† *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1906) by L. S. O'Malley' pages 120—122.

‡ *Ibid*, p. 47.

** *Ibid*, p. 111.

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URBAN POPULATION.

The growth of population is also another important indicator of urbanisation. The population of each town as enumerated in the experimental Census of 1869 and thereafter in the regular decennial censuses since 1872 is given below:—

TABLE I.*

Towns.	Total population.										
	1869.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	1961.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arrah ..	23,934	39,386	42,998	46,905	46,170	38,549	40,769	48,922	53,122	64,205	76,766
Sasaram ..	17,114	21,023	21,818	22,713	23,644	23,097	22,308	25,175	27,201	29,265	37,782
Buxar ..	10,066	13,446	16,498	15,506	13,945	11,309	10,098	13,449	14,879	18,087	23,068
Jagdishpur ..	8,664	9,400	12,568	12,475	11,451	8,924	8,564	9,661	10,658	11,322	11,840
Bhojpur ..	..	7,004			Ceased to be a town.						
Nasriganj ..	4,059	5,732	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,817	8,741	8,920
Bhabhua ..	4,662	5,071	5,728	10,216	5,660	5,452	5,435	6,002	7,164	7,858	9,890
Dumraon ..	14,615	17,356	17,429	18,384	17,236	15,042	14,132	14,421	16,316	16,605	19,662
Dehri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,281	24,496	38,092
Bikramganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,681

*Compiled from *Imperial Census Table IV of* 1911 and as quoted in Table III of *Shahabad District Gazetteer, B Volume, Statistics,* 1900-1901 to 1910-11, page 3, (2) *A Statistical Account of Bengal* (1877), Volume XII, by W. W. Hunter, p. 203, (3) District Census Hand-Book, Shahabad (1954), pages 8-9 and (4) *Census of India,* 1961, Volume IV, Bihar, Part II-A, General Population Tables, pages [illegible]

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According to 1961 Census, Arrah belongs to Class II town; Dehri, Sasaram and Buxar come under Class III towns, Dumraon and Jagdishpur belong to Class IV towns and Bhabhua, Nasriganj and Bikramganj are Class V towns. From population point of view, Arrah has been at the top from 1872 till 1961; Sasaram was next to Arrah till 1951. In 1961 on the population basis the towns were grouped as follows:—Arrah, Dehri, Sasaram, Buxar, Dumraon, Jagdishpur, Bhabhua, Nasriganj and Bikramganj.

The reasons for the rapid increase or slight decrease in the population of a particular town at various census years will be dealt with while discussing each town separately. A detailed discussion on Arrah is given below and will give a general picture of the trends in urbanisation in this district.

ARRAH.

Mr. Francis Buchanan visited Arrah town in November, 1812 and his description of the town is as follows:—

> "Arrah stands on a small elevated space surrounded by numerous creeks and lowland liable to be occasionally flooded so that the town cannot be extended without erecting embankments, and then the houses would be damp. The only remedy would be digging tanks and building on the earth thrown out, but enlarging such a place is no object as it is already abundantly large for containing all the attendants of the courts of justice, and it is not a place suited for trade. In an estimate made by the Collector, but without an actual enumeration, it is supposed to contain 2,775 houses, with 8 people to a house. The former I do not think can be exaggerated. The buildings are in general mean and close huddled together, but some decent roads have been made through it, forming tolerable streets. The Buxar road runs its whole length and at its east end has a close-built town on both sides, but towards the west and on its north side is an open lawn in which are placed the court houses, the accommodations for the Judge of circuit and the houses of the Judge and Surgeon, all buildings sufficiently commodious but no sort of ornament to the place. Two fine broad roads pass south at right angles to the west end of the great road, and about their middle are crossed at right angles by another parallel to the (great) road. This is the handsomest part of the town. At its west end are the Collector's office, his and his assistants' houses and those of some Europeans not in the service, none of the buildings in any degree ornamental. Good roads with abundant small bridges surround the town

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in all directions for a little way, and are kept in very good order by the convicts. The jail has a very poor building. There are two or three small mosques and temples in good repair but in no manner remarkable. The soil seems poor and the plantations rather stunted but several of the natives seem fond of gardens, in which they have collected a great variety of trees and a good many flowers. The environs are very neatly cultivated and well-watered*".

The above description points out that in the early nineteenth century the town was liable to be flooded and was not suited for trade. The soil was poor and the plantations were stunted. The town had an abundance of large areas with buildings without any ornamental shape or design. It may be mentioned that the low-lying parts of the town had for centuries been liable to flood on the occurrence of high floods in the river Sone. Much damage was done even in 1923 when the Sone rose to an unusual height†.

The observation of Mr. Buchanan as to the town of Arrah not suited for trade centre, does not hold good now. The soil is no longer poor but has become fertile. The hinterland has the facility for irrigation from the Sone canal and is rich. The town is now developing trade and commerce and much helped by good road and railway communications.

Location and Toponomy.

In *'A Statistical Account of Bengal'*, Mr. W. W. Hunter mentions, "Arrah, the administrative headquarters of the district, situated 84° 43′ 10″ east longitude and 25° 33′ 35″ north latitude, about 14 miles south of the Ganges and 8 miles west of the Sone.....To the north of the town lie the lowlands making the old bed of the Ganges, which are annually inundated during the rains. The name Arrah, properly spelt Arah, is said by some *pandits* to be derived from the Sanskrit *aranya* or waste, the name given by the five sons of Pandu when Arrah was a forest. They are said to have married Draupadi at this place. General Cunningham, however, shows from an inscription in a temple at Masar that the original name of Arrah was Aramnagar**". An old temple standing between the old and new portions of the town still goes by the name of Aranya Devi. There are also various legends which are associated with the name of Arrah described in General Cunningham's article on Arrah in Vol. III, Reports, A.S.A.

* *Journal of Francis Buchanan* (kept during the survey of the district of Shahabad in 1812-1813), edited by C. E. A. W. Oldham (1926), pages 7-8.

† *Ibid*, foot-note, page 7. (Editor's note.) There have been subsequently Sone floods inundating parts of Arrah town.

‡ In *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1906) at page 126, the town is mentioned as situated in 84° 40′ east longitude and 25° 34′ north latitude.

** W. W. Hunter: *A Statistical Account of Bengal* (1877), Vol. XII, p. [illegible]

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There is a village named Bakri about one and half miles south om the Arrah Railway Station. There is a legend that in this part f the town there was the house of a powerful demon named Bakra, hose daily food was a human being supplied either by the village f Bakri or by Chakrapur (or Ekachakra), as Arrah was then called. kachakra has been mentioned as one of the capital cities of India the time of Buddha. During their wanderings, the five Pandavas me to Chakrapur and were entertained by a Brahman whose turn as that day to supply a victim for the demon. Bhim who had aten the Brahmana's salt decided to go himself to the demon. He ought and killed the demon at Bakri and then brought his body to hakrapur. This myth is found in a more complete form in the *Mahabharata* and in the opinion of General Cunningham it must ave been one of the time-honoured legends of antiquity which the uddhists adopted for the glorification of their great teacher*.

There are some mohallas in the town which are named after particular castes such as Chik toli, Mahajan toli, Milki, Ahirpura, Missir toli and Bind toli. The names of these mohallas indicate that the predominant population followed a particular profession and belonged to particular occupational castes. Babu Bazar signifies the name of Babu Kuar Singh of 1857 fame and Maulabag was named after a Muslim woman of the same name. There is a mohalla named Purani Adalat where the old civil court buildings were located.

Growth of population in Arrah town.

The population of the town from 1872 to 1961 has been given in an earlier table.

From 1872 to 1911 the population of the town had been fluctuating. In 1872 the population was 39,386, in 1881, 42,998, in 1891, 46,905, in 1901, 46,170 and in 1911, 38,549. The slight increase in the population from 1872 to 1891 seems due to natural accretion and the decrease in 1901 and 1911 Census years is primarily due to attack of plague during this period. The *Census of India,* 1931, mentions, "There is always a possibility that at the time when the census is taken, some purely temporary and accidental influence may disturb the normal distribution of the population in urban and rural areas. Thus in 1901 the panic caused by the plague in Patna and Arrah was responsible for a large exodus from those towns". In 1921, the only town (out of six in the district) which did not actually lose population was Arrah and it could make good a small portion of the loss it had suffered during 1901—1911. Its population in 1921 was 40,769 as compared to 38,549 in 1911. In 1931, the population of Arrah had gone up by 20 per cent (from 40,769 to 48,922). The virtual disappearance of plague from the town was

* *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1906) by L. S. S. O'Malley, page 126.

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mainly responsible for the striking recovery. However, the pop tion in 1931 (48,922) was a little over than that of 1891 (46,9 In 1941, the population was 53,122 which showed a variation 4,200 persons from 1931 Census. This small percentage of incre in population is mainly owing to natural accretion. The populat showed a somewhat rapid increase in 1951 Census year. In 1951 population was 64,205 (11,083 persons more than that of 1 Census). The incidence of increase in 1951 was mainly due to expansion in the administrative staff, improvement in commun tions which toned up the trade of the town, and large number students coming from rural areas to this town for their hig studies. The factors such as expansion in the number of admi trative offices and consequent increase in the administrative st educational development, rise in trade and business, etc., have be discussed later. The rate of increase in the decade 1941–51 is ab 21.04 per cent while to census the rate in the next decade is ab 19.8 per cent.

Urbanisation of Arrah : Causes.

Industrialisation has been the most important factor for development of some of the important large towns of Bihar. T development of Jamshedpur, Ranchi and Dehri may be ascribed this fact. Barauni is on the way to development for the same rea Some towns have also developed because of its religious importa and salubrious climate. Deoghar is an example. Development trade and commerce also leads to urbanisation. Some of the to have developed or are developing mainly being administra centres. This factor is fully applicable to Arrah which is the h quarters of Shahabad district. In Arrah there is neither any la scale industry nor any famous pilgrim centre. The incidence trade and commerce is also not very intense. The main factor the development of the town is the fact that it is the headquar of the administration.

It may be pointed out that the opening up of a large num of shops and establishments, setting up of higher educatio institutions (such as colleges and higher secondary schools) starting of some cottage industries in the town particularly in re times are some of the corollaries that have helped the tempo urbanisation in Arrah.

As Arrah was made the administrative headquarters of district, the Collectorate offices, Civil and Criminal Courts various other offices were located. Officers, pleaders, mukhte doctors, clerks, businessmen, etc., came to the town for their profession and they constituted the intelligent class of the soci The hospitals, *bazars*, shops, schools and colleges followed.

From the figures supplied by the Collectorate at Arrah appears that in 1944 there was a strength of about 248 non-gazet staff while in 1953 it was 532 and in 1963, the number went up

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12. In 1953 there were 13 Deputy Collectors and 25 Sub-Deputy llectors whereas in 1963 there are 71 Deputy Collectors and 44 b-Deputy Collectors. The increase in the staff indicates the expan- n of the offices for the general administration of the district.

The number of pleaders has also naturally been increasing idly. In 1963 there are 158 pleaders at Arrah. In 1963 the mber of mukhtears is 61 as against 78 in 1953. Since the examina- n for mukhtear has been abolished, the number has rather decreased the last decade. The figures relating to criminal casses and civil ts are relevant. In 1901, 1911 and 1956, 2,465, 3,212 and 6,301 rsons respectively were convicted or bound over.* The number of ts filed in 1956 was 9,669 and the total value of the suits was . 66,11,105 while in 1901 and 1911 the number of suits disposed was 8,908 and 11,392†. The decrease in the number of suits stituted in 1956 as compared to that of 1911, is mainly due to the ct that rent suits which constituted the large share in 1911 or years ereafter, have been practically negligible in 1956 due to the olition of the *zamindari* in 1950.

In order to accommodate the large ministerial staff about 71 uarters were built in Nawadah Mahalla (near the railway station) recent years. Rajendra Nagar in the same area has come to xistence where most of the inhabitants are Government employees ho could not get accommodation in the ministerial quarters along ith some other service-holders.

Two other areas, namely, Maharaja *Hata* and Baijnath Sahai *a Hata* have been developed and new buildings have been built. Most of the occupants in the Maharaja *Hata* are persons associated ith the teaching profession while in the other areas various types f service-holders and businessmen have settled. Besides these two articular areas, there have been new buildings or *kutcha* structures n almost all the areas of the town. The cultivated green belt ten r twenty years ago has shrunk or shifted as houses are being built n them. The shift of the population from the villages to the towns as been accentuated after the abolition of *zamindari* discussed else- where. The enormous expansion of the schools and colleges has rought in thousands of students in the town and no house remains acant if it has to be rented. Apart from residential purposes, ouses or rooms meant for shops, restaurants, hotels have multiplied remendously.

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* *Shahabad District Gazetteer, B. Volume, Statistics*, 1900-1901 to 1910-1911, p. 10 and *Bihar Statistical Hand-Book*, 1956, p. 192.

† *Shahabad District Gazetteer, B. Volume, Statistics*, 1900-1901 to 1910-1911, p. 12 and *Bihar Statistical Hand-Book*, 1956, p. 194.

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EDUCATION.

The incidence of progress in education is an index of growth of the town.

In 1911 in the thana of Arrah which included the figure Arrah town there were only 23,806 literates (20,659 Hindus 3,147 Musalmans). The ratio of percentage of literates was 8 the Hindus and 14 for the Muhammadans.* The total popula of the town in 1911 was 38,549 and the population of Arrah th excluding the population of Arrah town (which was a sepa thana) was 2,35,564†. No separate figure for Arrah town available. The *Old District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1906) menti "Education is in a backward condition in Shahabad, as according the figures of the last Census it stands 29th in order of lite among the districts of Bengal. The sole test of literacy was ability to read and write, and only 83,595 persons, or 8.6 per of the males and 0.3 per cent of the females, could satisfy this sim qualification, in spite of the fact that the district contains 43 Kayasthas, of whom a large proportion were educated. Nearly hal the total number (39,253) were residents of the headquarters division; and Bhabhua was the least advanced from an educati point of view, as out of a population of 3,06,401 persons only could read and write‡".

But conditions have changed. In 1951 out of the total po tion of 64,205 in Arrah town there were 25,617 literates**. It s that about 38 per cent of the town population was literate. T the highest percentage of literacy among the towns of this di But it may be pointed out that the incidence of literacy a females in this town is very low. Out of 25,617 literate pe only 7,055 were females. In 1961 out of total population of 7 of the town the total number of literate persons is 34,372 (2 males and 10,712 females).

The progress of primary education in Arrah will be ev from the figures given below§:—

Years.	No. of schools.	No. of teachers.	No. of students.
1938-39	44	Not available	2,106
1939-40	49	131	4,379
1940-41	75	Not available	4,438
1942-43	72	140	31,481
1943-44	72	140	32,999
1944-45	68	139	37,136
1963-64	76	126	5,340

* *Shahabad District Gazetteer, B. Volume, Statistics*, 1900-1901 to 1910-1 p. 23.

† *Ibid*, p. 4.

‡ *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1906), p. 103.

** *District Census Hand-Book, Shahabad* (1954), p. 10.

§ Source of Information: Arrah Municipal Office.

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At present the following are the higher educational institutions, Higher Secondary School (established as a high school in 1853), wn Higher Secondary School (established as a high school in 2), N. N. Kshatriya Higher Secondary School (started as a high ool in 1917), Government Girls' Multipurpose School (started in 5 as a high school), Sri Jain Bala Vishram Girls' High School rted in 1954), Catholic High School (established in 1952), and the el Institute, Arrah (established in 1917).

There are four colleges in the town, namely, H. D. Jain College, ah (1942), Maharaja College (1954), Jag Jivan College (1959) Mahanth Mahadevanand Mahila Mahavidyalaya (1959). The ils about these institutions have been given in the chapter ucation and Culture".

The H. D. Jain College has about 3,200 students and the haraja College about 1,700 students (1963).

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications form another good index of the condition a town. Hamilton Buchanan in his Journal (1812-13) mentions, ood roads with abundant small bridges surround the town in all ections for a little way, and are kept in very good order by the nvicts."*

The following roads passed through this town as early as in 76†:—

(1) Road from Sasaram to Arrah, 65 miles long; annual cost, 156, (2) Road from Sinha to Arrah, 11 miles; annual cost £ 22,) Road from Barhara to Arrah, 11 miles; annual cost £ 33. All e above three roads were unmetalled but were raised and bridged roughout. Besides, there were three unmetalled roads which were ised but not bridged:—

(1) Nawanagar to Arrah, 28 miles; annual cost £ 84, (2) Sahar Arrah 19 miles; annual cost £47 10*s.*, (3) Ukhganon to Arrah, 2 miles; annual cost £ 36. The total length of the district roads, xclusive of village tracks was 957½ miles. Total expenditure 3,610 4*s.*, of which £ 2,062 4*s.* was derived from Imperial, and e remainder from local funds. There was a road cess of one per ent on the permanent revenue of the district.

The *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1906) mentions, "During e rains, when the importations were greatest, the Sasaram and rrah road, which is the principal line in the district, but unetalled, was crowded with traffic, and it was painful to witness long rings of carts, half a hundred in a line, cutting their way through

* Journal of Francis Buchanan kept during the survey of the district of hahabad in 1812-13, edited by C. E. A. W. Oldham (1926), p. 8.

† W. W. Hunter: *A Statistical Account of Bengal* (1877), pages 256-257.

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a foot deep of puddles." As mentioned above Sasaram-Arrah was an unmetalled road but from the following description as in *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1906) it appears that this road metalled in later years. By 1906 the District Board was maintai 189 miles of metalled road, 527 miles of unmetalled road and miles of village roads.*

The expansion of communications in the district meant improvement of Arrah town. In order to improve the road divisional office of Public Works Department was set up at A in 1950 with its jurisdiction over the whole district. In April, another divisional office of P. W. D., the Sasaram Division created in 1956. Since the creation of Sasaram Division the jur tion of Arrah Division confines to Arrah and Buxar subdivi whereas the jurisdiction of Sasaram Division extends over Sas and Bhabhua subdivisions.

The Arrah Division completed the improvement of A Sasaram road (61 miles) in 1956, Arrah-Salempur road (10 m in 1959 and Arrah-Buxar road (46 miles) in 1957. All these have been metalled. A portion of Arrah-Patna road measurin miles from Arrah town to Koilwar was transferred to this di by the Central Division, P. W. D., Patna in 1951. This porti the road in the whole road was metalled by the Central Div Patna. Approach road (2 miles) from Koilwar on the Patna- road to T. B. Hospital, Koilwar, was metalled in 1962. Two namely, Arrah-Sinha (10 miles) and Arrah-Ekawanakhaira (22 miles) are under improvement.

The Shahabad District Board maintains (in 1963) 112 mil metalled roads (but all the roads are of very short distance), 541 of unmetalled and 913 miles of village roads as compared to miles of metalled, 691 miles of unmetalled and 1,078 miles of vi roads in 1948-49. The reasons for the decrease in the length o roads maintained by the District Board are that it has transfe several roads to the P. W. D. Division, Arrah and Sasaram and practically ceased its function regarding metalling the road addition to a few approach roads there is one road, i.e., A Chapraghat road (nine miles—eight miles metalled and one unmetalled) which is motorable in all seasons. There is no o road maintained by the District Board which connects Arrah other places.

The improvement and expansion of the roads through district with Arrah as the centre brought in more trade, comm and floating population to Arrah town. Within the town also Arrah Municipality expanded the roadways and improved existing ones. Details will be found in the texts on 'Local Government' and 'Communications'.

* *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1906), pages 99-100.

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Railways.—This district is fairly well served by railways. Arrah is on the main line of the Eastern Railway which runs through north of the district. There is a large staff of the Eastern way posted in Arrah. The station has a large turnover of engers and goods traffic discussed elsewhere.

Martin's Light Railway from Arrah to Sasaram was first opened th March, 1911 with a track length of 41.48 K. M. The line Arrah to Sasaram measuring 104.84 K.M. was completed on November, 1914. Since then the railway is functioning. ween Arrah and Sasaram there are sixteen railway stations.

There is an office of the Superintendent, Light Railways, Arrah, tioning since 1955. There are three officers—one Superinten- t, one Assistant Traffic Superintendent and one Assistant Loco cer. Previously there was one District Engineer but the estab- ment of the Office Superintendent replaced the District Engineer.

There are separate Engineering and Traffic staff. The gineering staff consists of 5 Class III staff and 180 Class IV staff; traffic staff consists of the Traffic Inspector, one Assistant pector of Ticket control, 87 Class III staff and 81 Class IV staff. ere is a Loco Shed where 139 workers are employed. The railway o runs a dispensary which has one qualified doctor and one mpounder. For recreational purposes there is an institute where re is a library and equipments of games and sports.

There is one Railway Co-operative Credit Society in which out about 450 employees 350 are members. The Society advances n up to the extent of 75 per cent of the deposit in the Provident nd at the rate of 7.5 per cent interest per annum.

So far the Eastern Railway station at Arrah is concerned there s not been any remarkable increase in the staff. However, the old lway station has been remodelled and more frontage has been ven. Two retiring rooms have been recently constructed on the st floor. A garden has also been recently added. There is a tering establishment and a book-stall.

Water communication.—The *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* 906) mentions "the main canals of the Son irrigation system are vigable, 123 miles of canals being now (1905) open to navigation; d a bi-weekly service of steamers runs from Dehri to Arrah."* t in later years due to inadequate water and fall in traffic the -weekly service of steamers was discontinued.

The main Ganga flows near Arrah town and there are portant places like Barhara, Sinha, etc., on the Ganga river which ear a lot of passengers and goods meant for Arrah town. These aces have a large boat-traffic. Previously a daily steamer service

* *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1906), pages 100-101.

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of B. I. S. N. Coy used to run by the Ganga river and Sinha, an important station for this steamer service. This service has been discontinued. Details will be found elsewhere.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

As mentioned before trade and commerce in a town form important feature. From the Journal of Francis Buchana Shahabad (1812-13), W. W. Hunter's, *A Statistical Account of Be* Vol. XII (1877) and L. S. S. O'Malley's *Shahabad Di Gazetteer* (1906), it appears that there was not a single manufa ing unit at Arrah. Manufacturers still in the proper sense o word are few in number and of little significance. From description Sasaram, Dehri, Behia and Nasriganj appear to been more important than Arrah town for trade and comm That aspect still continues.

However, there is a good number of shops in Arrah deali cloth, grain and consumers' goods. There are about 30 w salers and most of them deal in cloths and grain. Next to the of these two commodities, come sweetmeat shops, hotels and shops. In Arrah town almost all the shops and establishments registered by 1958. From 1958 to 1962 there has been a increase as will be seen in the table below:—

Years.	No. of shops registered.	No. of shops employing labour.	No. of labour employed.
1958	2,406	682	1,996
1962	2,884	825	2,453

From the above figures it appears that most of the shops self-employed labour and only a very small portion of the number of shops engage labour from outside. There are a few *dal* and oil mills. Furniture and other wood work are do a number of establishments. The more important establish are the following:—

(1) M|s. Shahabad Engineering Works have employe workers and manufacture pedal looms and spare of motor.

(2) M|s. Arrah Engineering Works, Karmantola, hav workers and manufacture agricultural implement also carries on fabrication work.

(3) M|s. Keshri Industries, Aharpool, have 15 workers soap (washing) is made.

(4) M|s. Bihar Engineering Works have 15 workers manufacture spare parts of motor vehicles.

(5) M|s. Arrah Cold Storage have 15 workers and ke cold-storage eggs, etc.

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M|s. Jadunandan Mistry and M|s. Supan Mistry each employ about 12 workers and carry on sawing of timber and make furniture.

The Railways form the main artery of trade and commerce. The figures of goods and passenger traffic of Arrah (Eastern) Railway station from 1960 to 1962 and that of Light Railway Station, Arrah, from 1959-60 to 1962-63 have been given in the chapters 'Banking, Trade and Commerce and Communications'.

Displaced Persons.

The total number of displaced persons in this district according to the Census of 1951 is 2,054 from Pakistan. All of them are rehabilitated in business, mostly in cloth business. Loans ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000 have been given to the displaced families and they are all settled. Attempts were made to get a suitable site in the Arrah town but so far they have failed because of prohibitive price. Some lands have been acquired at Buxar and Sasaram, the cost of which was paid by the Government as well as by the displaced persons.

Some more displaced persons have come to the district in the recent years. They have all been merged in the population and have taken to services or professions. Some have taken up business. Bengali sweetmeat shops and Punjabi non-vegetarian hotels have become quite an attraction now.

Language.

As regards the language of the district is concerned the revised *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 40-41, mentions as follows:—

> "The vernacular current over the whole district is the dialect of Bihari Hindi called Bhojpuri* after the pargana of Bhojpur, which was formerly the centre of the power of the family whose head now lives at Dumraon. This dialect, which is spoken by 18,01,404 persons in the district, has been characterised as a handy article made for current use, not too much encumbered by grammatical subtleties, and suitable to an alert active people. In contrast with the Maithili dialect, it pronounces the vowel *a* with the clear sharp-cut accent heard all over Central Hindustan and on the other hand it possesses a long drawled vowel *a* which gives a tone to the whole language. The form current in Shahabad is the standard Bhojpuri, which exhibits a local peculiarity in preferring the letter *r* to *t* in the

* For a full account of Bhojpuri, *see* Grierson's *Linguistic Survey of India*, Vol. V, from which this sketch on the dialect has been condensed.

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conjugation of the auxiliary verb (e.g., *bare*, he i instead of *bate*). Bhojpuri has scarcely any indigenou literature, though a few books have been printed in i and numerous songs are current, such as the epic o the cowherd Lorik, and what Dr. Grierson calls th Bhojpuri National Anthem, i.e., the song of the stic in which the many virtues of the *lathi* are rehearse The character in general use in writing Bhojpuri the Kaithi, but the Devanagari is also used by th educated classes.

"Muhammadans and Kayasthas mostly speak the Awad dialect of Eastern Hindi (literally the language Oudh); and Dr. Grierson considers that this is possib an example of the survival of the influence of th former Muhammadan court of Lucknow. It is estimate that in Shahabad 1,37,000 persons speak Awadhi; an this dialect is also commonly used as a sort of languag of politeness by the rustics who have picked it u from their Musalman friends and imagine it to be th Hindustani of polite society. The Devanagari an the Kaithi characters are both used in writing Awadhi but the Persian character is also used by the educate classes, particularly by Muhammadans".

Since Dr. Grierson's Linguistic Survey referred to in the quota tion, no comprehensive critical survey has been conducted and s his observation still holds good. He has mentioned that *Kaith* character is used both in writing *Bhojpuri* and *Awadhi* along wit *Devanagari* script. The former script, that is, *Kaithi* has practicall disappeared and *Devanagari* script is used in writing in both th languages. Persian character has also disappeared and has bee displaced by Urdu.

The table below shows the number of persons—males and females—in the district speaking different languages as mother-tongue gathered in 1951 Census*:—

Language.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total population of the district	26,88,440	13,58,443	13,29,997
Indo-Aryan languages—			
Hindi	26,82,367	13,54,861	13,27,506
Bengali	2,610	1,531	1,079
Oriya	130	75	55
Punjabi	1,110	692	418
Marwari	485	284	201
Nepali	171	146	25
Gujrati	4	4	..
Other Indo-Aryan languages	66	38	28

* *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad* (1954), pages 72-73. Detailed figures collected in 1961 Census are not yet available (March, 1963).

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Language.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Munda Language—			
Santali	184	106	78
Dravidian languages—			
Oraon	1,018	532	486
Telugu	91	54	37
Tamil	26	17	9
Asiatic languages foreign to India.	10	6	4
Chinese	10	6	4
European language—			
English	168	97	71

Like the previous census Urdu had not been enumerated in 951 separately and had been clubbed together with Hindi. Though rdu has a separate entity but for the facility of the interested ersons in the language, the Census of 1951 had given the number f Urdu-speaking people as 1,64,916.*

Hindi has been shown to be the principal language of the istrict and the total speakers of Hindi in the district is 26,82,367†. hojpuri-speaking people have also been put under Hindi-speaking ection. This has been done in 1961 Census also.

The vernacular spoken all over the district is the Bhojpuri dialect of the Bihari language which according to Grierson's classification, falls into the eastern group of the outer sub-branch of the Aryan languages as a whole. The Bhojpuri is an offshoot of Eastern Hindi spoken in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh. It takes the name after the pargana Bhojpur in Shahabad.

It may also be cursorily mentioned that the Bhojpuri-speaking tract which covers Shahabad district as well is well-known as one of the homes of a martial race in India. Bhojpur pargana has been famous for martial activities through different ages and the *Bhojpurias* were given the name of *Bandukachi* (matchlock-man) during Mughal India. The tract has always been a fruitful source of recruitment for the police and military. The stalwart Bhojpuri with his burly *lathi* (long staff) has been a familiar object striding over the field far from his home. Somehow the dialect of Bhojpur has also been taken as virile as the *Bhojpuria*.

* *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad* (1954), page 71.
† *Ibid*, page 73.

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The contribution of Shahabad district to the literature Bhojpuri, Hindi and Urdu has been discussed elsewhere. Th are still quite a few persons in this district who can freely speak deliver speeches in Bhojpuri. It is gathered that there were (Ma 1963) a few Sikhs and Sindhis in the district who speak their languages, i.e., Punjabi and Sindhi.

Bilingualism.

The table below shows the number of persons who comm use another Indian language in their everyday life in addition (and sometimes largely in supersession of) their mother-tongues enumerated at the census of 1951*:—

Mother-tongue.	Total speakers.	Total persons returned as speaking languages subsidiary to that shown in column I.	Subsidi langua
1	2	3	4
Hindi	26,82,367	615	Bengali .. 5 Punjabi .. Nepali ..
Bengali	2,610	1,821	Hindi .. 1,8 Oriya .. Nepali ..
Punjabi	1,110	916	Hindi .. 9
Oraon	1,018	355	Hindi 3
Marwari	485	347	Hindi .. .. 3 Gujarati ..
Santali	184	48	Hindi ..
Nepali	171	41	Hindi .. .. Bengali ..
English	160	68	Hindi .. .. Bengali ..
Oriya	130	23	Hindi .. .. Bengali ..
Telugu	91	30	Hindi .. .. Bengali ..
Tamil	26	13	Hindi .. .. Bengali ..
Gujarati	4	1	Hindi .. ..

* *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad* (1954), page 73. Detailed fig collected in 1961 Census are not yet available (March, 1963).

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Bhojpuri Language and Literature.

Bhojpuri is the westernmost dialect of the Eastern or Magadhan group of Indo-Aryan languages. It is a major dialect in this group. Dr. Grierson likes to call Western Magadhi by the name of Bihari. By Bihari he means a language consisting of three dialects, namely, Magahi, Maithili and Bhojpuri. In this way, according to him, like Bengali, Oriya and Assami, Bhojpuri along with the other Bihari languages is derived from Magadhi *Apbhransha.* But, on the other hand, he is aware of the fact that to a great extent, Bhojpuri is different from Magahi and Maithili, which are much more related to each other. Bhojpuri has no complicated verb-system like Magahi and Maithili. Maithili has √*achh* (अछ) or √*chh* (छ) which has no existence in Magahi or Bhojpuri.[1] Keeping these differences in view, Dr. S. K. Chatterji is of opinion that Bhojpuri is derived from a group different from those of Magahi and Maithili.[2] He divides Magadhan languages into three groups—Western, Central and Eastern. He relates Bhojpuri with the West Magadhan, Maithili and Magahi with the Central and Bengali, Assami and Oriya with the Eastern. On the contrary, philologists like Dr. Shyam Sundar Das, Dr. Dhirendra Verma, etc., are of opinion that like Awadhi, Bhojpuri too is one of the sub-languages related to Hindi. But, Dr. Bishwanath Prasad holds a different view from the above. In his opinion Bhojpuri is much more related to Ardhmagadhi[3] than to Magadhi. Further he says, according to Prakrit Vaiyakaranas, only palatal *sh* (श) is used in Magadhi in place of the three—dental, cerebral and palatal *sh* sounds. Likewise, *l* (ल) is used in Magadhi in place of *r* (र). There is no such tendency in Bhojpuri. Like Awadhi, Bhojpuri has only dental *s* (स) and in its several forms *r* (र) is used in place of *l* (ल), which is prevalent even in Western Hindi. For example, Hindi words like Thali, Kela, Talawar, etc., become Thari, Kera and Tarawar in Bhojpuri.[4]

Further, Bhojpuri suffixes *As* (अस) in some of its verbs like Dekhas, Dekhalas, Dekhatas, etc., verbs like these have similarity with Awadhi, which are derived from Ardhmagadhi. From linguistic point of view, though Bhojpuri has many signs which bring it nearer to its sister languages like Magahi, Maithili and Bengali, yet from the point of view of its word-stock, case-endings, pronouns and pronunciations, it has similarity, to a great extent, with Awadhi and

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[1] See '*Bhojpuri Bhasha Aur Sahitya*' (First Chapter, page 3) by Dr. U. N. Tiwari.

[2] See '*Origin and Development of Bengali language*' (page 92), by S. K. Chatterji.

[3] See '*Sampadak Ka Mantavya*' by Dr. Bishwanath Prasad '*Bhojpuri Ke Kavi Aur Kavya*' (pages 6-7) by Shri Durga Shankar Prasad Singh.

[4] See the same as in 3 (page 1).

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other sub-languages of Eastern Hindi. Several lines of *Ramcharitmanas* of Goswami Tulsidas are as much Bhojpuri as they are Awadhi or Baisawari. Likewise, many verses of Kabir and other saints, which were written mainly in Bhojpuri, are regarded as Awadhi. On the basis of the glossary prepared by the *Prakrit Vaiyakarans*, this much can be said that Bhojpuri comes under Eastern Language Group, and being related to the areas in between the two forms of this group, namely, Ardhmagadhi and Magadhi it has the qualities of both in it.[1]

The name given to the language.

Bhojpuri has been named after the Bhojpur Pargana in the Buxar subdivision in the district of Shahabad. There are two small villages in this pargana, situated at a distance of three miles from each other on both sides of Arrah-Buxar road near Dumraon Railway Station. One is called old Bhojpur and another is known as the new one. In ancient times Bhojpur was a thickly populated rich and wealthy city. It was the capital of the Ujjain Rajput Kings. Ujjain Rajputs are the descendants of the well-known illustrious King Bhoj or Bhojraj of Malawa. They came here as invaders and after defeating the aboriginal 'Chero' race of this place, established a small estate, which they named Bhojpur after the name of their famous predecessor. Reminiscences of their old fort known as '*Navaratna Durg*' can be traced in the New Bhojpur. In course of time, adjective Bhojpuri or Bhojpuria, derived from Bhojpur, was being used to represent the inhabitants as well as the language of this area. At the end of the Moghul rule, these terms are found in common use. We find the word Bhojpuria mentioned as a language, firstly in 1789. In his *Linguistic Survey of India* Dr. Grierson refers to this language, as follows:—"Two days after as a regiment of sepoys on its way to Chunar-Garh, was marching through the city at day-break, I went out and was standing to see it pass by, the regiment halted; and a few men from the centre ran into a dark lane, and laid hold of a hen and some roots; the people screamed. 'Do not make so much noise', said one of the men in his Bhojpuria idiom. We go today with the Frenghees, but we are all servants (tenants) to Cheyt Singh and may come back tomorrow with him; and then the question will be not about your roots but about your wives and daughters."[2]

After that John Beams used the word Bhojpuri for the language in 1868 in an article by him, published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Bhojpuri is known also by some other names given to it after the names of the different areas or places in which it is used—*Buxaries*, *Chhaparahia*, *Benarsi*, *Bangarahi*, etc., are a few of such names.

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[1] *See 'Bhojpuri Ke Kabi Aur Kavya'*, page 7.

[2] *See*, page 22 of the Supplement issue of the first part of the *Linguistic Survey of India by Dr. G. A. Grierson.*

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ahapandit Shri Rahul Sankrityayan likes to call it '*Malli*' after the ame of '*Malla*' Janapada. Malla was one of the sixteen *Maha-anapadas* during the period of Mahatma Buddha. But, because the ctual area and extent of this Janapada is not known, it is not wise nd scientific to name the language after it.

Range and Extent of the Language.

During the reign of the Ujjain Kings, Bhojpur was not a big tate as we find it today linguistically. According to linguists, hojpuri is spoken from the Himalayan region adjoining the Uttar radesh and Bihar to the Surguja estate of Central Province in the outh. In Bihar it is spoken in Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, anchi, Jaspur, some portions of the Palamau and north-west of uzaffarpur district.[1] In Uttar Pradesh Varanasi, Ghazipur, Ballia, irzapur, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, a major portion of aunpur and the area up to river Kuwano in Haraiya Tahasil of the asti district come into the range of this language. In this way, it is poken within an area of about fifty thousand square miles and by ver three crores of people.

Sub-languages or Dialects of this Language.

Dr. Grierson has divided Bhojpuri into four sections. They are—(1) Northern, (2) Southern, (3) Western, and (4) Nagpuria. There are two subdivisions of Northern Bhojpuri according to him. One of them is called Sarawaria and another Gorakhpuria. Language spoken east of Gorakhpur is called Gorakhpuria and that of west is known as Sarawaria.

Northern Bhojpuri is spoken in Gorakhpur, Deoria and Basti districts; western in Varanasi, Azamgarh, Western Ghazipur, Mirzapur and Jaspur and Southern or standard Bhojpuri is spoken in Shahabad, Saran and Ballia districts. People speak Nagpuria in Palamau and Ranchi districts of Chotanagpur Division. Pandit Shri Ganesh Chaubey is of opinion that Dhangars or Oraons of Ramnagar and Bagaha P.-S. in Champaran district use this very Nagpuria dialect of Bhojpuri in course of their conversations with non-Dhangar folk.[2] But it is not a fact. They do not exactly use Nagpuria. They speak a kind of mixed language like Tharoo.

Bhojpuri spoken in the district of Champaran is known as 'Madhesi' by Dr. Grierson due to its position in between Gorakhpuri Bhojpuri in the west and Maithili in the east. In the lower

[1] According to Dr. Grierson the language spoken in the north-west of Muzaffarpur district is Bhojpuri. But, it is not a fact. The language spoken here, is neither Bhojpuri nor Maithili. It is the admixture of Bhojpuri and Maithili, which is now known as '*Vajjika*', the name given by Maha Pandit Rahul Sankrityayan.

[2] *See* '*Bhojpuri Bhasha Aur Sahitya*' (page 4), paper read by Pandit Shri Ganesh Chaubey on the occasion of the Annual Function of the '*Bihar Rashtrabhasha Parishad*' in October, 1959.

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region of the Himalayas, from Jalpaiguri in the east to Kumay in the west, an aboriginal race is known by the name Thar These Tharoos of the adjoining areas of Champaran in Bihar a Baharaich in Uttar Pradesh, speak a kind of mixed Bhojpuri whi is known as Tharoo.

Stock of words and Grammar.

Bhojpuri has a very rich stock of words. Words for ev expression, however, subtle and peculiar it may be, are found abundance. There are some peculiar words and expressions wh have no parallel either in Hindi or in any other Indian langu or dialect. Bhojpuri words can be divided into four sections, (1) Tatsama, (2) Tadbhava, (3) Deshaj, and (4) Videshi. Prop tion of Tadbhava and Deshaj words is greater than the rest. Due foreign rules for about seven hundred years, many words of day day business have been borrowed from Arabic, Persian, Tu French and English. Tatsama words are much less in number comparison with the other three kinds.

Bhojpuri has a very simple and clear grammar. There is complicated system of verb, number, gender, etc., in it. This why, it is within the easy approach of all. A Bhojpuri, howe highly educated he may be, always likes to talk in his own ver cular. Even a non-Bhojpuri-speaking person finds it easy to ad and speak within a short period of time. Due to these qualities the language, it would be no exaggeration to say that as Hindi is simplest language of all the languages of the Indo-Aryan Gro Bhojpuri is the simplest one of all the sub-languages or dialects Hindi.

Script.

From the very beginning Kaithi has been the script for writ in Bhojpuri areas. But, with the gradual development of educat and press-facilities, now it is being written mostly in Devanag script. Kaithi is now limited only with the older generation letter-writing, and other day-to-day domestic affairs. But, all old Sub-Registry, *zamindari* and personal documents of this area found in Kaithi. Kaithi has been named after 'Kayastha', a Hin caste of this area, whose main occupation has been the preparati and maintenance of different kinds of small or big records.

Bhojpuri Literature.

Bhojpuri literature can be divided into two sections. One is folk literature, which is mostly alive on the tongues of the illiter village or town folk. The other is the standard or written literatu from the pens of different poets and authors. Now, let us ta firstly its folk literature.

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Folk Literature.

Bhojpuri has very rich folk literature in it. Different kinds of k songs, folk tales, folk ballads, proverbs, maxims, etc., are found abundance. From the very beginning of birth to death there are teen *Sanskaras* according to Vyasamriti in Hindu families.[1]

Bhojpuri has different kinds of folk songs for different nskaras. Besides, there are many most beautiful and heart-uching songs concerning every sphere of life. Folk tales of fferent types and qualities, concerning gods and deities, men and asts and other animals and supernatural beings are found in ousands. Folk ballads of gallantry and chivalry, pathos and rrows are also in the memory of folk singers of this area. These ngers, at dead of night, sit beside the burning fire during the inter and in the open sky during summer and go on singing the allads fluently as if they have some books or paper before them. alha, Lorikayan or Liriki, Kunwar Vijai, Sorthi-*Brijbhar*, Saranga-adabriksha, Bihula, etc., are a few of them. Like Spanish in ndo-European Language Group, Bhojpuri has very rich stock of roverbs.[2]

Folk literature in Bhojpuri has a very old tradition. It goes ack up to Rigveda, Brahmin Granthas and Grihsutras. Influence of Nath-Sidha literature is found in most of the folk songs of this anguage. Oppressions on Hindu women by the Mugals and Turks are found narrated in songs like Jantsar. But, it is a fact that in spite of its such an old and rich tradition, notice was taken very late of the collection and study of this literature. It was started first by the European scholars. At the end of the 19th century John Beams, Frazer Horneil, Grierson and others took interest in it and published some of the texts in English in different research journals. Pandit Ram Naresh Tripathi was the first Hindi scholar, who took interest in the collection and publication of the folk songs of different languages in this country. In course of this work he published many important Bhojpuri folk songs in his book, *Kavita-Kaumudi-Gramgit* in 1929. After that many individual persons took this work in their hands and published a lot. Along with the above European scholars, Dr. Uday Narayan Tiwari, Dr. Bishwanath Prasad, Dr. Krishnadeo Upadhyay, Reverend Santi Piter Navarangi, Dr. Satyavarta Sinha, Shri Durga Shankar Prasad Singh, Pandit Shri Ganesh Chaubey, etc., are a few persons, whose contributions in this field are important. At present the Bihar Rashtrabhasha Parishad of Patna has a large collection of this literature.

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[1] These *Sanskaras* are thirteen according to Manusmriti and Paraskar, Baudhayan and Warah Grihsutras; eleven according to Aashvalayan Grihsutra; eighteen according to Vaukhanas Grihsutra and forty according to Gautam Dharmsutra. For details, *see* '*Magahi Sanskar Git*' (pages 33-34) by Dr. B. N. Prasad, published by Bihar Rashtrabhasha Parishad, Patna.

[2] *See* '*Bhojpuri Ke Kavi Aur Kavya*', page 13.

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Written Literature.

In the opinion of some great scholars like Dr. S. K. Chatte Bhojpuri is not rich enough in the field of its written litera To a great extent, it is a fact. It is but natural for one to ask, such a prominent language, which is spoken by over three crore population, has a meagre written literature in it? In the opi of Dr. U. N. Tiwari,[1] in ancient times, the Brahmins of Mi and Bengal adapted Sanskrit along with their mother-tongues literary pursuits. Banaras has been the centre of learning, whi situated in the Bhojpuri area. Bhojpuri people have always getting inspiration from this centre of learning and thus, natu Sanskrit should have been the medium of their education learning.

In the opinion of Dr. Bishwanath Prasad,[2] Bhojpuri pe have been historically and culturally so much closely connected the Hindi areas that, keeping themselves aloof from it, they n felt the necessity to develop an independent literature of their Up till now the educated Bhojpuri people have been using language of the Central India as the language of their litera and culture. The famous prose-writer of Khariboli, Pandit S Mishra, the originator of modern prose style, Bhartendu Ha chandra, the great Hindi novelist, Shri Premchanda and the known Hindi poet of this area, Shri Jaishankar Prasad were natives of the Bhojpuri areas and used to speak Bhojpuri. Ano cause for the dearth of independent tradition of Bhojpuri litera is the adaptation of a common mixed language by the *Bhakta* saints of medieval period for their literary pursuits. It is beca they wanted to have a glimpse of the languages concerned in t literature so that it might be acceptable to all. Further, Dr. B Prasad says[3] that in his opinion, as Brajbhasha was the language for *Krishnabhakti-Shakha* and Awadhi for the *Rambh* and *Premmargi-Shakhas* so was the Bhojpuri for *Gyanmargibh Shakha.* Kabir says about his own language as follows:—

बोली हमारी पूरबी, हमको लखे न कोय ।
हमको तो सोई लखे, जो पूरब का होय ।।

In spite of numerous admixture of words from different diale in his writings, Kabir has used the typical Bhojpuri words in th original forms. Besides Kabir, many works of Dharam Dharanidas, Daria Saheb of Shahabad and of Sarbhang Sampra of Champaran district are in Bhojpuri.

[1] *See 'Bhojpuri Bhasha Aur Sahitya'*, page 9, by Dr. U. N. Tiwari.
[2] *See 'Bhojpuri Ke Kavi Aur Kavya'* page 7.
[3] *Ibid.*

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In his book, *'Bhojpuri Ke Kavi Aur Kavya'* Shri Durga Shankar ad Singh has divided the Bhojpuri literature into five periods. has traced its origin from 700 A.D. According to him the period een 700 to 1100 A.D. is the 'undeveloped beginning period' of literature. He visualizes many forms of Bhojpuri in the *Sidha* ature of this period. He names the period between 1100 to A.D. as beginning period (*Aadikal*) and during this period he ts out to the composition of different kinds of folk ballads pre-nt in this area. Periods between 1325 to 1650 A.D. and between to 1900 A.D. are premedieval and post-medieval according to division. During pre-medieval period he points out the works different saints and *Bhakta* poets and during the post-medieval deals with the posterior saints and individual poets. From 1900 950 A.D. he takes into account the modern poets and writers of age.

In the opinion of Dr. Bishwanath Prasad,[1] though it is not rect that Vidyapati, Govindadas, Soordas, Tulsidas and Mirabai e composed their poems in Bhojpuri, yet it is a fact that they e used a kind of mixed language in their works. And, to show historical development of the literature of any concerned guage, it cannot be ignored.

In this way, we see that Bhojpuri has an old and long tradition, en of its written literature, though not a chronological one. ring the present period, with the gradual development of educa-n and research facilities many persons and institutions are taking ch more interest in the study and development of this language d literature. Since 1900 A.D. many a masterpiece works have me to light and thus, the stock of this literature is gradually coming richer and richer. A full length motion picture[2] s been produced recently in this language.

Prominent Bhojpuri writers and poets and their works.

Bhojpuri prose is still in an undeveloped stage. It has no such d tradition as its poetry has. Its old specimen is found in only one ok, namely, *'Ukti-Vyakti-Prakaran'* by Pandit Shri Damodar arma of 12th century A.D. The old form of its prose is mostly und in some two or three hundred years old *zamindari* records, ase, *pattas*, sanads, etc. During the modern period though it is ed in story, drama and essay writings still it is not so much pular as its poetry is.

Shri Awadhbihari 'Suman' is famous among the story-writers in hojpuri. His book, *'Jehal Ka Sanad'* is a very good collection of

[1] See *'Bhojpuri Ke Kavi Aur Kavya'*, page 7.

[2] The name of the picture is '*Ganga Maia Tohe Piyari Charhaibon*'. There ve been since several other Bhojpuri pictures.

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ten stories. Many good stories by Shrimati Radhika Devi wastawa have been published in '*Bhojpuri*', a monthly journ this language.

In 1884, Pandit Shri Ravidatta Shukla of Ballia wrote a named '*Devakshar Charita*' in which supremacy of Devnagar has been emphasised. After that, within a period of fifty yea one folk drama, namely, '*Bidesia*' by Shri Bhikari Thakur of is found. It was a very popular drama of its time and wa not only in Bhojpuri areas, but also in big cities like Calcu Bombay. During the Second World War Mahapand Shri Rahul Sankrityayan wrote eight dramas in Bhojpuri whi popular during those days. Besides, '*Ulta Jamana*' by Shri Nath Chaubey and '*Kunwar Singh*' by Pandit Shri Ra Pandey are two famous modern dramas in this language. *Singh*' by Professor Shri Rameshwar Singh Kashyap has bee popular.

Among modern Bhojpuri poets Shri Teg Ali of Vara famous for his work '*Badmas Darpan*' in which we find the re of Banarasi (western) Bhojpuri. Before him, in 1884 Shri bahadur Singh of Ballia district published his book '*Sudha-* a collection of sixty *Kajali* songs. In 1886, '*Nagari-Vil* Shri Ramgarib Chaubey was published from Banaras. Nex Ramkrishna Verma 'Balvir' of Banaras who wrote a book '*Biraha Naikabhed*' in which '*Naikabhed*' has been describ well-known '*Biraha*' meter of Bhojpuri. Pandit Shri Dudh Upadhyay of Ballia wrote three books in which '*Bharti Ke* meant for inspiring Jawans to join army during the First War.

During the Non-Co-operation Movement in the Shri Raghubir Narayan, Principal Manoranjan Prasad Shri Harihar Singh and Shri Chancharik composed many which gave inspiration to the said movement. '*Bato* Shri Raghuvir Narayan and '*Phirangia*' of Principal Manc were very much popular during those days. Shri Prasidha N Singh, Shri Ramvachan Dwivedi 'Arvinda', Shri Ramdeo D 'Almasta', etc., also composed poems in the cause of the nati

After 1945, Bhojpuri poets concentrated their attention on social life, nature's beauty and romance of village life. *Dulki*' by late Shri Shyamvihari Tiwari 'Dehati', most heart ing Biraha songs in Biraha meter by late Thakur Bisaram '*Amarlatti*' by Shri Arjun Kumar Singh, 'Ashanti', '*Aaj Ki* by Shri Mahendra Shastri, '*Sitar*' and '*Koilia*' by Shri Ra Pathak 'Pranai', '*Binia Bichhia*' by Shri Ramvichar Pandey are a few beautiful and prominent works in Bhojpuri during period. '*Kunwar Singh*', a narrative poem by Shri Harend

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ayan, is the first successful venture in this direction in Bhojpuri. i Arjun Kumar Singh 'Ashant' also, is busy with his narrative m *'Buddhayan'* on the life of Mahatma Buddha.

Besides, there are many modern poets in Bhojpuri, details about ose works are omitted for want of space. Some of them are i Pandey Surendra, Professor Parmeshwar Ray, Professor meshwar Singh Kashyap, Shri Bhuvaneshwar Prasad 'Bhanu', ofessor Ramdarash Mishra, Shri Ramkant Dwivedi 'Ramata', ri Basant Kumar, Shri Banarasi Prasad 'Bhojpuri', Shri Kamala asad Mishra 'Vipra', Shri Maheshwar Prasad, Shri Baldeo Prasad riwastwa, Shri Ramvachan Lal, Shri Ramsingar Giri 'Vinod', ri Ramagyan Pandey, Shri Moti, B.A., Shri Rahgir and many hers.

Bhojpuri Journals.

Akhauri Shri Mahendra Kumar Verma of Shahabad district rst started *'Bhojpuri'*, a weekly journal from Calcutta, whose first sue came to the public on 15th August, 1947. After that hri Mahendra Shastri had started a quarterly journal from Patna, lso named *'Bhojpuri'*, the publication had to be stopped due to nancial difficulties. From 1952, Shri Raghuvansha Narayan Singh tarted to publish *'Bhojpuri'*, a monthly journal from Arrah. hri Singh helped much in the development of Bhojpuri prose and oetry through this journal. Quarterly *'Anjar'* from Patna under the editorship of Pandey Shri Narwadeshwar Sahay and fortnightly *'Gaon-Ghar'* from Arrah under the editorship of Shri Bhuvaneshwar Prasad Srivastwa 'Bhanu' are two prominent journals of this language.

Urdu literature in Shahabad.

Along with Brij Bhasha, Awadhi, Maithili and Khari-boli, Bihar has had a highly developed Urdu literature and there have always been thousands of Urdu-reading people.

The Sultanate of Delhi had set up Persian as the court language and Persian writers and thinkers were greatly encouraged. The Persian-knowing elite of Delhi court had almost become a legend for culture, advanced thought and courtesy. From Delhi the Persian language spread and Azimabad (Patna City area) became a centre of Persian literature. From Azimabad, it may be said that the current had flown to Biharsharif, Maner Sharif, Arrah, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Saran, Muzaffarpur and other places. The contribution of the Muslim *Daraveshes*, poets, and philosophers of Bihar to Persian language has yet to be assessed.

The shift of the central power from Delhi again was the patronisation of Urdu which had already become, more or less, the language of the mass even when Persian was the language of the intellectuals. It is not necessary here to enter into the origin of Urdu which seems to have been an admirable bond of synthesis

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between the Hindus and the Muslims. The military sections th their movements had spread Urdu language far and wide. I course of the Mughal rule several military colonies almost of permanent in character had been set up in different parts of and particularly on the borders of North Bihar. There were several places in South Bihar particularly Patna, Bhag Monghyr and Sasaram where such colonies were established. colonists merged themselves in the population and were in a the protagonists of Muslim culture and spread Urdu lang Urdu was not the exclusive language of the Muslims in Bihar. the first decade of the twentieth century, the Hindu student Bihar learnt Persian and Urdu. Many of the Hindus have w valuable books in Urdu.

Patna College, the only college in Bihar, for a very long in the first decade of the 20th century, used to have Urdu Persian classes overfull while there were hardly any students Sanskrit classes.

From Arrah, the district headquarters, the Urdu lang spread to the other subdivisions. Sasaram and Koath in Sas subdivision quickly became great centres of Urdu language culture where sizeable libraries of rare Persian and Urdu were started. At Sasaram an Arabic Madrasa was started affil to Madrasa Aalia, Calcutta. The Queen's proclamation in is still preserved in the library of *Khanquah* Madrasas at Sas A number of eminent Urdu and Persian poets of Sasaram di guished themselves and commanded all-India reputation. affluent families of Shahabad like Dumraon Raj, the Kulb family, the Bilgramis of Koath, the Surajpura house, the Pathan Jagdishpur, etc., extended their patronage to Urdu. Emi Urdu scholars, poets and philosophers have come Shahabad district. It will not be possible to mention the name even the more famous of the Urdu scholars and writers of Shah district as there are quite a number of them. It may, however mentioned that the Bilgrami family who had settled at K a large village in Sasaram subdivision before the Mutiny of 1857 produced a galaxy of Urdu writers. Some of them are Mir I Bilgrami, a poet, Syed Farzand Ahmad Safir Bilgrami, a pr author and a poet, Syed Ghulam Hassain Bilgrami, a scholar Urdu, Hindi and Sanskrit and a poet who was trained by S Lucknowvi and Ghalib Dehlavi, Syed Mohammad Afsar Bilgr Mir Ghulam Hasan Ghulam Bilgrami, Syed Aulad Hyder Bilg who compiled fourteen volumes of biography of great men of I and a historian.

Besides these gentlemen, there were a large number of U writers and poets such as Syed Ali Md. Bilgrami, Maulvi Syed A Hassan Badar Arvi, Syed Wali Hyder Gauhar Arvi, Hakim S Ruknuddin Dana of Sasaram; Babu Shankar Dayal Fitna. Amo

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Urdu writers Raja Radhika Raman Prasad Sinha is well versed in Urdu and Hindi. He wrote a number of Hindi and Urdu ks. Babu Bijoy Kumar Jain, a retired Deputy Magistrate, hoos of Sasaram, Shah Fazal Imam Waqif, resident of Mahalla udhariana, Arrah, Syed Nasrat Hussain, Syed Safir Hussain, Hafiz m Ali, Munshi Ram Swarup Zaft of Dehri-on-Sone and Syed si Haider Zaidi Bilgrami are some of the present-day poets and ters.

JAIN CULTURE.

The impact of Jain culture on the district of Shahabad is quite rked although the Jain population may not go beyond 1,500 souls. e main concentrations are in Arrah, Dalmianagar and other ban areas where the Jains are mostly engaged in trade or ofessions.

Jainism has been a creed in this district from the 6th century D. About twenty images of the *Tirthankaras* Nemi Nath, ishabha Nath and others, the relic of a *Dharmachakra,* exacavated om Chousa in Buxar subdivision indicate that Jainism was once urishing here. Archaeologists have fixed the period of these nages to be from the 6th century A.D. to the 9th century A.D. he find of the *Dharmachakra,* originated by the *Tirthankara* ishabha Nath, is the symbol of the spread of Jainism in Shahabad istrict even before the 6th century A.D., as it is undisputed that *harmachakra* has been excavated only from those places where ainism had once its stronghold.*

The present existence of the Jains in Shahabad, however, is not aceable to earlier than four hundred years ago. There are various nages of year 1554 in the Chandra Prabhu *Chaityalaya,* built by abu Chunni Lal. It is clear from the *'Murtilekha'* of *'Mul Vayak Pratima'* of Chandra Prabhu that it was built in Aram Nagar, in *'Sambat'* 1562 *'Baishakha sudi astami'*. The front portion f the image has been defaced. In the same temple there is a little mage of Chandra Prabhu bearing the date of its installation as *Baishakha Sudi tija* 1533, established by Jivaraj Papriwal. It seems, t is one of the one lakh images installed by Jivaraj Papriwal in the ifferent parts of India. There is also a Jain temple at village Masarh, six miles west of Arrah, a place of antiquity which goes ack to the time of Harsha. Hiuen Tsiang has referred to this place s Mo-no-so-lo or Mahasara, which was close to the Ganga at that ime. Some Rathor Jains of Marwar settled there in the fourteenth entury and an inscribed Jain image bearing the date 1386 A.D. is till to be found there. Babu Sankar Lal of Arrah completed a Jain emple 'Parshanath Mandir' there in *Bikrama Sambat* 1819 and an

* Some of the relics excavated from Chousa have been kept in Patna Museum.

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inscription reads that the image of Parshanath was dedicated him, a citizen of Aram Nagar, during the prosperous English over *Karusha-desha.*

There are now 44 Jain temples in Arrah and its suburb and in Dalmianagar. There are a few other Jain temples elsewhere

A brief sketch of some of the well-known Jain temple Shahabad is given below:—

(1) *Shree Samaveda Sikhar Mandir.*—This was dedicated Shri Har Prasad Das Jain. He got erected palatial buildings in 1902 and employed a highly sculptor from Jaipur to reproduce in marble famous holy places like Pareshnath Hill and images of 24 *Tirthankars.* In the same year executed a registered deed on the 10th March, ma a free gift of the houses to the public along with temple.

(2) *Shree Bahubali Jain Mandir.*—This temple built w the compound of Shree Jain Bala Bishram, Dh Kunj, Arrah, was dedicated by Shreemati Nem Su Devi, wife of Late Babu Dhanendra Das Jain of A The 57-feet high ancient image of Bahubali Swam Sharawan Bela Gola, in Mysore State, is a un sight. The first statue of Bahubali in this par India was first erected in Arrah. The statue is 15 high and weighs 250 maunds. The temple is stan over an artificial mountain amidst beautiful na surroundings. The temple is a specimen of aesthetic standard and delicate execution.

(3) *The Jal Mandir.*—This was laid by late Babu A Kumar Jain of Arrah in imitation of Pawapuri Biharsharif. A magnificent image of Mahabir installed in it.

(4) *Nandiswar Dwip Mandir.*—This is adjacent to Pancha Mandir. In this temple 52 small *Chaityalayas* been set up in a very artistic way. The construc of Nandiswar Dwip has been set on the basis of J geography. From the point of art, religious ins and minute details this temple also is of g importance.

(5) *Sahasrakut Chaityalaya.*—This temple is under Adinath temple in Dhanupura. In this temple, the same storey are one thousand Jain Arhat ima carved with delicate skill and vision.

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(6) *Shree Adinath Mandir.*—This was constructed by late Babu Makhan Lal in Dhanupura. Images of the gods Adinath, Parshwa Nath and others have been installed.

(7) *Panchayati Jain Mandir.*—One thousand Jain images have been constructed in one stone-piece. Many important relics of Jainism are to be found in the temple.

(8) *Chaubishi Jain Mandir.*—This was founded by Late Babu Sukhanand. Its importance is due to the fact that all the 24 images of *Tirthankars* are of similar colour as written in Jain Agam.

There are several Jain institutions which are a great credit to State. Some of them are—

Shree Jain Bala Bishram.—This institution was founded by Shreemati Chanda Bai Jain in 1921 for education of the girls. Jain girls and also girls of other faiths come from various parts of India to study here. From here girls appear at various examinations, viz., Matriculation, Intermediate and Bachelor of Arts as well as for Diplomas in Sanskrit. It has got a big compound with three buildings and two hostels for girls.

There are many charitable dispensaries, two *Dharamshalas,* one ain school and one Jain Degree College managed by the Jains. he college has been described separately. Jainology is also being pread and popularised by two schemes at a great cost by some ains. One is the Central Jain Publishing House established in 911. This House has published many valuable books. Shri Dev Kumar Jain *Granthamala* has published an excellent series of books nd has some translations of books in other Indian languages. There s another Publishing House that has translated Jain books in South Indian languages into Hindi.

The Central Jain Oriental Library.

Sponsored in 1903 by Shri Dev Kumar Jain as Jain Dharma Pustakalaya, the name was changed in 1908 after the death of the founder. The nucleus was a collection of manuscripts by Pandit Parbhu Das Jain, the grandfather of the founder. Sri Dev Kumar Jain personally travelled throughout India and spent a fortune in collecting old literatures, manuscripts, paintings and other relics on Jainology. The library is now located in its own building. The library has now got a large number of extremely scarce books in various Indian languages.

The library has at present about 10,000 printed books in several Indian languages as Prakrit, Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, Kannadi, Tamil and Telugu, and 3,250 English books. Besides these

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the library has about 8,000 manuscripts on palm leaves, paper tree-bark, collection of old coins, postage stamps, match levels, ings, unique playing cards and various other relics.

It has an attached research centre known as the Jain Sid Bhawan. The library is very well equipped for study and res in Jainology. Scholars from all over India and beyond have vi the library for research.

RELIGION AND CASTE.

According to the Census of 1961 the total population of district is 32,18,017 (males 16,16,732; females 16,01,285). break-up religionwise figures are as follows:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	15,05,679	14,85,541	29,91,220
Muslims	1,08,308	1,13,171	2,21,479
Christians	1,146	1,069	2,215
Sikhs	1,067	924	1,991
Jains	513	573	1,086
Buddhists	16	7	23

According to the Census of 1961, the population of Sched Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes are as follows*:

—	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percent of the population
1. Scheduled Castes ..	2,54,785	2,60,262	5,15,047	16.0
2. Scheduled Tribes ..	11,248	10,926	22,174	0.0
3. Backward Classes ..	..	..	3,15,762	5.03

The bulk of the Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Backward Cla are Hindus.

The Muslims who form the next largest group are scatte all over the district although there are certain Muslim pock Sasaram town, Arrah town and a number of villages in Bhabh subdivision have got a large number of Muslims. There are so

*These figures have been collected from the office of the Ce Superintendent, Patna. The figures have not yet been published in a book f (P. C. R. C.).

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very old Muslim families in Arrah, Sasaram, Koath, Jagdishpur and other villages. It is understood that some of the old Rajput families had been converted. There are a number of Pathan Muslim families. Converted Muhammadans are not uncommon in several villages in Chainpur thana. A number of Pathan families who claim to have descended from the members of the household of Hasan Sur Shah and Sher Shah are found in Sasaram. There were Muhammadans in Sasaram from earlier days, and the ancestors of the Sajjada-nashin families were *fakirs* there at a much earlier time. The leading Muhammadan families were, however, immigrants of a comparatively recent date. The Choudhuris of Arrah were said to have settled there in the time of Firoz Shah. Some families had come to Shahabad at a later time, as, after the fall of Delhi in 1759 a few of the Muslim nobility attached to the Mughal court retired with their followers to the *Jagirs* they held in this district.* Normally any village with some Muslim families has a mosque.

The Census of 1961 records 1,991 Sikhs in the district. The majority of the Sikhs in the rural areas reside in Sasaram sub-division and are mostly engaged in various types of trade and commerce. The Sikhs have been described in details elsewhere. This is one of the two areas in this State where Sikhs have been residents for centuries, the other pocket being near Karhagola in Purnea district. There are a few rich and respectable Jain families in the district. Jainism has had its hold in the district from very old times as some of the Jain antiquities in this district indicate. The Jains have also been described separately. The majority of the Jains belong to the Marwari community and are engaged in trade and commerce. The Christians have been recorded at the small figure of 2,215 in the 1961 Census. According to the Christian missionaries, this figure is an under-estimate. The majority of them are residing in Arrah and Dumraon police-stations. The Christian Missions have been treated separately.

Castes.

There has been no castewise enumeration in the Censuses of 1951 and 1961. Probably this was not done with a view to discourage caste-consciousness; but the hold of the caste on Indian life is so deep that for various academic purposes castewise figures are interesting study particularly because of the impact of modern trends of education and industrialisation on the rigours of the caste system. It is also interesting to trace the trends of changes in occupations which followed castes and *vice versa* before. The position of caste in the present urbanisation and industrialisation of the district is also an interesting study for which castewise figures in the towns are of interest. Castes have certainly not become extinct

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 41-42.

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from the district and still continue to be a strong social and polit force. The traditional division of occupations or functions acc ing to caste has, however, been in the melting pot. A potter's or a cobbler's son does not usually follow the traditional ca function. Untouchability is loosing its hold more by social educat than by law. The liquidation of untouchability is a very s process. Caste-consciousness is both an evil and a benefit. political issues, unfortunately caste-consciousness breaks out in ugly form and becomes aggressive. This trend has been noticed both the General Elections of 1957 and 1962. Caste-conscious may lead to a stratification and this base may be helpful for imp ing the position in a healthy manner but such attempts are rare.*

The last castewise enumeration was done in 1931 Census. 1941 Census, owing to war exigency this along with the compilat of some other tables were omitted. As mentioned before caste enumeration was deliberately dropped in 1951 and 1961 Censuses

A brief note on the principal castes will be of interest to sh the particular occupational or functional role which some of th castes still play.

Brahman.—Brahmans are very prominent in Dumraon tha Their hereditary occupation is priesthood, but owing to the chan in the economic trends, many of them have taken to cultivation a means of livelihood while the number of service-holders am the Brahmans is also not negligible. In this district we find a la number of Kanaujia and Sakaldwipi Brahmans. The Kanau are subdivided into Kanaujia proper and Saryupari or Sarvaria. T Saryupari are considered to be of an inferior status because t accept alms. But, nevertheless, many of them have still str scruples regarding ceremonial purity, food and drink and soc habits. There are also some prominent Brahman families scatter all over the district.

Rajput.—The Rajputs, who are numerous are perhaps t most interesting of all the castes found in this district; they a found in larger number here than in any other district in Bih except Saran, and are largely the descendants of the early conquer of Shahabad. There seems no doubt that Rajputs from Ujjain Malwa overcame the Cheros, who had established their rule af the downfall of the Gupta dynasty. Raja Bhoj is credited wi having subdued them over a large part of the country a having brought the *pargana* of Bhojpur under his control; a the family records of the Rajas of the Harihobans clan, who former ruled at Bihea, notice a conflict between their chiefs and the Cher

* The Subdivisional Magistrate of Sasaram thinks that unfortunately t district, specially South Shahabad (Sasaram and Bhabua subdivisions suffering from an acute sense of the so-called forward feeling on the basis castes and this has been accentuated after the recent general election.

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ich lasted for hundreds of years and finally terminated in favour the Rajputs. The Maharaja of Dumraon is of the line of the jain Rajputs, and a number of the ex-zamindars in this district long to the same sub-caste and are descendants of the immigrant ajputs who conquered the Cheros. Shorty after the Muhammadan vasion three Ujjain *Sardars* were frequently mentioned in the strict annals, viz., those of Jagdishpur, Dumraon and Buxar; and r a long time they continued as the chiefs of small principalities. mall or large they carried with them a tremendous aristocracy and restige. Another sub-caste is the Raj Kuar, to which belonged the mily of the former Hindu Rajas of Chainpur, whose descendants ave now for several generations resided at Bhagwanpur, south of habhua. There are many other sub-castes of Rajputs, all of whom ppear to have migrated from the north-west.

The Rajputs of Shahabad contributed a large portion to the East ndia Company's forces and supplied some of its best soldiers to the epoy army. It is well known that the Rajputs of this district formed the bulk of Kuar Singh's force. In the district itself they are usually land-owners and cultivators, and in many cases occupy whole villages.* The Rajputs have a martial bearing and have no hesitation to go far from the home village for a suitable job. With a fine manly physique, urbane manners and a sense of discipline, they make good administration, fine soldiers or police constables. English education has brought out their innate qualities to grasp higher education and many of the Rajputs of this district have contributed to the very best elements of various services and professions. Their traditionalism and love of the past are assets if properly guided. Many of the Rajput families carved out large zamindaris for themselves. It is said they are clannish but no special attitude survey was made.

Nishan Singh, Commander of Kuar Singh came of village Baddi, 10 miles south-east of Sasaram. He was blown off by cannon at Gaurakshani *muhalla* of Sasaram when he was caught. It may be mentioned here that the rich aristocracy and prestige of the Rajputs have prompted other groups to upgrade themselves and claim to be Rajputs. The Kharwars and the Cheros who carved out small or big principalities for themselves started their claim for being Rajputs since the last century. They have managed to strike marital alliance with pure Rajputs of poorer means as a proof to their claim.

This tendency is a remarkable socio-political factor. Any one who could carve out a zone for him and keep a few smaller satellite zamindars would call him a Rajput and claim descent from some well established Rajput family. Some of the Rajput families in this district have been philanthropists and have taken active part in

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 46-47.

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educational, social or political work. The families of the Maha of Dumraon, Kulharia, Darigaon, Garh Nokha, etc., have a lot of welfare work for the district. One of the earliest Cong men of Bihar who had attended the second Indian National Conge was a Rajput of Kulharia family. Another Rajput zamin Shri Shatrunjay Prasad Singh was a great revivalist of music dance. One of the ex-Chief Justices of the Supreme Court a Rajput of this district. Many educated Rajputs of this dis have fully justified their appointment in very high governm services.

Babhan or Bhumihar.—Bhumihar Brahmans now rank at same level as the two castes just mentioned and are one of the m important castes in the district. Various traditions as to their or are current. One is to the effect that they are descended fr Brahmans who took to agricultural pursuits, and one of the t they claim is Zamindar Brahman. Another local legend decla that they were originally drummers to Ravana, king of Lanka. Th are speculative, shrewd, polished in manner, talk and behavio Many of them have taken up professions like law, medicine, e besides cultivation and business. Quite a few of them have large zamindaris particularly in Bhabhua subdivision. They m astute administrators and diplomats.

Brahmanical titles, such as Misr, Panre and Tewari are u along with Rajput titles of Singh, Rai and Thakur. Like t Rajputs they are usually land-owners and cultivators and like th they are fairly prosperous.

Kayastha.—Although it may not be very correct to state m that the Kayasthas only form the brain trust of the district, the can be no denial that at one time most of the service-holders w recruited from this community. They were the first to imbi western education under the British rule. Usually the better clas of the Kayasthas invariably go in for schooling, and, for generatio have been in the forefront in the leading professions as well. The are only a few Kayasthas who actually till the field by themselv Most of them normally employ ploughmen. Among the Kayasth there are sub-castes also. Inter-marriages among the sub-castes a becoming common. The incidence of literacy among them is ve high. The incidence of education among Kayastha girls is high than that of the girls of other castes. Some of the Kayasthas o this district have taken active part in politics and public life an have occupied many high positions in Bar and other professions an in Government services.

Incidentally, the Kayasthas of this district have taken a promi nent part in social reforms. The Tilouthu and Surajpura famili for various outstanding contributions need special mention. Th families have produced writers, philosophers and administrato

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sides politicians. The Kayasthas only about four decades back re rather opposed to women's emancipation, although the males rmed the bulk of the literate classes. It may be mentioned that e Kayasthas of this district used to take a prominent part in the yastha conferences from the year 1887. In the year 1887 the yastha conference at Lucknow was presided over by Sri Jai akash Lal, C.I.E., the Diwan of Dumraon Raj. Dr. Sachidanand nha of Arrah and Patna was elected the President of the Kayastha nference held at Delhi in 1929. Dr. Sinha was one of the foremost politicians of Bihar and was the President of the Constituent ssembly. He was the Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University for number of years, a prominent advocate and a writer of eminence. e was also an Executive Councillor for a long time. Several ssions of the Kayastha Conferences were held in different parts of ihar and at each of them a large number of delegates from Shahabad istrict had attended. The Conference in 1927 at Daltonganj resided over by Sir P. C. Roy was particularly attended by a large umber of Kayasthas from Shahabad district.

Goala.—Goalas are also known as Ahirs and Gopes. They are ractically found all over the district. Their hereditary occupation s that of herdsmen and milkmen, but with this they combine cultiation. A large number of them have given up pastoral pursuits ltogether and are only tillers of the soil. The number of Goala ultivators is quite large and a good percentage are substantial cultivators. The incidence of literacy is not so high in them but some of them who are educated have taken up other professions also. They predominate in Arrah thanas. It may be mentioned here that the Goalas of Shahabad district are divided into four sub-castes, Majraut, Kishnaut, Goria and Kananjia. The Kishnauts prefer a claim of precedence over others on the tradition that Lord Krishna was born in their sub-caste. The Goalas have become very caste-conscious now and have a strong unity among them which is often seen canalised in election fights. The Bir Kuar deity has been discussed elsewhere.

Koeri and Kurmi.—The Koeris are skilful and industrious cultivators, who are the best agriculturists to be found in the district. They are a purely agricultural caste. They are also excellent horticulturists. Kurmis are also hardworking and good cultivators in the district. Both these castes form the backbone of the agricultural economy of the district but the Kurmis are more educated and some of them have taken up various types of professions like law, medicine, business, etc. The Koeris and Kurmis have taken full advantage of their enlistment in the Backward classes and have a strong community feeling. They have also started going in for services and professions. The educated boys of these communities do not turn to agricultural pursuits as a rule.

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Bania.—As a class Banias are mostly shopkeepers and t and some of them also carry on money-lending business. This has not been very much affected by the recent economic trends continues to be among the moneyed sections. Hemu, Comma in-Chief of Sher Shah was a Bania. In Sasaram town, Nas and Chenari they have got a sizeable population.

Barhi.—This community is evenly distributed all over district. The Barhis are by profession artisans and they gen make agricultural implements for the villagers, and are paid i villages both in cash and kind. The Barhis in the towns a busy time in making furniture and other carpentry work. urbanisation trends have been a windfall for them.

Chamar.—The Chamars are notified as Scheduled Caste besides the traditional profession of making footwear, they follow cultivation. The services of the women-folk are frequ requisitioned as midwife although they are not trained and f crude methods. They are now quite progressive and if opportunity they could equal any other community in any The incidence of education is low. An educated person of community had been a prominent Central Minister for a long The S. D. O. of Sasaram reports that this caste has now got a attitude towards the so-called high castes. Their Caste-*Pan* is very strong and literacy is increasing.

Dhanuk and Kahar.—Dhanuks and Kahars both belong t Backward Classes and are largely recruited as domestic ser Both used to be employed as palanquin bearers but palanquins become rare now. With the advancement of time and as a of caste-consciousness they have now adopted various profes Some of them are quite good cultivators and a few of them gone to big cities like Calcutta and other places for their livel The hold of caste-occupation on these communities is defi dwindling.

Dhobi.—Dhobis are the washermen and belong to both H and Muslim communities. In the rural areas the Dhobis are paid in kind or are allotted fixed bundles of crops during the of harvest. In the urban areas they are paid in cash. Hindu D have been classified as Scheduled Caste while Muslim Dhobis been put under the Backward Classes. The incidence of litera low but the literate and educated among them are turning to fessions other than the caste-occupations. They are extremely conscious and their Caste-*Panchayats* are very strong.

Dom.—They are included in the Scheduled Castes under Constitution. There are two types of Doms in the district k as Doms and Magahiya Doms. They have strong physique and are capable of hard work. They rear pigs for their living and make and sell bamboo-wares such as baskets and fans,

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Previously a number of them followed anti-social practices and often got into prison. They are scattered all over the district. The Doms are trying to improve their position in society and have now been sending their children to schools, if possible. A development of piggery scheme will give them better employment chances.

Dosadh.—They have been classified as Scheduled Caste under the Constitution. They are scattered throughout the district. They have practically monopolised the duties of the post of *Chowkidars* or village watchman in the district; some are also cultivators and the rest are labourers. They also rear pigs. Their women supplement the income of the family by working as labourers. Dosadh cooks are sought after. Dosadhs have also been receiving schooling. The Dosadhs have started taking up various kinds of services suited to their education. Some of them are professional cooks. Some of them make a living by making ham and bacon in crude methods. A developed piggery scheme will be a great benefit to them.

Hajam.—The Hajams are now included in the Constitution under Backward Classes and are also known as *Nai* and *Thakur.* They have earned the reputation of being too clever. Their chief occupation is hair-dressing but some are also good cultivators and rear cattle. Some village Hajams practise a rude form of unscientific surgery. Their women supplement the income of the family by dressing and anointing the feet of the females of other castes and communities with *alta* (dye). They sell their services at a high fee now.

Teli.—Telis have a monopoly of pressing oil out of oilseeds and selling oil. This has been their traditional occupation for generations. Some of them have taken to business and money-lending. Their Caste—*Panchayats* are very strong.

Kandu.—They are distributed throughout the district. They are the class who prepare parched rice known as *chura, murhi,* etc. The original caste-occupation is not always followed now.

Kumhar.—In almost all the villages and towns this caste is found. They are mainly potters and prepare earthenwares, tiles, etc. Their other occupation is building of mud walls. They sell their wages for laying bricks or thatch houses, etc. Some of them are also good cultivators.

Mali.—They have been classified as Backward Class under the Constitution. Previously they were employed as inoculators but now their importance as such is on the wane. They are gardeners and sell the flowers and work in the gardens, etc. They make out various types of decorations and ornaments out of flower during the marriage ceremony of a boy. With the decline in the economic incidence their work as *malakars* is now on the decline. The incidence of literacy is not high.

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Musahar.—They are a notified Scheduled Caste and number in the district is not insignificant. Most of them are out land and they are agricultural labourers. They are very ec in their food and relish even rats and snails. Attempts are b made to educate them. Drinking and gambling are their com recreation. Child marriage, widow re-marriage and divorce common among them. The Mushars are quite willing to take other occupations if they get.

Pasi.—They have been included in the Constitution u Scheduled Castes and their chief occupation is the sale of fermented juice of the *tal* and *khajur* trees. They are physic strong and can work hard. A few of them are agricultural labou and good cultivators. They are scattered throughout the dis The incidence of literacy is not high.

Nonia.—This caste supplies labourers and cultivators. Origin they used to scour salt out of the earth and that gave the n Literacy is low. This caste has given several veteran criminals South Shahabad.

Jolaha.—Among the Muhammadans the weaver caste, Jol is the most numerous. They weave cloth and some of them engaged in agriculture. Weaving is the main cottage industr the district. They have upgraded themselves by education and down upon the word 'Jolaha' as a contemptuous term and p to be called Ansaris. They have shown a great adaptability to designs and craftmanship in textile goods. Not only do they f a very progressive and useful element in the society but they politically a well-knit body. They were backward in educa but are now coming up. An educated person of Ansari commu has been in the Congress for decades and has held high position the organisation and the Government.

Among the Muslims we find Pathan, Syed, Shaikh and oth Besides these four well-known classes, the following Muslim sect are also found in the district:—

Dhunia (cotton-carder), Dhobi (washerman), Darzi (tail Fakir (Muhammadan mendicant), Kasai (butch Nalband (farrier), Pamaria (singer), Nat, Rang (dyer) and several others.

SCHEDULED TRIBES.*

The Adivasis who are classed as the Scheduled Tribes mostly found in the Sasaram and Bhabhua subdivisions of the distr

* Reliable thanawise or villagewise figures of the Scheduled Tribes, Schedu Castes or the Backward Classes are not available either in the District Magistra office or in the Welfare Department. Prolonged correspondence failed procure them. (P. C. R. C.)

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e census figures for 1941, 1951 and 1961 showing the number Scheduled Tribe people are given below:—

Census of—	Total population of the district.	Total population of the Scheduled Tribes.	Percentage of the Scheduled Tribes.
1941	23,28,581	17,558	.75
1951	26,88,440	16,993	.63
1961	32,18,017	22,174	.69

It was gathered that in the pre-independence days the people the lower castes and those belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and heduled Castes wanted to raise their social status by getting themves enumerated as belonging to the higher caste Hindus but now e trend is otherwise. The reasons are that the welfare programmes ve made special provisions for their welfare, education, etc., and order to get the benefits they are trying to get themselves umerated as belonging to the *Harijans* or Scheduled Castes, Tribes Backward Classes. There has also been a movement to bring the heduled Castes, Tribes and Backward Classes together as a political it to fight the elections.

The Scheduled Tribes were classified and enumerated tribese in the census held up to 1941, but they have not been enumeted in this manner in the censuses held in 1951 and 1961 and so e present strength of each of these tribes in this district cannot be ven. The figures for 1941 give a good idea about their comparave strength. According to 1941 Census the population of the tribes as as follows:—

Name of tribes.	No. of persons.	Percentage with reference to total tribal population.
Kharwar	9,410	53.60
Oraon	3,708	21.07
Munda	2,426	13.81
Chero	1,185	6.74
Agaria	429	2.45
Santal	296	1.63
Gorait	83	0.47
Bhogta	12	Negligible.
Ho	7	
Maulik	2	
Total	17,558	

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The Oraons.

The Oraons are found in all the four subdivisions of Shah district, i.e., Arrah, Buxar, Sasaram and Bhabua. Their actual population in the district is not known. The information in R and Adhaura Blocks is that they are about 2,104 in number on the said two blocks.

An investigation was made into the conditions of the O at villages Nagatoli, Budhua, Koriari and Aamdih in Sasaram division and villages Dahar, Lohra, Sarodag, Sorha and Sark Bhabua subdivision.

W. W. Hunter mentions about them as follows:—

> "They are a hardworking race, and as a rule do not land. They affirm themselves that they were settled on Rohtas and the adjoining hills, wi they were driven by the Muhammadans. But as also assert that they were in Chutia Nagpur pric the birth of Phani Mukuta Rai, the first Nag Raja, they must have been under the sway of dynasty before Muhammad was born. Accordin their own account, after they had been expelled Rohtas, they divided into two parties: one of migrated to Rajmahal, while the other proceede the Son into Palamau, and so along the valley Koel into their present seat."*

On enquiry from Jokhu Oraon, the *mukhiya* of Koriari Panchayat, and others it was ascertained they think that the migrated from this place to Chotanagpur and again from C nagpur they have come about 200 years back. They are completely detached from Chotanagpur. The marriages usually place in this area and for this purpose they do not go to C nagpur. They settled here as agricultural labourers. They are called *Dhangars* by the non-aboriginals.

The Oraons as a group occupy a contiguous territory speak a common dialect, i.e., *Kurukh* among themselves *Bhojpuri* with others. They have good relationship with non-aboriginal inhabitants in the villages. They are divide several classes. Their *Killies* or septs usually bear the name o animals. The family is patriarchal and the father is the head o family.

The initiative for a marriage is taken from the boy's side. marriage ceremony is performed at the residence of the Polygamy and widow marriage are known. Ordinarily the chi are named after the day on which they are born. Sometimes names of some relative or ancestor are fixed.

* *A Statistical Account of Bengal*, 1877, Vol. XII, page 191.

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Regarding funerals it was observed that the dead bodies are rnt. After the body has been consumed, five bits of bone from hands, ribs, and thighs are collected and put in an earthen sel and kept at the place where the body was burnt. The dead dy of a pregnant woman or of a woman who dies after a few days the birth of the child is subjected to a peculiar treatment. Thorns e pushed in her feet and the eye-lids are sewn and the dead body carried to a distant place for the burial. It is believed that the irit of the person who dies like that turns into a malevolent spirit d harasses the members of the family. Shukra Oraon, a resident Budhua village, informed that his wife had died after a few days the issue of the child. He believes that she harassed them badly d holds her responsible for the death of his child. They believe ancestor-worship and are afraid of the malevolent spirits. But w they usually do not take any outbreak of disease as the working a malevolent spirit though they are scared of witchcraft.

Their most important festivals are the *Karma, Jitia, Sohrai* and *eothan*. They also participate in *Dashara* festival of the Hindus observer. The day on which the *Karma* is celebrated has its nique importance and they enjoy the day in group dancing and roup singing. Some of the festivals have been adopted due to the mpact of the Hindus.

Due to the impact of urbanisation and development in communication, remarkable social changes have taken place among the Oraons. There is not so much change in the food habit excepting hat they now take rice. They eat pigs, goats' meat, eggs, chickens and other birds. They have now started to participate in the festivals of the Hindus.

The Oraons in the district do not have any dormitory. In the dormitory in Ranchi district the young unmarried boys and girls sleep separately and get ample opportunities of mixing with each other. Jokhu Oraon of village Koriari who is also the *Mukhiya* gave out that there is no dormitory and that they discourage this system. The Oraons here do not drink *Handia*. They drink liquor. On enquiry as to why they do not take, it was ascertained that *Handia* is prepared with fermented rice and a kind of herb. The herb is not found in their areas and hence they do not prepare it.

The Oraons are very hardworking people. They are essentially community-minded and the whole village will turn out to cultivate another man's land, if necessary.

The women take part in the agricultural operations including heavy manual work. Again it is to be noted that generally the Oraons in other districts do not like to rear cattle (cows and buffaloes) but in the villages it was seen that many Oraons rear cattle, and sell milk and *ghee*. The economic condition, the incidence of literacy and education among the Oraons are very poor.

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They are educationally so backward because like Chotanagpur, t have not been influenced by the Christian Missionaries. It surprising that the Christian Missionaries did not open their miss in the Kaimur range.

Welfare Facilities.

These people being very poor had to procure seeds and m on credit at an exorbitant rates of compound interest from village *mahajans* located on plain level. These debts were rea at the time of harvesting, leaving very little for the poor people future use. Thus poverty remained a permanent feature of t lives. To help them, grain-*golas* have been established which su seeds at 25 per cent rate of interest for the first year and there at 6¼ per cent compound interest for each succeeding year. the villages studied two grain-*golas* located at villages Saraiya Nagatoli in Rohtas block, three at villages Adhaura, Daher Behera in Adhaura block and one at Bhagwanpur village Bhagwanpur block have been established to help the tribals. Du 1962-63, agricultural subsidy of Rs. 750 was granted to 15 tri in Rohtas block, Rs. 1,145 to 18 persons in Adhaura block Rs. 951 to 13 persons in Bhagwanpur block. These subsidies meant for purchase of bullocks, manures and seeds.

Arrangements had been made to encourage education an the boys of the Scheduled Tribes by giving them stipends, exe tion from school fees and book-grants. Free hostel accommoda has been provided in residential schools as discussed elsewhere.

Welfare programmes among the tribals should be in keep with their culture-complex, traditions and background. They r specific methods of approach. It has been realised that the people to do this are those who have special aptitude and devo for the social service. Attempts hitherto taken to settle the tri on the plain by providing them free houses and other facilities h proved futile because of a somewhat the lack of understanding the block personnel and of not understanding fully the reaction the tribals to such schemes. The appraisal reports of some of tribal blocks have been incorporated elsewhere.

The Kharwars.

There are Kharwars, another tribal in Sasaram and Bha subdivisions in Shahabad district. They are generally found in western part of the district on Kaimur hills, i.e., in Rohtas, Sasa and Adhaura police-stations. An investigation was made into conditions of the Kharwars at villages Koriari, Aamdih, Kach and Budhua under Rohtas Development Block and villages Da Lohra, Sarodag, Sarki, and Sorha under Adhaura block. The ori of the Kharwars is obscure and it is not known from where t have migrated to Shahabad. The actual total population of

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mmunity is not known but the investigation made in Rohtas and dhaura blocks give us an idea that they are about 7,463 in dhaura block and 962 in Rohtas block.

The legendary history of the Kharwars indicates that in the lden days they were the rulers of Rohtas *garh*, the great fort in the outh of this district. Mr. Montgomery Martin who had summarised uchanan Hamilton's report of Shahabad mentions—

"In Shahabad district great confusion prevails concerning the Kharwars or Kharowars, because in different places they have in very different degrees adopted the rules of Hindu purity, and have therefore been placed in very different situations of life; some of them are mere labourers, intermixed with various other tribes, and live by agriculture and carrying the palanquin; others have very considerable estates, and rule many Brahmans and Rajputs, while some occupy the table-land almost totally unmixed with any other tribe, and there is little reason to doubt, but that they are its original inhabitants. These have retained the features, by which the aboriginal tribes of the Vindhyan mountains are distinguished, just as entirely as the inhabitants of the Rajmahal hills, although, the whole, both of this district and of Ramgar, speak an old or corrupted dialect of the Hindi language. Some of the principal men among the highlanders of this district have been induced to live a pure life; but by far the greater part eats buffaloes, pork and fowls, and it was assured by Banakhandi Singh, a very intelligent person who had more influence over them than any person in the low country, and who is thoroughly acquainted with their manners that once in three years a great sacrifice is made, at which an animal of the ox kind, a hog, and a fowl are offered.

"These highlanders call themselves Suryabangsis or descendants of the Sun; and as their hills would at one time appear to have been the residence of Rohitaswa, a prince descended of Surya, their claim has some shadow of support; but notwithstanding it appears exactly on a footing with that of the Bhungihars of the family of the Sun were of foreign extraction. It would, however, appear that a great part of the country immediately south and west from their hills, has for ages been the property of persons belonging to this tribe, although it has not there had the exclusive occupancy of the soil. The unmixed Kharowars, who

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occupy the table-land amount to 770 houses, and t who occupy the plains intermixed with other labo to about 2,230 houses."*

Regarding religion, beliefs, rituals, customs and marri Edward Tuite Dalton in his book "Descriptive Ethnology Bengal" published in 1872 (pages 125 to 131) mentioned Kharwars observed like the Kols the triennial sacrifices. Every years a buffalo and other animals were offered in the sacred "Sarna" or on a rock near the village. They also had the pries each village called *Pahan*. The other priest was known as the B No Brahmanical priests were allowed on any occasions. The honoured was the tutelary god of the village called *Duar Pah*

When W. W. Hunter wrote his *Statistical Account of Be* he did not find much change in the Kharwars. He mentions:-

"Kharwars number 5,673 principally found in the Bh subdivision. They themselves say that their ori seat was Rohtas—so named from its having been abode of Rohitaswa, son of king Harish Chandra, the family of the Sun. They call themselves S bansi, and wear the *paita* or caste string. An tradition is that they are a mixed race, who origin during the time of Raja Ben, who gave orders tha men might wed women of any caste or country. Kharwars being the offspring of the union o Kshattriya father with a Bharni woman of abori descent. In different places they have adopted rules of Hindu purity in every degrees. Col Dalton considers that their physiognomy shows t to be of pure Turanian descent, and not improb connected with the Kiratas, who call themselve a somewhat similar name, Kerawa, and who like Kharwars have a subdivision called Marhi. Cheros and Kharwars both observe triennial sacri Every third year a buffalo with other animals slaughtered in the sacred grove called *Sarna*, or a rock near the village. They also, like some of Kols, have a priest in each village, called *pahan*, *baiga*, who always belongs to one of the impure ca and Colonel Dalton observes that *pahan* alone offer the triennial sacrifices at which no Brahmin priests are allowed to interfere. His priestly funct in other matters, however, are fast being usurped the Brahmans from the plains. The Kharwars

* *The History, Antiquities, Topography and Statistics of Eastern India* Montgomery Martin, published in London in February, 1838, Vol. I, pages 4

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divided into four tribes, Bhogta, Manjhi, Raut and Mahato. They generally follow the Hindu observances in marriages, and in their disposal of the dead."*

he only remarkable change was the penetration of the Brahmin iests which was probably a mark of more Hinduisation. This induisation had received an impetus in Palamau and other districts so where there were Kharwars. The Kharwars took pride being ruling class and married Rajput girls and claim themselves to be ajputs. It may be observed that the emergence of the Rajputs as caste is a later phenomena. The claim of being a Rajput was monymous of being a chieftain; whoever could carve out a little rea for himself called himself a Rajput. The Kharwars held ortions of Shahabad district as the ruling power. In Palamau istrict also they held some principalities. No wonder, they pgraded themselves in the caste-hierarchy and classified them as ajputs. This was done without any regard to what others thought. Kharwar even in 1918 would have demurred if he was told that Mr. H. D. Christian in his Settlement Report had dubbed the Kharwars as the purest aborigines to be found unmixed with any ther tribe.

When the last *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* was written in 1924 it was observed "they have now to a certain extent become Hinduised, claim to be Rajputs, and generally wear the sacred thread. They do not drink intoxicating liquors or eat beef; but pork is not forbidden food to them."† This pork is not the meat of the tame pigs but of the wild boar.

Changing Scene.

Due to impact of urbanisation and contact with the Hindus, there have been changes in their outlook. They now rank among Hindus and employ Brahmans which they did not do before. On an enquiry from Daso Baiga of village Adhaura and Hisab Singh Baiga of Kachuar village, it was ascertained that the Kharwars now refuse to be called as tribal people and rather resent to be called as such. They always call themselves to be the offshoots of Suryabansi Rajputs.

A few years back the males used to wear *Kasti* (dress of the upper part of the body) and the females *bukni* (dress for the lower part of the body). But now the males wear *dhoti*, shirt, *kurta*, *lungi*, *paijama*, *ganji* and trousers like any other section. The females mostly wear the old dress but some of them who are financially better off wear *sari*, *jhula*, under-garments, etc. The females generally wear coloured *saris*.

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* *A Statistical Account of Bengal* (1877), Vol. *XII*, pages 189-190. Also see H. H. Risley's *The Tribes and Castes of Bengal*, Vol. *I*, 1891, pages 472—476.

† *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 49.

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As regards ornaments they wear *bali* (ornaments for the *shankha* (ornaments for the hand) and *kara* (ornaments for Silver jewellery of modern fashion have also come into use.

The Kharwars now eat goats' meat, fowls, eggs, fish a edible roots. They do not eat beef or mutton. Their pri food in Shahabad district is maize, *marua* and *mahua*. Given three articles, they want nothing more, and do not depend o The Kharwars wear sacred thread (*janau*) and some of them drink liquor as reported by Daso Baiga of village Adhaura.

They speak *Bhojpuri* and they have no tribal dialect of own. The title is "Singh". On enquiry from the Kharwa Adhaura and Rohtas blocks, it was found that the rites obser birth are all the rites followed by the Hindus. The Kharwa follow the Hindu practices in marriages and in the disposal dead. Infant marriages are not practised. The bridegroom be of the age of 12 or 14 years and able to plough and the girl be of the same age. A Brahmin priest functions in the mar A widow may re-marry in the *sagai* form. About two maunds and also a goat and a *sari* have to be given for her. If the hu and the wife fail to agree, they may leave each other by m consent. This appears to be a remnant of the past tradition.

After the burning of the dead body five bones of the de are collected and placed in an earthen pot which is buried a *pipul* tree. The person who had put fire to the mouth o deceased is called *ag deoa*. For ten days he places some rice, and a little water in an earthen cup (*dona*) together with a li *chirag* on the spot where the bones are buried. On the lapse days the *kantaha* or *Maha* Braman goes to the bank of the n river, and after placing some milk, *jao, til, gur* and *arwa* rice i leaf plates performs *puja* for satisfying the spirit of the dec A community feast follows.

The Kharwars do not indulge in dancing as an amusem it is observed among the Kols and Oraons.

As regards village organisation, it may be noted that they both Caste Panchayat and the Statutory Gram Panchayat. They a take part in the meeting of the panchayat and Block Develop Committee. In Caste Panchayat the *Baiga* and *Gouhan* are heads and the duty of *Gouhan* is to settle the disputes. If matter is referred to Gram Panchayat for decision, the *Baiga* *Gouhan* attend the meeting of the State Gram Panchayat as representatives of Kharwars.

Regarding triennial sacrifices an enquiry was made from Baiga of village Adhaura and was ascertained that the practi still in vogue but in a refined form. The Kharwars (*Baiga*) cu left ear of the buffalo in every three years instead of comp sacrificing the animal.

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The incidence of literacy is extremely low though there has een a slight improvement. It was ascribed mostly to the absence f educational institutions and poverty of the Kharwars. Recently e Community Development Block have started one lower primary hool each in villages Koriari, Nagatoli, Kachuar, Budhua, Aamdih nder Rohtas Block and villages Sarodag, Lohra, Dahar and Sarki. esides, residential schools have also been started at villages agatoli and Budhua in Rohtas block.

It may be mentioned that there are some Kharwars in Chenari Block also between Shergarh and Guptadham in the hilly and orest areas. One Laxmi Singh of Guptadham calls himself a Raja nd appropriates a portion of the offerings inside the cave at Guptadham. The Kharwars of this area also claim themselves as Suryabanshi Kshatriyas and have Brahman *gurus* and priests. They speak Bhojpuri and have relationship with poorer Rajput families.

Importance of Baiga.

The *Baiga* has the same importance among the Kharwars as before. Among the Kharwars and Cheros there is a headman and priest (*Baiga*) to each village, both the offices being often vested in the same man. Though the Kharwars and Cheros invite the Brahmans in social functions, still they must have the *Baiga* for the agricultural operations. It is the *Baiga* who inaugurates for each Kharwar the work of sowing or reaping or of transplanting paddy seedlings. The crops cannot be removed from the threshing floor until the *Baiga* has propitiated the deities at that place. He determines the auspicious day for cutting wood to be burnt for manure. He has been holding some lands which he got during *zamindari* days as *jagir*. He was entitled to cut a bundle of paddy from each *raiyats'* field but now it is not so. The office of the *Baiga* is hereditary; and the sacrificial 'knife', the emblem of the office, is passed on from father to son.

Regarding the said practice Daso Baiga of Adhaura village and Ram Nath Baiga of village Koriari were contacted during the investigation. It was ascertained that during the agricultural operations in the months of May-June *chairi* puja is celebrated by the Kharwars or Cheros. On the occasion, the *Baiga* sacrifices the he-goat with his hand and first and foremost gives manures in his field and then after the other Kharwars or Cheros do such practice. The *Baiga* is given 10 seers of paddy seed per *bigha*.

The *Baiga* has also to do some function during the marriage among the Kharwars or Cheros. He sets up the *marwa* or marriage canopy built of bamboos in the courtyard. On this occasion one *dhoti* or *sari* and 5 seers of grains are given to him.

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Cheros.

There are Cheros in Sasaram and Bhabhua subdivisions in district. They are mostly found in Bhagwanpur and Adh blocks. An investigation was made into the condition of Cheros in villages Makrikhoh, Parari and Bajdihwa under Bhag pur block and village Dahar under Adhaura block. The actual population of this community is not known but the investig made in Adhaura and Bhagwanpur blocks is that they are a 533 in Adhaura block and 412 in Bhagwanpur block.

The Cheros are a landholding and cultivating class of peop this district. They claim to be Rajputs. The old Cheros cla to be *Nagbansi* Rajputs.

The Cheros vary in complexion, but are usually of a brown colour. They have high cheek, low and broad noses large mouths with protuberant lips.

The Cheros of the district claim to be pure Rajputs some of them wear sacred thread (*Janau*). They do not, how inter-marry in high-browed Rajput families. If the economic c tion of other Cheros was sound there would have been no hit their case also for inter-marriage between the Cheros and Rajpu reported by Raghunandan Chero (*Baiga*) of village Makrikhoh.

Regarding the Cheros the observations of W. W. Hunter w be interesting. He mentions:—"According to Colonel Dalton, Gangetic Provinces were once, in all probability, occupied by pe speaking the Munda or Kolarian language, of whom the Ch were the last dominant tribe. Sir H. Elliot states that they sometimes considered a branch of the Bhars. Through the w of Behar, but specially in Shahabad, there are many monum attributed either to them or to the Kols; but as some of these temples dedicated to idol worship, it is impossible that they erected by the latter. At Tilouthu in the Sasseram subdivision, is a large image said to have been fashioned by them. Col Dalton concludes that the Kols alluded to were really Khar who were for long mixed up with, and subject to the Cheros".

Dr. Buchanan Hamilton says that the old Cheros claimed t Nagbansis, and held the tradition of their origin similar to adopted by the Chutia Nagpur family. It is traditionally asse that the whole district of Shahabad formerly belonged to Cheros. Dr. Buchanan Hamilton supposes they were princes of Sunak family, who flourished in the time of Gautama, a 500–600 B.C. They still create a *raja* for every five or six ho and invest him with *tilak*. They were expelled from Shahab about 400–500 A.D. by the Savars or Suars according to some by a tribe called Hariha, according to others. Both the Cheros their conquerors, the Savars are considered impure by the Brahm

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is evident from their temples that they were worshippers of Siva d of Hanuman. Whatever their position has been, they are now und in the meanest offices, lurking in the jungles with their usins, the Kharwars. Although they speak Hindi to outsiders, ey are said to possess a secret language, unintelligible to Hindus.*

The details regarding the changing scene among the Cheros are ven below. It will be seen that there is a clear stamp of the old ackground:—

Birth.—At child-birth a woman is attended by her mother-in-w if she be available, and also by the *chamain*. The woman after elivery takes bath on the sixth day, and on the twentieth day, if able gain bathes and wears clean clothes. She draws water from the illage well after marking it five times with *Sindur*, and after this he is considered to be clean, and will do her usual work. Births ometime occur out of wedlock. If the Chero woman in presence f the caste *panchayat* names the father of the child the man named s obliged to marry her by the *sagai* form, and both are permitted o remain in the caste. If the woman fails to mention the father's ame, she is outcasted. Such instance was quoted in the family of Raghunandan Chero of village Makrikhoh. Children are named as soon as means are available for paying the Brahman. He is told the date and hour of birth and he gives the name.

Marriage.—Infant marriages are not in vogue. The girl and the boy are usually of the age of 10 or 12 years. Previously the Cheros did not allow Brahmans to conduct any social functions in their families but due to contact with the Hindus the system has changed. Now the marriage service of Cheros conforms more to the orthodox Hindu pattern. At the close of the *Bhanwar* ceremony the couple march round an earthen vessel set up in the centre of the *marwa* or marriage canopy, built of bamboos in the courtyard. Polygamy is permitted but is not very common. The Cheros have Brahman *gurus* and priests. They worship Hindu gods but worship such spirits as *Baghant, Cheori, Darha, Dwarfal* and other to which goats, fowls and sweets are offered. In these sacrifices Brahmans do not take part. The *Baiga* who is a priest of the aboriginal tribe performs the *puja* of these spirits. The *Baiga* is given one *dhoti* and *saree* and 20 seers of grains after he conducts the *Puja*.

Tattooing.—Of the villages visited it was noticed that all Chero women are tattooed. Tattooing is confined to women, and is made by a woman who is paid from two to four annas or one seer of grain. Tattooing commences inside the forearms, and then goes on to the neck and breast. Tattooing seems to be an ancient tradition.

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* *A Statistical Account of Bengal* (1877), Vol. XII, pages 188-189.

Also see H. H. Risley's *The Castes and Tribes of Northern India*, Vol. I, 1891, pages 199—203.

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Funerals.—The dead are burnt in the usual manner. Cheros as reported in villages Parari and Bajdihwa, take five b viz., two from the feet, two from the hands, and one from the from the ashes of the pile, and place them in a new earthen which is buried in the ground near a *pipul* tree. The nearest relative of the deceased pours water on the ground over the p ten days, and after this the usual ceremony of feeding Brah and others is performed.

It may be noted that the Cheros speak *Bhojpuri* language they do not have any language or dialect of their own. Dalton's that they have a secret language is not true now.

Food habits.

Secondly, though the Cheros do not rear pigs, fowls, etc., on an enquiry at villages Parari, Bajdihwa and Makrikhoh especially reported by an old man Raghunandan Chero it ascertained that many of them eat fowls and eggs and drink li Their food habits have considerably changed due to the co with other people.

As to the impact of the Community Development Project the tribals, an investigation was made in some of the tribal vil in Adhaura, Bhagwanpur, Rohtas, Nauhatta Blocks. The inve tion reports have been given elsewhere.

CASTE PANCHAYAT.

A young scholar, Shri B. B. Goswami of the Anthropolo Survey of India, has been working on the Caste Panchayats different parts of Bihar (1964). He has carried out a certain am of investigation in Shahabad district and will project his investig in other districts as well. From a discussion with him, it ap that he has confirmed our conclusion that the Caste Panchayats exist in quite an active form usually among such castes that are s like and have stuck to their traditional occupations. Such c are the *Chamars* (Rabidas-cobblers), the *Patwas* (weavers), *Dhobis* (washermen), the *Banias* (small shopkeepers), the *G* (stone workers), the *Gareris* (sheep rearers), etc. It will be that most of these castes occupy comparatively "lower grade" in caste hierarchy. Anthropologically the castes that are in the c of inferior *Sudras* have got more virile Caste Panchayats. further understand that some of the Caste Panchayats in Shah district have regular records of their findings and particularly punishments that have been given to the members of their com nity for alleged breaches of social rules. Goswami got a case in *Gond* caste of Shahabad district where for the sin of a cow dying the house, he had to feed the Brahmins and pay a certain am of money for the cleansing ceremony. Mostly the breaches r round the pivot of breaking of social taboos particularly for marr

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inter-dining. Even breaches of social laws, customs and ctices such as elopement, rape, etc., have also been dealt with in Caste Panchayats of this district. Rarer are the cases for the ress of civil grievances such as land disputes. It is apparent that ough these Caste Panchayats, the social solidarity of some of the tes has been kept up wonderfully in contrast to the so-called her castes like the Brahmins, the Bhumihars and the Rajputs o have not got this type of Caste Panchayats. The most virile of Caste Panchayats are found among the *Chamars* and the *Patwas*. he *Patwas* have an annual Caste Panchayat session at a religious t on the Sone, few miles away from Tilouthu. The *Chamars* ld their Caste Panchayats whenever an occasion arises. The risdiction of a Caste Panchayat is normally limited to a clearly marcated geographic zone.

The trends of upgrading a caste in the caste hierarchy have also en observed. The castes that are most active for this upgrading, scribed as the process of sanskritisation by Prof. M. N. inivas, are mostly seen in such castes that have started accumulat- g considerable savings, such as, the Koeris, the Kahars and the urmis. The Cheros and other Kharwars who are enlisted as cheduled Tribes claim themselves to be Rajputs and are always een to get marriages performed in poorer Rajput families. This hey are doing simultaneously with enjoying a number of special rivileges as belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

Agrahari Sikhs of Sasaram.

Sasaram in Shahabad and Karhagola in Purnea district are the wo places in Bihar where there has been an indigenous Sikh opulation for centuries.

The Agraharis have been settled in Sasaram for the last four enturies. They are followers of Guru Nanak and belong to the Udasi" section.

Guru Nanak had two sons but Guru Nanak gave his *gadi* to ne of his disciples, Guru Angad Deo. The two sons of Guru Nanak id not like this and as a result they started preaching separately in way slightly different from the preaching of Guru Nanak. The llowers of the two sons of Guru Nanak were known as members of *Udasi Samudai*". When the preachers of "*Udasi Samudai*" came to asaram most of the communities engaged in trade and commerce dopted this modified Sikh faith. The communities that accepted o be the members of "*Udasi Samudai*" were Agraharis, Sonar, Haluwai, Kesera, Kasanda teli, Kalwar and Khaties. Besides the Agraharis even today there are members of some other communities who have adopted this form of Sikh religion.

The Agraharis trace themselves to Maharaja Agrasena of Rajasthan. According to them Maharaja Agrasena had two wives. The sons of the first wife were called Agraharis. It is, however, not

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known to any one as to how these Agraharis came over to Sas
It is accepted that the main occupation of the Agraharis has a
been business.

It is said that their condition was bad before the arriva
Guru Teg Bahadur, the ninth Guru of the Sikhs. Guru
Bahadur came to Sasaram and he stayed here for some days. A
time the *Khankah* was of the landlords of Sasaram. It is said th
spot where Guru Teg Bahadur stayed became a great plac
attraction and the plants became green. The *Sajjadanashin* o
Khankah donated 52 bighas of land for the construction of a
dwara. At this place *Gopastami mela* is still held every year i
month of *Bhado*.

There are two sections of the Agraharis, one known as
Agraharis and the other Munaria Agraharis. The Mu
Agraharis are known so because they do not keep long hairs
beard, i.e., those who believe in getting the hairs cut (*Munda*
known as Munarias. Singh Agraharis are those who keep
hairs and wear *Kripan*. It is understood that the Munaria Agra
wear *Kripans* but they do not attach so much importance to t

L. S. S. O Malley, I.C.S., mentioned in an article publ
in 1904 that there were about 700 Singh Agraharis and 25 Mu
Agraharis in Sasaram. There appears to have been a decline i
number*. The accurate figure is not available but there ma
about 400 Singh Agraharis and 20 Munaria Agraharis. This de
in the population of Agraharis is due to the fact that some o
Agraharis have migrated to important commercial cities
Calcutta, Kanpur, etc. Those present at Sasaram are mostly
keepers dealing in cloth, grain, sugar and spices. Some of
educated Agraharis have also joined service. It is also possible
the Census enumerators have clubbed the Agraharis as Hindus

The two sections have their points of difference. There
inter-marriage between the two sections under certain circumsta
but this is only tolerated but not encouraged.

These two sections freely followed many of the Hindu cus
and rites. "*Pinda-dan*" in Gaya and offering of oblations to
dead ancestors, an essentially Hindu obligation, is done by
of them. Some of the Agraharis participate in the worshi
Hindu deities like Siva, Durga, etc. "*Kul-devata*" is also worshi
All this indicates that the Agraharis follow a faith that has
elements of both Sikhism and Hinduism. There has been a
electicism in their religious outlook and they have broad cath
to combine the both. They follow Guru Nanak and also pe
Hindu rites.

* *Journal, Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. LXXIII, Part III.

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Widow marriage is prevalent amongst the Agraharis but it is ot encouraged. It is, however, strictly prohibited for the widow the younger brother to marry the elder brother. In some of the thodox Agrahari families, a remarried woman is not allowed to orship the *"Kul-devata"* of the family. This restriction is not gid.

Social ostracism is still practised. If any Agrahari is outcasted, e could be taken back by realisation of a fine and by his purifica-on in a ceremony known as *"Charan Amrit Chhakaw"* or *"Khand mrit Chhakaw"*. The fine realised is taken towards the main-enance of the Sikh *Gurudwara* at Sasaram.

The Agraharis observe a rite of initiation of outsiders to their ect which corresponds to the *"Pahul* or *Amrit"* of orthodox Sikhs. The ceremony which they call *"Khand Amrit Chhakaw"* or *"Charan Amrit Chhakaw"* is performed in the presence of five Sikhs. The atter repeat *"Mantras"* and the man puts on *"Kara"*, *"Kacch"* and *"Kangha"*, drink the *Charanamrit,* i.e., *Batasa* or sugar and water mixed and stirred with a dagger and finally partake of the *"Kara" Prasad.* The dagger with which this mixture is stirred is of two kinds and known as the *"Khand"* and the other as the *"Kripan"* when the point only is used. The *"khand"* is apparently used for initiating the males and the *"Kripan"* is used only when women are admitted.

It is essential for the boy and girl both to be made Sikh by performing *"Charan Amrit Chhakaw"* before they are united in a holy wedlock. The Munaria Agraharis do not use *Kripan* at the time of *"Charan Amrit Chhakaw"* ceremony rather they mix *Tulsi* leaf in the *'Prasad'* for its purification.

The Singh Agraharis believe that if any kind of food is touched with *"Kripan"* it is purified. The Munarias, however, believe in purifying food after mixing *"Tulsi"* leaves in it.

There are four *"Gurudwaras"* of Agraharis at Sasaram. They are known as *"Chachajee"*, *"Taksaljee"*, *"Purani Sanghat"* and *"New Sanghat"*. The Agraharis maintain these *"Sanghats"* and *"Gurudwaras"*. These *"Sanghats"* and *"Gurudwaras"* are in good condition and they are regarded as sacred places.

After having examined the abovementioned facts one can easily come to the conclusion that the Agraharis of Sasaram are disciples of Guru Nanak and they are Nanak Shahi inasmuch as their physique and dress are similar to the Sikhs. They abstain from tobacco, keep their hair and beard unshaved and wear the iron *Kara* and the wooden comb, etc. They also observe the various rites in various functions as are observed by the Sikhs. On the other hand the Agraharis do not mind observing rites of the Hindus on occasion of birth, marriage and death.

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Religious Beliefs, Manners and Customs.

Religious beliefs of the Hindus.

The religious beliefs of the Hindus have undergone a change with the lapse of time. The Hindu religious faith mixture of animism, polytheism and monism. Monism is abstruse theory of philosophy and is adhered to by a few hi intellectual people. The followers of Dayanand Saraswati or Arya Samaj are believers of monism. The Brahmos believe monotheism of the Upanishada and discard image-worship. P theism and animism are followed by the common people. Hindu religion is still pre-eminently ritualistic and the worshi gods is looked upon as the first duty of man. Oblation, prayer the recitation of the sacred hymns are also observed. The Hi worship a legion of gods and goddesses, but the primary gods goddesses are Vishnu and his consort Lakshmi, Shiva and his co Bhawani or Parvati, Saraswati, Ganesh, Durga and Mahavira. T are a large number of temples, old and new, scattered throug the district. A large number of temples are dedicated to L Shiva. The temple of Lord Shiva at Brahampur attracts many Hi not only of Shahabad but of the other districts of Bihar *Falgun Shivratri* and *Baisakh Shivratri*. The Mundeshwari te near Bhabua is the oldest Hindu temple in Bihar.

Among the godlings, Bhairwa and Goraia, are supposed to the village guardians and watchmen and the destroyers of m volent spirits. *Brahma Pichas* is the ghost of a Brahman who m a violent death and is also widely worshipped, but the Brahma P of Mairwa has attained a local celebrity. Many devout Hindus a separate room for *devakuri* or the household god.

Sacrifice is believed to be efficacious and thus it is looked u as a bargain or give-and-take between god and man. Goats, la cocks and pigeons are sacrificed. Big animals like buffaloes rarely sacrificed. Living kids used to be offered to the river Ga Sacrifice of animals is now on the wane. The community wors of Durga, Kali and Mahadeva had a tremendous hold on the ma Brahmoism and the Arya Sabha have been treated separately.

Religious beliefs of the Muslims.

Monism is the cardinal principle of Islam and a devout Mus has no other god but *Allah*, and has his *Rasul* or Messenger, prophet Mohammad. But a sort of saint worship or *Pir* wors has become a common feature. A *Pir's* tomb often becomes a p of pilgrimage. In Shahabad district there are several tombs of Muslim saints where *urs* ceremony is held. The devout Mus keep awake for the whole night and after the recital of the *maule* the *chadar* or the sheet by which the tomb of the *Pir* is covered changed. The *wahabi* sect of the Muslim community is not

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our of the *urs* worship. There are very few Ahmadia Muslims the district. The town Sasaram contains a few *khanquahs*. One the important *khanquahs* is *Khanquah* Ghausia where *urs* is held ery year on a large scale. *Urs* is also held in other *khanquahs* of saram. There are other places also in the district where *urs* is d. Some of the places are Milki Mohalla, Arrah, Waliganj near rah, Bihea, on the *Mazar* of Shaikh Bahbal near Rohtas fort, etc.

Customs.

Orthodox Hindus observe various customs from the conception womb till death. There are forty *samskars* which are to be served but now a few are observed strictly.

Birth.

During the period of pregnancy the mother is subject to various boos. In the case of first pregnancy, the woman has to be saved om attacks of evil spirits and she has to observe a number of straints. During eclipse she is not permitted to cut anything with rce and is asked to hold *kus* grass and stone in her hand till the clipse continues. Bitter and sour food and acid fruits are not to be ven to an expectant mother. She is also not to sleep in the *angan* r courtyard or under a tree. She has to wear amulets to ward off he evil eye.

In a village and in the family of the common man at the nception of labour pain she lies down in a room which has been vept clean and kept warm, dimly lighted and free from draught. A midwife, generally a *chamain*, is called to attend the expectant nother from the time of delivery of the child to a period of ten or welve days thereafter. Thorn, old shoes, fire and a sword are kept t the door of the room to ward off the evil spirits. The expectant nother often ties up a herb with a pair of rings round the waist. A brass dish is beaten to herald the birth of a male child.

After delivery, the navel chord of the child is cut and ashes and il are first applied and then the baby is washed. The mother is upposed to follow various taboos for the first twelve or twenty days.

A ceremony called *Chhathihar* is observed on the sixth day of he child-birth with a good deal of rejoicing. *Pujah* is performed by *pandit* or priest and food is offered to relatives and friends. resents are given to the mother and child by the elders. A major ustom is observed if the child is born during a particular period nown as *sataisa* which is supposed to be inauspicious. If the child born during the *sataisa nakshatra*, the father is not permitted to ee the child unless the *sataisa pujah* is performed after the lapse of 7 days and sometimes for another 27 days also. The naming cere-nony or the *Namkaran* is generally held on the 12th day of the child-birth, provided the child is not born during the *sataisa* period.

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The other major *samskar* is *mundan* or the first shaving of child. But now in some cases this rite is held simultaneously the *upanayan* or sacred thread ceremony. *Upanayan* or *Janoi* it is popularly known, is the ritualistic ceremony of investing boy with *Yagnopavita* (sacred thread). A *mandap* is erected front of the house decked with plantain trees, mango leaves green fruits and a pitcher (*kalas*) is kept full of water and turm Relatives and friends are invited and the sacred thread cerem performed after observing various rites. Priests, barbers and attendants usually receive gifts in the form of cloth, money, and even lands. Feasts are given to relatives and friends. law-givers like Manu and others had sanctioned this rite obli only to the Brahmans and the Kshatriyas but now a great la seen as Vaisyas and Harijans also take the sacred thread.

Marriage.

The next important *samskar* is the marriage rite wh performed with some pomp. The *Hindu Dharma Sastra* classified eight types of marriages. Marriage is generally after examination of horoscopes of both the bridegroom and bride by an astrologer who predicts whether the stars of both harmony. But this practice is slowly falling into disuse amon enlightened people. Cases of love marriage are becoming co Inter-caste or even inter-racial marriages are becoming co Civil marriages by registration have not yet become popular.

Marriage is usually settled by the guardians of the parties the consent of the bridegroom or the bride is not ignored. auspicious day according to the Hindu calendar is fixed for pe ing marriage. On the stipulated day the bridegroom with a consisting of relatives and friends visit the house of the father bride. At the auspicious time the marriage rite is performe a priest and hymns are uttered to solemnise the mar *Saptapadigaman* or going round the sacred fire is held to be ess After the performance of some rites, the ritual of *Kanyada* giving away of the bride is done by the guardian of the bride is followed by *Kanyapanigrahana* or accepting of the bride b bridegroom on the utterance of solemn pledges. The rit marriage usually comes to a close after applying vermilio *sindurdan* by the bridegroom on the forehead of the bride. *sindurdan* has now percolated to almost all the castes and co nities where it was unknown some years before.

Funeral Rites.

It is taken to be the religious duty of a son to perform the rites of the deceased father for his spiritual salvation. The body is usually carried on a bier by persons and is usually cre on the bank of a river or a tank. The last rites are gen performed by the eldest son of the deceased father and in the

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f a mother by the youngest. The dead body of the new-born up to he age of five or six years and of the *sanyasi* or ascetic is usually uried. Lepers and persons who die of snake-bite or small-pox, are mmersed by fastening an earthen pot to the neck.

The person who kindles the fire in the pyre is called the *karta* r the chief mourner and has to observe several restrictions for period. The main *sradh* is performed on the twelfth day of the eath of the deceased. *Tarpan* and *Pinda* or oblation and ball of ice or cake is offered to the deceased by the *Karta* and the family riest utters hymns for the salvation of the soul. *Sradh* is performed ccording to the social status of the deceased but an extravagance eyond the means is often seen. *Sradh* at a later date at Gaya is ften done.

Customs among the Muslims.

Some of the customs of the Muslims are different from those of he Hindus. Muslim women during pregnancy observe like Hindus number of restrictions. After the birth of a child, the father or ny male member present recites the *azan* into the ears of the child. For the first forty days the mother abstains from the regular prayers. The Muslims circumcise their male children before they reach the age of seven or eight years. They also perform the *Bismillah* or *Maktab* ceremony of the child at the age of five by reciting the verses of the holy *Kuran*. This ceremony is supposed to mark the beginning of the educational career of the child. On the occasion of this ceremony sweets are distributed to friends and relatives.

Marriage.

The marriage customs of the Muslims are more simplified than the Hindus. Two male witnesses hear the testimony to the celebration of the marriage after taking the consent of the bride. After her consent they declare her intention to the public and then the sermon of the *Khutba-e-nikah* is recited. The bride's father or *wali* gives away the bride in marriage to the bridegroom. On the eve of the departure of the bride to the house of the bridegroom, the *jalwa* ceremony is performed. They are made to see each other's face in a mirror and to read the *Kuran* together.

Death.

Recital of verses from the holy *Kuran* and *Kalma* are made in low voice into the ear of the dying man. The dead body covered with cloth (*Kafan*) is placed in a bier (*Janaza*) and is carried by men to the graveyard. The last prayer is offered near the graveyard. The dead body is laid in the grave, the head being kept towards the north and the face towards the west to face the *Kaba*. After the grave is closed the *imam* recites verses of the *Kuran* and all present pray for the peace of soul. On the fortieth day alms are distributed and a dinner is given to friends and relatives.

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Inter-caste relations.

The traditional division of *varna* or caste amongst Hindus a part of the society but the pointedness of casteism of the old has practically died out. Untouchability is now a crime. Pe of different castes now do not hesitate to take food on a com table in restaurants and hotels. Inter-caste dining is common a hotel. No one questions now as to who is employed as a coo a hotel or a restaurant. Inter-caste and inter-race marriages are now tolerated. The facility of better communications and sence of different types of people in the village or town, co-educa in the institutions, a shift in the social status have all helped caste-system to shed its perpetuation of difference between a and a man. The liquidation of the bad aspect of caste-system started and the trend cannot stop now. There is an upsurge an the so-called lower castes and communities. The trends of urba tion and industrialisation are cutting at the roots of casteism. the elections and a hankering after a political career have led tensions and a new type of caste-consciousness. Usually these fee subside after a political election is over. Inter-caste relations also getting a new shape as the traditional occupations of some c are no longer followed. A Chamar or a Dom doing plumbin sanitary work will have access to the high Hindu caste house A Dusadh cook is a common sight in the household of an enlight Hindu who does not follow rigid orthodoxy. On the other h since the thirties the forward-backward feelings and caste consci ness have become very marked and almost decide the elections.

New religious movements.

The British administration did not interfere with the gr of religions other than Christianity. The system of education was introduced by the early British administrators encouraged study of English literature, History, Philosophy, Political Sci and allied subjects. Study of science was encouraged. Mo colleges were started. Serious attempts were made to improve live-stock and agricultural practices. This liberal education m the beginning of a tremendous upsurge. From the days of Ram Mohan Roy we find a definite break with the various orth ways which gave rise to new religious movements. Along with growth of the spirit of nationalism there came quite a few relig saints who preached the older religions in a new form. Raja Mohan Roy who was a great scholar and knew a number of langu and a nationalist to the core of his heart sponsored the *Bra Samaj*. Swami Daya Nanda Saraswati sponsored the *Arya S* Theosophy was preached by a number of men throughout India came to be a potent factor in shaping the cultural life. The of Sufism had also spread. The Christian Mission spread far wide and pioneered schools and hospitals along with their eva lical work. These were some of the currents that had their im

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Bihar generally and Shahabad district was no exception. The spel of Christianity was a new religion but the creed of ya Samaj, the *Brahmo Samaj* or the school of Theosophy was more reorientation of Hinduism. They gave different interpretations d it will not be correct to say that they were opposed to the basic eas of Hinduism.

The Arya Samaj.

The *Arya Samaj* was established in the district in 1878. It is very old organisation which is working at social reforms in the istrict. It was established with a view to bring out all-round social eforms in Hindu society. The main aim and object of it are xtensive social work in the district such as, Hindu widow marriage, irls' education, child marriage, abolition of untouchability, adult ducation, illiteracy campaign, etc.

There are 12 important centres of the *Arya Samaj* in the istrict situated at Arrah, Jagdishpur, Piro, Lasarhi, Buxar, Dehri-n-Sone, Koilwar, Bhabua, Ramgarh, Mohania, Agiaon and Sasaram. At every centre annual functions are held besides regular weekly sittings for religious preaching. It runs 5 middle and 7 primary schools for boys and 6 primary schools for girls, 20 libraries and 10 *Vedic Arya Samaj Mandirs* in the district. They are scattered all over the district.

Brahmoism.

Brahmoism, a theistic form of Hinduism was propounded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy who was the pioneer of a great reformist movement both on the religious and social side. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the man who was the father of a renaissance in India. His great disciple was Maharshi Debendra Nath Tagore and Keshav Chandra Sen. They spread the movement of the Raja that had grown out of the limitations of Hinduism towards universal religion. The movement was ethical, religious and reformatory.

In the seventh decade of the last century a large number of Brahmo missionaries headed by Brahmananda Keshav Chandra Sen of Calcutta had visited different towns of Bihar at different times and a number of Brahmo *Mandirs* were set up. Keshav Chandra Sen who was a great Brahmo preacher on whom the mantle of Maharshi Devendra Nath Tagore, the father of Rabindra Nath Tagore, had fallen visited different parts of Bihar several times*. His first visit was in 1867 and the second visit was a year after. His third visit appears to have been in 1879.

During his first visit he had visited Bhagalpur and Patna. From Patna along with Pratap Chandra Mazumdar, Mahendra Nath Basu and Amrita Lal Basu he left for Allahabad, Kanpur, Delhi and

* *Acharya Keshav Chandra Sen* by Upadhaya Gour Govinda Roy, a very rare book now.

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Lahore. The visit to Patna was a great success and his lec meetings at the Mission School and at the Government college very largely attended. Apart from the tenets of Brahmoism theistic religion, he gave a great emphasis on social regener through education, removal of untouchability, caste system, em pation of women, ignorance of traditional orientalism, etc., w brought in a great enthusiasm to this part of the country. In second visit he spent sometime at Bhagalpur and Monghyr and at Patna. By that time a number of Brahmo Samaj churches study centres had already been set up at these places. He wen several other places, namely, Jabalpur, Bombay, Allahabad returned to Monghyr to re-join his family whom he had left under the care of Sadhu Aghore Nath Gupta, the resident missio at Monghyr. The Brahmo prayer-meetings were largely atte by orthodox Hindus and Muslims and the ideas rapidly spread

Keshav's third visit to Bihar in 1879 covered Mokamah, B Bazitpur, Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Patna and then Arrah. By this the human side of Brahmoism had already obtained a foothold. Hindi hymns (songs), street-singing and his lectures in Hindi very widely appreciated and given publicity. In Muzaffarpur *Sahujika Pokhar* Keshav addressed a meeting and then there street-singing on November 8, 1879. On the 10th November spoke for 40 minutes in Hindi which aroused great enthusiasm the assembly. Keshav came to Patna on the 12th November left for Gaya next morning. In the school grounds at Gaya on 14th November he first spoke in English and then in Hindi. next visited Bodh Gaya where he offered prayers near the M bodhi temple. When he visited the temple of Vishnupad in G on the 18th November morning, he was received by one of the priests who contributed Rs. 50 to his fund, and said "you are Acharya and I must honour you". The party came back to Ba pur on the 19th November. Patna at that time had Shri Pra Chandra Roy, father of late Dr. B. C. Roy as a Government serv K. N. Roy, another high Government official was the host Shri Keshav. Shri Keshav and his party had already become famous for their religious preaching in Bihar when they went Dumraon on the 25th November 1879. At Dumraon Keshav his party were received by the Maharaja's Manager, Shri Jay Pra Lal* and his *Nanakpanthi Guru* (Nagaji Swami) and in spite remonstrances the party was lodged in a palatial house and was en tained in right European style. Keshav addressed several meet in Dumraon and the Maharaja came to meet Keshav which a great mark of honour at that time. The Maharaja also con buted liberally to Keshav's religious fund. The *Nanakpanthi G* (Nagaji Swami) presided over some of the meetings addressed Keshav. From Dumraon they went to Ghazipur and on the

* This gentleman had presided over the All-India Kayastha Conference in

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ack the party visited Sonepur and Arrah. The Maharaja of Dumraon had a camp set up for his party at Sonepur where the amous annual fair was then on. Keshav held *kirtan* in the heart f the *mela* on the 30th November and gave a short address in Hindi. They visited the Harihar temple singing hymns on their way. He re-visited Arrah on the 2nd December and addressed a very arge meeting in the school hall with the District Magistrate in the hair. The subject of his address was *"Satyam eba Jayate Nanritam"* (truth triumphs and not untruth). From Arrah the party went back to Calcutta.

Keshav's visits followed by other Brahmo preachers had a great religious and social impact on the people of all the places he had visited. As a result the district of Shahabad specially Arrah town profited immensely. On the social plane Brahmoism fought against untouchability, illiteracy, seclusion of women and denial of literacy and fundamental rights to them, etc., and this had a greater impact than the religious preachings. A number of Behari Hindus, namely, Brahmadev Narain, Baldev Narain, Bajrang Behari Lal, etc., joined the Brahmo Samaj. Prakash Chandra Roy, father of late Dr. B. C. Roy was posted to Arrah for sometime while his other places of posting were Bankipore and Motihari. His house in Arrah was also a great social centre where many orthodox Hindus and Muslims congregated to attend the prayer-meetings. As it was emphasised that every religion had some good points, the meetings were very popular. The theism of the Brahmo Samaj had a special appeal along with an emphasis on social regeneration where the evils of caste system, no marriage for the widows, denial of education to the women, etc., were condemned.

The Brahmo Samaj Centre at Arrah as such has declined as most of the Brahmos there either left the place or died. Dr. Mitra, a Civil Surgeon of Arrah and his son who was also a doctor did a lot to spread the message of Brahmoism.

Keshav's work was continued by Pandit Shivanath Shastri, a great preacher of the *Sadharan* Brahmo Samaj who also visited a large number of places of Bihar. The famous institution of Ram Mohan Roy Seminary in Patna was the handiwork of Shivanath Shastri along with others. Shastriji visited Arrah four times, viz., 1878, 1894, 1895 and 1896 and there was a branch of *Sadharan* Brahmo Samaj Ashram in Arrah which was, however, removed to Bankipur in July, 1896. It may be mentioned that working for the emancipation of women and the untouchables (Harijans) and bringing relief to the general downtrodden classes have been a great contribution of the Brahmo Samaj in the district of Shahabad. In a sense, it may be said that the Brahmo Samaj was one of the pioneers for such humanitarian work. There can be no denial that the Brahmo Samaj along with the Arya Samaj did a lot to pioneer

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social work in Shahabad district as well as in some other dis of Bihar. This pioneer work of theirs either by the way of education or Harijan uplift or extension of literacy work, or pu down the evils of caste system, etc., was taken up by other pe and other bodies which may not have been imbued with religious ideas of the Brahmo Samaj or the Arya Samaj. As a m of fact, the triumph of these cults lies in the fact that the great they pioneered was taken up by others without subscribing di to their religious views.

The Methodist Mission in Shahabad District.

The Protestant Mission work in Shahabad district is ca on by the Methodist Church in Southern Asia. Its work dates the year 1909, when it took over the work in Arrah.

Rev. A. L. Gray had come to Arrah in the early years of first decade in the present century. He was not working under auspices of any particular church or mission, but supported hi and his work, on the basis of private gifts from churches in United States where he had personal contacts from his childh In 1909 he approached the Methodist Episcopal Church author in Calcutta, to see if they would accept him and his wife, along other workers, in this mission. They were accepted and from time their personnel extensive property and activities were foundation of the Protestant mission work in Shahabad district.

At present (1964) there are organised church congregation Arrah, Buxar and Sasaram. A Methodist Hospital is maintaine Pratapsagar (police-station Dumraon). There are also vil circuits of small congregations under a pastor. These are six number situated at Bikramganj, Piro, Dhansoin, Raghunath Shahpur and Jagdishpur.

There is a big co-educational middle school at Arrah wi has about 400 students. There is a middle school with 150 boys the village Nagpur (police-station Dumraon), and also a hostel w an accommodation of 80 students who read in a local high school Balihar (police-station Dumraon). There are 25 primary sch in villages all over the district, one with a hostel at Bikramganj each school has between ten and forty students. The mission sch are marked by a sense of discipline of the students.

The Methodist Hospital treating only outdoor patient located near village Pratapsagar. It was established in 1950. It treated over 42,000 people in 1962.

The Roman Catholic Church in Shahabad District.

The beginning of the work of the Roman Catholic Church the district dates from the year 1936.

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The first centre of the mission was opened at Piro in 1936 by . H. I. Westropp. There is a mission dispensary also. To assist solving the illiteracy problem, and providing character training r the more neglected elements, gradually 20 primary unrecognised hools were started in the villages of the district. They are distri- uted equally in each of Sadar, Buxar, Bhabhua and Sasaram bdivisions.

In 1939 a Church was established in a rented building in ohalla Katira of Arrah town. In the same year a site was acquired pposite H. D. Jain College, Arrah and a Church and school were uilt. The school started as lower primary and was recognised as pper primary under Father Pollard in 1941. Father Pollard rought the school to middle standard. The dispensary work conti- ued hand in hand. With the needs of the times, the school has ow been bifurcated into a middle school with 250 pupils and high school with 150 pupils. There is an excellent pottery section here very fine statues are made.

Father Pollard moved on from Arrah to establish a Mission Centre at Shahpur. After pioneering for a time in the village, he cquired a site suitable for the school and the dispensary which was ompleted in 1953. This dispensary is in charge of the Mothers of he Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary. A hospital is being added.

There is also a centre at Buxar with an unrecognised girls' middle school with 65 pupils conducted by the Indian Sisters. It was started in 1940. The school has also a dispensary with trained personnel.

Besides these centres there are three more centres also doing socio-educational religious service for the needs of the people in the interior. They are as follows:—

(1) Itarhi, opened in 1950 and serves fifteen to twenty villages;

(2) Koath, opened in 1948 with a dispensary;

(3) Piro, opened in 1940 and serves some forty villages; and

(4) Sasaram, opened in 1958 to serve the people south of the Grand Trunk Road. It is now in the initial stage.

Theosophical Society in Shahabad.

A lodge of the Theosophical Society was founded at Arrah in 1899 by a group of enthusiastic students of Theosophy or *Brahma Vidya* headed by the then leading lawyer Shri Kailash Chandra Banerjee. The society has worked for the promotion of universal brotherhood and humanity. It holds regular study classes and arranges for public lectures on religion, philosophy and science. Occasional conferences are held and attended by members from all parts of the State.

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New lodges have been started at Dehri-on-Sone and Buxar the propagation of Theosophy.

SOCIAL LIFE.

Property and Inheritance.

The discussions on this subject in the other District Gazet also apply for the inhabitants of Shahabad district. Briefly som the facts may be repeated. For the Hindus, the law of inherit is governed by the Hindu Law and in the case of Muhamma by Muhammadan Law. A Hindu's property is never held abeyance. It is a general principle of the Hindu Law that pro devolves on the sons on the death of the father. According to M the great law giver, "to the nearest *Sapinda* the inheritance belongs". A Hindu accrues his right in the ancestral propert soon as he is conceived but such right cannot be accrued in separate property of his father. There are two schools of H Law—*Dayabhag* and *Mitakshara* which govern different section the Hindus.

The position of women in this district along with the wo elsewhere has substantially changed since the passing of the H Succession Act, 1956. Before the passing of the above Act, ex *Stridhan*, a woman was legally not supposed to be the last owne the property, nor a married daughter could claim right in father's property. But now a daughter has as good a claim in father's property as the son, provided her father does not d her legally. Secondly, earlier a widow had only life interest in property and she was not legally entitled to dispose of her pro as she liked. That disqualification is now removed.

In this district the right of inheritance accrues from the sid the father. Matriarchal system is foreign to this district excep the *Stridhan* in which the right of inheritance accrues legally the mother's side. But in this also the law seldom operates and son is always preferred by the mother. The sister usually hesi to go to the court of law for the assertion of her right.

So far as the Muhammadans are concerned the father absolute right in the properties and can debar any of the sons inheritance if he is not satisfied with his son. Among Muhammadans the daughter has as good a claim in her fat property as the son and there is a fixed ratio of the right of son daughter.

Family Life, Marriage and Morals.

The old idea of joint family system among the Hindus is ra liquidating even in the villages. The shift of the more intell and the educated section from the rural areas to the towns is a tributory factor. Family life is becoming more and more integ

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d individualistic. Usually the branch of the family which earns ore money slowly separates from the poorer branch. Family life the villages is definitely disintegrating. This is also due to the ct that the chances of employment in the villages are small and e educated persons have got to shift to the urban areas. With the evelopment of communications, expansion of block projects, cottage nd rural industries there may, however, be some change in the near ture. The abolition of zamindari has accelerated the shift to the rban areas.

The sacramental nature of the Hindu marriage is still not on he wane. But among the educated section civil marriages have not et become common but definitely the ideas are percolating. Ionogamy is generally practised but polygamy is not unknown. olyandry is unknown in the district. Polygamy is practised enerally when the first wife is either suffering from sterility or from ny incurable disease. Marriage regulations are governed by the aws, long standing customs and traditions. In Hindu society the narriages between near relatives are held to be improper but not oid.

Among the Muslims also law and tradition impose certain estriction on the marriages according to Muslim theology. The umber of civil marriages and inter-caste marriages are very few in he district but the persons so married are accepted in the society. Education and status help this feature. Dowry system is not only still prevalent in some shape or the other but the demand is increasing and has percolated even to the backward communities. The Engineer and doctor grooms fetch the highest dowry. In middle class families the marriage of a daughter has become a problem due to the demand of dowry. The legal bar to the demand and acceptance of dowry is said to be commonly breached. Widow marriage is not held to be abnormal now although cases of widow marriage are not large. Working girls have no more difficulties to get married than the others. But it has got to be admitted that although theoretically women are held in high esteem and have equal franchise rights, etc., they are not given their proper position yet either in the rural or the urban areas. Still economically women are dependent on their husbands, fathers or sons or others due to the peculiar structure of the society and conventions. Independent earning by women is not very common. It is a fact that the women of lower castes or the working girls are economically better off owing to their earning status. The society has yet to give due honour to the working girls. It is unfortunate that the backwardness of women as a class is holding back a broad-based social upgrading. There are, however, distinct signs of a break and the Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, the Indian National Congress, Bharat Sewak Samaj, All-India Women's Council, Social Service Board and various other voluntary social service organisations are actively engaged in broad-basing the

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social structure where women will have their full share. W are now holding seats in the Legislature on their own. Girl's e tion has been spreading quickly. The menfolk have been en responsible for the backwardness of the women. It is the wardness of the womenfolk that has been pulling back the go social upgrading.

Prostitution.

It is gathered that prostitution has been in existence in district from ancient times. In some families in this district profession of prostitution is hereditary. It is peculiar that in district prostitutes are found even in remote villages and till rec were accepted as almost a normal feature in the social life.*

Apart from the prostitutes there is a recognised class of dan girls in this district. It is understood that some of the dancing of this district in the past could hold their own talents against of Varanasi or Lucknow. Many of the dancing girls also follo is said, the profession of prostitution. Entertainments by dan girls in functions like marriages, *tilak*, etc., were a very com feature till quite late. Fifty years back going out in phaetons one's concubines or a famed dancing girl was not consi improper on the part of a *Rais*. The prostitutes of Arrah can occupy or own pucca residential houses in the very heart of the t There were a large number of them at *Gopalia Kuan* muhalla other muhallas. Bhabua subdivision has some villages w dancing girls are regularly trained in their profession. It is un stood that quite a few of the famous dancing girls of Varanasi trained in Bhabua. It is also a notorious fact that keeping co bines was tacitly accepted in the society of the rich.

One Dharmanbibi, a Muslim lady was deeply attached Baboo Kuar Singh and even followed him when he was moving place to place waging fights against the British in 1857. As a m of fact Dharmanbibi died in one of his expeditions. Kuar Singh's for her made him endow a mosque in the heart of the town Arrah which is still known as Dharman Masjid.

The virus of prostitution or concubinage had so m percolated that this is probably one of the few districts of B which has or had a few prostitutes almost in every big vill Apart from the professional class of prostitutes the *Nut* girls di buted throughout the district are also very low in their moral colonies of *Nuts* are quite common. Some of the other low women like Musaharins were also following the profession. recently there was a colony of Musahars adjoining Dehri Police t and many of the Musaharin girls there used to carry on prostitu

* One entire *muhalla* of Sasaram town, viz. "*Jani-ka-Bazar*" drives its from the prostitutes. "*Jani*" means prostitutes or dancing girls.

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te openly. Very few *barat* parties (parties following a bride-om) of the richer section would be without some dancing girls. e *barat* parties of poorer section would take out *Nutin* girls. It also a notorious fact that there used to be an immoral traffic in ung girls of various castes of this district and the girls used to be t mostly to the Punjab.

There are usually two classes among the prostitutes. One class els insulted if they are described as prostitutes but the other class s no such feeling. The former claims to be the followers of the thological Gandharva, famous for dancing and singing. Many longing to this class are experts in dancing and their services are ually engaged in social functions like marriage, etc. It is not that me of these dancing women do not become concubines of the her folk but they consider themselves as superior to those of the her class who earns a living by hiring themselves. In this district cept very few all the prostitutes earn their livelihood by hiring emselves.

The number of these prostitutes was previously fairly large. ut as reported their number is on the decline. The abolition of amindari and the deterioration of the economic condition of the ommon man have affected these professionals very adversely.

At Arrah town there are about 60 families of this profession nd 52 brothel keepers mostly confined at Chitratoli Road, Gola Mohalla and Tari Mohalla. There has been no segregation of this lass into one particular area. These *mohallas* are in the heart of he town and quite close to the schools. These *mohallas* especially Chitratoli are the busy centres of the town. On both sides of the oad the prostitutes live on the upper storeys of the houses. They sed to sit on the balconies of their houses in the evenings and eople used to visit them there. But after the enforcement of the uppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act of 1956 n 1960, they do not sit openly on their balconies. They have now ormed a group called *Nritya Kala Sangh*. A *Gayika Sangh* sign-oard has been hung up at many houses. They claim that they are how singers and dancers and not prostitutes. But people still visit heir houses for prostitution. Sometimes organised raids are rganised in the areas inhabited by the prostitutes to check the rostitution in the town. In 1960 a raid was organised in Arrah own and 15 cases were detected under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 in which 7 cases were charge-heeted out of which 2 cases ended in conviction and 5 acquitted. The total number of persons involved in all the 15 cases were 25 both males and females. Again in 1962, 3 cases were detected under the above Act and 2 cases were charge-sheeted. The raids have had some effect.

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In Arrah town the following areas have been declared as places where prostitution in any form is not to be allowed:—

(1) Chitratoli road area which contains Arrah Town and Kishore Dal Shishoo Bhawan, (2) Gola M which has in it Zila School Hostel and H. P. School, (3) Tari Mohalla in which Wahidia M with Masjid, Dharman Chowk Masjid and Mosque are situated, and (4) Guru Nanak Guru area in Babhwagali, Mahadeva road.

In Sadar subdivision besides Arrah town, prostitution is on at Bihea, Piro, Tarari and Hasan Bazar.

In Sasaram and Bhabua subdivisions there are some 120 fa of prostitutes. These prostitutes are mostly *Nuts* by caste wh in their own houses and people visit them there. These prost are found (1) in Sasaram subdivision—at Sasaram town and Beda, Bareja, Buigla, Akorhi gola, Dehri, Bikramganj, Nas and Nutwar villages, (2) in Bhabua subdivision—at Bhabua, and Dhanecha, Kalyanpur, Jehanabad, Kudra, Ghuloon, Jak and Sakri villages. At Sasaram in 1960, a raid under the Suppr of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act was organise Government in which one case was detected and 28 persons chargesheeted.

In Buxar subdivision, figures for Buxar Police-Station c available. There are 20 families of prostitutes in this police-st

Drinking and Gambling.

Shahabad district is not a prohibited area. Both country foreign liquor are sold in the district.

The innumerable *tal* and *khajur* trees in this district hav to a craze for *tari*. The beverage of unfermented *tal* juice is s have medicinal value. The *tari* of Sasaram town is said to be tasty. Fermented *tal* juice or *tari* is the poor men's beer and prohibition of the drinking of *tari* will deprive them of a sou joy. But it could be controlled. Sale of *tari* is controlled by Excise Department but illegal tapping of *tal* trees for *tari* is di to check. There has been no proper census of *tal* trees in this di but the number must be many thousands. Sale of country l is also controlled by the Excise Department by enhancing the of the liquor. There are licensed shops both in the towns as as in the rural areas where country liquor of different grades is There is a ban for the consumption of country liquor within premises of the shop. This is mostly followed by breach. original idea is that if there is a ban on the consumption of co liquor within the shop premises there will be a decline in the sumption of the liquor. It was thought that the people will he to buy bottles of country liquor and take them home for drin

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ist outside the shop. This expectation has not been fulfilled. rinking is on the increase in all the strata of society. Sale of oreign liquor is also controlled. There are very few shops in the istrict for foreign liquor. The enormous rise in the price of oreign liquor stands as a check to its promiscuous consumption. he use of *nira* or unfermented *tari* has yet to become popular.

Certain types of criminal offences are usually associated with romiscuous drinking. One belongs to the category of sexual ffences. Crime figures of such offences will be found in the elevant chapters but it is difficult to say what percentage of such igures could be said to be due to drinking. Another common ffence associated with drinking is gambling. Gambling is quite ommon. It may be said that during *Diwali* festival gambling is ery common. Gambling is also very common in the *melas* of the istrict. There are various modes of play which could be described s gambling. The most favourite mode is the play with dices and ambling with cards. Card games are popular in modern society. uch games are bridge, flush, rummy and *tin tasia.*

Home Life.

Types of dwelling.

Regarding houses, the last District Gazetteer of Shahabad (1924) had mentioned as follows:—"The houses are divided, in almost all cases, into two principal divisions; one for males, and the other for females. A rich man has generally two courtyards (*angan*), each surrounded by verandahs, from which doors lead into the various rooms. The front door leads into the outer courtyard, on the left of which is a hall for the reception of guests, and on the right are two or three rooms, which are generally used as bedrooms for the males. Beyond this courtyard is another, surrounded by the female apartments. On one side are bed-rooms, and on the other the kitchen, store-house, and a latrine for females. There is also a sitting-room for the ladies of the household. The houses of the middle classes are smaller; but are constructed on much the same plan. The female division will only contain three or four rooms, besides the kitchen and store-room; one for the owner and his wife; another for the eldest son, if married; and the rest for unmarried girls and maid servants.

"Little or no attention is paid to ventilation, even in the better class of houses. All the rooms are jealously closed; and the windows, if there are any, are raised much above the height of a man, and are so small that scarcely any light can penetrate into the room. Among the poorer classes there will be only one room for all the females, and an outer verandah or shed for the reception of visitors. The kitchen is always attached to the female room; and when the family is very poor, the same room has to serve for both cooking

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and sleeping in. Where houses are built with two or more st the ground floor is used for kitchen, store-rooms, etc.; while the storeys are divided into bed-rooms and sitting-rooms."*

The above quotations still hold good to some extent for the urban and rural areas of the district. For fear of burglar inmates sleep in the upper floor if there is one.

Rural.

The impact of economic development, contact with the ou world and availability of building materials like cement, iron etc., have brought in some changes in the types of houses in rural areas. The houses of the people of the upper income g are being built on modern designs with iron rods, cement, b mortar, etc. Reinforced concrete buildings are getting com The materials for building a house still continue to be bamboos, reeds and tiles for the people of lower income gr The houses of the well-to-do cultivators have *pucca* roofs and of them have a second storey which is known as *kotha*. Electr is now available in some of the rural areas also but not comm tapped because of the high charges.

In the villages the well-to-do people have their huts (*dera* their cultivation fields. These huts are of mud or brick surrou by verandahs and containing generally one big hall. These serve the purpose of barn, the land in front of them being used keeping harvested crop and threshing. The huts on the *diara* are very temporary affair and very flimsily made.

Most of the villages in the district have been divided distinct parts. Each of these parts is called *tola* and a *tola* generally inhabited by the people of a particular caste or commu There is no sewerage system within the villages, and conseque dirty water is allowed to accumulate. Cattle tied just in front the houses cause a lot of filth and insanitation. Compost pits maintained just in front of the houses and naturally lead to breeding of flies and mosquitoes. There are very few houses the villages with lavatories.

Urban.

Reinforced concrete houses built with iron rods, cement mortar are becoming common in urban areas. The older houses were constructed with mud, lime, mortar. They were m badly ventilated. The modern houses of the higher income gr are better ventilated, spacious and usually provided with mo conveniences. The poorer sections have a variety of houses, b and small. There are slum areas in all the towns and the ho there are more of hovels. There is overcrowding in the ho generally.

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 52-53.

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Most of the houses both in the rural and urban areas have separate section for the ladies. The modern type houses have the usual set of living rooms, drawing room, bath and lavatories. In some of the old type houses there is a quadrangular open space known as the *angan*. The houses of the richer folks may have a high gate wide enough to allow an elephant with riders to pass through, on the gate would be two small rooms known as *nakar khana* for locating *shahnai* parties during festivals or marriages. As Shahabad is notorious for thefts and dacoities many of the houses of the richer section in both rural and urban areas were built like forts and had very small openings to serve as windows at great height from the floor. Many of these mansions and sometimes even mud houses of the well-to-do are built on mounds.

Most of the towns are still rural in character and there is not much of a townscape. Towns have been allowed to develop in a rather lop-sided manner and the houses and housing conditions are also variegated. The oblique growth is hardly controlled by the municipalities and many living areas are growing out without proper roads or sanitation arrangements. The sanitary conditions are still far behind any modern standard. Congested *bazars*, narrow and ill-maintained roads, lanes, slums, etc., are common features. The very fact that the number of lavatories is far less the number of houses is very suggestive. Whatever be the reasons, municipal services for health, sanitation and supply of good water are meagre. There are no Improvement Trusts anywhere in the district. A more detailed description of the urbanisation of Arrah, the district head-quarters has been given separately and will show the trends of urbanisation common to the district.

Furniture, Household Utensils and Decorations.

The last District Gazetteer of Shahabad has the following account regarding furniture and household utensils—"As regards furniture, a cultivator has none but the barest necessaries—a few earthen cooking utensils, and receptacles for water, some pots and jars for keeping his oil, salt, grain, etc.; a small oven (*tawa*) for baking bread; a few brass utensils for eating and washing purposes; a light stone mill (*chakri*) for splitting grain, and a heavy one (*janta*) for grinding flour; two stones, one flat (*sil*) and the other like a roller (*lorha*), for grinding spices; a wooden mortar (*okhali*) and pestle (*musal*); one or two small bamboo receptacles (*petara*); mats made of palm leaves (*chatai*); a rough bed (*khatia* or *charpai*) constructed of coarse string with a bamboo or wooden framework; and one or two cocoanut shell pipes (*narikel*) for smoking. He has no chests or other receptacles for keeping ornaments or cash, which are commonly kept concealed under ground in the floor of his house, or in a jar or other utensil containing grain or the like. Grain is, however, generally stored in a circular receptacle (*kothi*), with mud

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sides and a mud cover. There is usually a recess made in one of walls, which is kept sacred for the household god; but the god self is often unrepresented, except by a mark of red paint."*

The utensils and furniture mentioned in the last Di Gazetteer continue to be in vogue in the poorer classes. But richer people have a better set of furniture. They have beds almirahs, chairs and tables.

Among cooking utensils both in the urban and rural mention may be made of metal cooking pots (*tasla*) usually of pewter or copper, iron frying pan (*karahi*), iron baking pan (silver or other metal plates (*thalia*), etc. Crockery of China-clay cutlery of modern type have come into vogue. Brass or copper (called *gagara*) or earthen pots (called *ghara*) are used for kee drinking water. Copper pots, except for purposes of worship, seldom used by the Hindus. These are generally used by Mus Crockeries of China-clay are becoming common.

The poorer classes use more of earthen utensils or metal sils of cheaper material like aluminium. Aluminium utensils mostly used by the Muslims and *Harijans*. Aluminium ut came in vogue in the district since the last three decades. The and number of furniture in a household depend on taste, economic status of the family.

It is unfortunate that owing to economic condition most of houses in the villages or in the towns of the lesser income g serve merely the purposes of a shelter and the expected featur a comfortable home are absent. Decorations are mostly ab Some of the houses of the richer folk built one or two decades are marked by clumsy overhanging small balconies, domes minarets and useless cornices and want of proper lavat Architectural designs of houses are changing and plain houses an eye to personal equation are slowly coming up. Indiv gardening has still to develop and there is no lead given in provision of proper parks and gardens or arboriculture by Municipalities.

Dress.

The observations regarding dress in the last *Gazetteer Shahabad* are as follows:—

> "The dress of the people does not differ in any impo respect from the costumes worn in the adjo districts of Gaya and Patna. The better clas Hindus ordinarily wear a piece of cloth (fastened round the loins and falling to the knee over this a long robe (*chapkan*) fastened on the

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 53.

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shoulder. On the head is placed a light skull-cap (*topi*), and the feet are encased in loose country-made shoes, with the toes curled upwards; sometimes, also, a white scarf (*chadar*) is thrown over the shoulders. The material of the dress differs with the weather. In the hot weather, the robe and cap will be of muslin or some light cloth; but in the cold season, stouter cloth is used for the robe, and the cap is made of velvet or some other warm material. A Muhammadan wears, instead of a dhoti, long drawers (*Paijama*) extending to the ankle, which are often loose, but sometimes very tight, and his robe is buttoned on the left shoulder; but in other respects, his dress resembles that of the Hindu.

"On State occasions, Hindus and Muhammadans dress alike. The head-dress now consists of a flat turban (*pagri*), or of one twisted round the head (*muretha*). Loose drawers take the place of the *dhoti;* and outside, a little above the waist, is twisted a long piece of cloth (*kamarband*). Shoes of English shape often take the place of the country slipper. The *kamarband* is frequently dispensed with; and in that case a loose open robe (*choga*), reaching nearly to the feet, is worn or sometimes a shorter but tighter coat, called an *eba.* A Hindu shopkeeper will wear a short jacket (*mirzai*) instead of *chapkan,* but in other respects his dress, though of cheaper materials, will resemble the one just described.

"A cultivator wears only a *dhoti* and a sort of plaid (*gamchha*), which is thrown sometimes round the body, sometimes over the shoulders, and often on the head with one and hanging down the back. A corner of this cloth is often knotted, and used as a sort of purse for keeping spare cash, receipts, etc. The better class of cultivators wear the cap and shoes, but the majority do without them. Inside the house, the poorer classes never wear shoes, but shopkeepers often use wooden sandals. The richer classes sometimes put on a loose coat (*kurta*) instead of the *chapkan,* when they are at home. As a protection against the cold, the richer classes wear shawls both when at home and abroad; but the middle classes who cannot afford shawls, envelope themselves in a short of padded cloak (*dulai*).

"Among Hindu women the most important article of dress is the combined wrapper and veil known as the *sari.* This is a long piece of cotton or silk which is wrapped

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round the middle, and contrived so as to fall in ful folds below the ankle of one leg, while it a part of the other. The upper end crosses the and is thrown forward again or over the head a veil. The bodice (*kurta*), which fits tight to shape, and covers but does not conceal the bust, indispensable a part of the dress as the outer ga In some cases, where a shorter *sari* is worn, an garment (*tahband*) is used to cover the lower p the figure. Musalman women wear d (*paijama*), which may be either loose or tight bodice (*kurta*) and a sheet (*chadar*), which is p in the same way as the Hindu sari."*

There has been a material change in dress particularly a the urban population. Excepting in the case of the older the proper Shahabadi dress with that typical big *pagri* almost ing one ear, the typical *kurta* or *mirzai* or *chapkan* and the p *chamarua* shoes are fast getting extinct. The long bamboo which was almost a part of the dress is now confined to the sophisticated villagers only.

Bush shirts have become very popular after the World W among the urban people and particularly the educated s Among the richer rural and urban people the use of *Kurta*, and a sort of buttoned-up short coat has become common. stuff of the garment is usually mill-made. The Congress mo has brought in the *khaddar* or hand-spun and hand-woven which is however more costly and more worn on principle. A of tight waist-coat commonly known as "*Jawahir Jacket*" has b common. Head-gear is going out of use. Western type of d coming back again. Youths in schools and colleges are fo wearing English costumes or at least shirt and a pair of tr Drain-pipe trousers are slowly coming in. The white *khadd* had become very prominent a decade back but is now seen in meetings and conferences of the Congress Party.

Shoes and a sort of sandals known as *chappals* have b popular. The lower and middle class cultivators and the vi still use the same pattern of shoes which is called *panhi*.

In the villages there has not been much change in the dr the women excepting among the educated and upper inco group. The changes consist in using more of under-garmen modern type of blouses instead of the old type of *jhula*. In urban areas the women use foot-wear and more of under-ga and modern cut blouses. Different modes of wearing the sari come in particularly among the middle classes and the above

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad*, 1924, pages 51-52.

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the rural and in the urban areas. In the villages, women of the porer classes still use the same old type of coarse cloth and *jhula*. rassiers, bodies and petticoats are becoming common among the omen of the middle classes and the classes above.

A smart close-fitting outfit of *salwar, paijama* and *urhni* (a light ver for the upper part of the body) has become the favourite dress r the young girls particularly in schools and colleges. This dress is ry well suited for undergoing physical training or drill.

Children wear frocks, romper, small shirts and shorts. There an accent for the streamline in the dress of the children.

Ornaments.

The metals used for the ornaments are gold, silver, copper, rass, etc. The tribal folks still use coral ornaments.

The principal indigenous ornaments in the district are *tiara* nd *mangtika* for the head, *mala, har* and *hansuli* for the neck, *humka, kanphool, bali, kanaili* for the ears, *nath, nakbesar, bulaki, akphool* for the nose, *pahunchi, bala* for wrist, *anant* for the arms, *amardhani* for the waist, *jhanj, payal, chhara, kara, panzeb* for the eet. Rings are common for the fingers. The poorer folks have ornaments of brass and copper too.

For the educated class people, these antique ornaments have not much use now. A few of them such as *tiara, bulaki, jhumka, bali, kanaili, hansuli, pahunchi, anant, nath, jhanj, panzeb, chhara, kara* have disappeared entirely. *Sautin,* an ornament for the second wife in memory of his predecessor has almost disappeared. *Mangtika, nath, payal, nakbesar, karanphool, nakphool* are also confined to a very few high caste uneducated people. On the other hand, they are still frequently used by the high caste and low caste folks. *Nath, mangtika* and an ornament for the neck called *Tak-pat-ka-dholna* is supposed to be auspicious for the Hindus. Some of the common modern ornaments include bracelets, armlets, chains and earings. Nose ornaments are disappearing. Some time *matarmala* and *chandrahar* and various fashions of chains for the neck are popular. Lighter and less ornated ornaments are preferred.

Males in the urban areas do not normally have ornaments excepting rings, or chains and a wrist-watch. In rural areas the male folks still wear *kanaili, anant, kara,* and gold chains. Diamonds and a number of stones are used in the ornaments.

The use of pure gold or gold above 14 carats for ornaments will decline because of the Gold Control Order promulgated. At the present moment (March, 1963) there is a great furore over this order which has been promulgated to stop smuggling of gold and locking up money in gold ornaments. But the aim is very essential and there is no reason why there should not be changes in the present craze for gold ornaments.

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Food.

The general diet of the common man is deficient in ca Very little of protein food is available because of low eco incidence. Coal and fuel are mainly used for cooking. There gas cooking. Cooking by electricity is very rare.

Food in this district is almost the same as in the other di of Bihar. Rice, *atta,* gram, *sattu,* millet, vegetables, lentils, meat and egg are the common items. The cooking media are mustard oil, and the various edible oils which now include dif brands of hydrogenated oils. As ghee is becoming more expe hydrogenated oils are in more use. The vegetables are ordi potato, gourds, cucurbita, brinjal, etc., and the other sea vegetables. The use of tomatoes and onions is becoming popular.

Rice in different forms and *chapatis* (bread) *of atta, dal* vegetables are the usual daily food for the average man. Va kinds of savoury food, preparations of meat, fish and eggs, s curd and other milk products are usually meant for those wh afford. *Chura* and *dahi* are not so commonly used as in the T districts. More of *sattu* is consumed in this district. *Litti,* a of cake with *sattu* inside is a palatable indigenous item of foo this district.

Various kinds of condiments are commonly used. Shah had excellent Muslim cooks who could turn out very palatable d of meat, fish and eggs, more of Moglie type. Cooking as an particularly the *muglai* dishes has declined.

A recent trend is seen in the growing number of wayside h and restaurants where cooked food is available. With the i servant problem such establishments have a very good Recently a number of Punjabi restaurants and Bengali sweet shops have cropped up throughout the district. Filthy road eating places have also a remarkable sale.

Various kinds of food in packets or bottles are sold in the u markets particularly. None of these processed food is che medically. Casual visits to the different markets by our investig disclosed that there was hardly any check on selling bad meat, and vegetables. Adulterated cooking media are also commonly s There is hardly any check to see if the ground or powde condiments were adulterated or not.

Amusements and Festivities.

The indigenous sources of entertainment are, however, d out. Songs and music have a great fascination for the rural peo The lyrics of ancient saints, *bhajans* or devotional songs accompa with musical instruments like *jhal, dholak* and harmonium add the attraction.

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Apart from the devotional songs and music there is craze for articular types of songs in tune with seasons. In *Shravan* (July-ugust) month, *kajri* and *birha* songs are much in vogue. *Jatsari* ongs are sung by the women folk while grinding the wheel to break he grains. *Sohar* and *Jhumar* songs are very popular. *Sohar* is to ark the birth of a child while *Jhumar* is a synthesis of music and ance. Pastoral songs are sung by the women labourers while trans-lanting paddy seedlings. At *Holi* time songs with an erotic slant re common. Many of the songs are rich in thought and are great pecimens of a delicate web of words.

Dancing by boys in the garb of females is very common in the illages. This is a must in most *Barat* parties even if there are no lancing girls. *Chaita* which is accompanied by song and dance by uch boys attract large crowds at nights in summer months.

The *melas* and fairs are common in the district. These *melas* erve a great trade purpose specially of cattle. Some *melas* have a religious or economic origin. There has been a touch of modern-ism to many of these *melas* and fairs. The songs and dances propa-gated by many of the artists, roving cinemas, social dramas, *ramlila* and *nautanki* plays are the usual features of the *melas* and fairs. The *melas* have a tremendous social and economic value in the district. They have a particular attraction for the ladies. Most of the *melas* have a religious background and are centred round temples.

Football matches and wrestling have also a great hold on the rural public. Regular theatres are not very common. But during some particular festivals like *Durgapuja* and *Holi*, a stage is often fixed up in the big villages and towns and dramas are performed. Such dramas always attract a crowd. In towns cinemas attract many people of both rural and urban areas. Hindi cinema songs have now entered into the villages of the district. The young generation pays more attention to the cinema hits than the *kirtans* and *bhajans*.

In the towns of the district there are better facilities for amuse-ments and recreations but of a monotonous character. The student population which is increasing in the towns of the district has very little engagement in the evening time. The majority of the students either roam about or congregate near the tea shops, betel shops, or restaurants or visit cinema shows. The towns do not have adequate playing grounds, parks or centre of cheap amusement and recreations. There are hardly any permanent organisations for cultural shows or recreations. There are very few libraries.

It is a peculiar feature to find students travelling on the railways without ticket on festivals or where important conferences are held as a sort of amusement or recreation. Student indiscipline has found out other sources of evil amusements and recreations which need not be dwelt on here. The fact that police arrangements have to be made elaborately where women congregate is an indicator.

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Festivals.

Festivals form a part of the daily life of the Hindus and Muslims particularly in the rural areas. Urban life does not much heed towards the observation of the festivals. The impor of the festivals in the social life has been recognised by the very number of holidays observed by both the Central and State Go ment offices. There are religious ceremonies, fastings and offe of prayers associated with most of the festivals. *Janmastami, Siva Ramnavami, Tij, Jitia, Chhath* besides *Durgapuja, Deepawali Holi* are some of the important festivals for the Hindus. *Durga* is celebrated in the month of Asin (October-November). The season starts from the first day of the bright of *Asin* month completes on the tenth day. The goddess Durga is worshi mainly but other gods and goddesses are also worshipped in ce areas during the season. *Deepawali* is celebrated on the fourte and fifteenth day of *Kartik*. It is a festival of lights. Houses decorated with small earthen lights or with electric lights now *Lakshmipuja* is celebrated. Various mythological episodes associated with the festivals of *Holi* which is celebrated at beginning of the spring (March-April). *Holikadahan* is celebr on the full moon day of *Phalgun* month. On the next day colour festival is observed and people make merry by sprink coloured water on one another. There is a wave of indiscip and a sort of goondaism during this time.

The Moharram processions in Arrah are taken out with g enthusiasm. They are a bigger event in Sasaram. In Sasaram biggest *Tazia* is of Konar village. Nearly 30 processions are ta out and through Nawratan they go by Sher Shah Rowza and to Karbala. At Nawratan they present picturesque sight by pas in order one by one with their *Akharas*.

Muharram, Shabe-barat, Ramzan, Id, Bakrid and *Fatiha-d dahum* are celebrated to commemorate the death of the grandson the prophet Mohammad who was killed in the battle of Karbala Arabia. The Shia Muslims particularly hold this festival with g sanctity. *Taziyas* are made and taken in processions in the mem of the departed soul. *Shabe-barat* is celebrated on the fourtee day of *Shaban*. On this day Muslims visit the tombs of th ancestors and offer prayer. They offer prayer and read *Kuran*, holy book of the Muslims on that very night. *Ramzan* is the mo of fasting according to *Kuran*. There is a religious obligation on adult Muslim to observe fast for one whole month. On the eve breaking the fast each day after sunset they assemble in congre tion in a mosque to offer prayer. *Id* is celebrated on the succeed day of the last *Ramzan* or after seeing the moon. It is the day rejoicing as it comes after a month's fasting. *Bakrid* is celebra

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the memory of the prophet Ibrahim Khalil Ullah. *Fatiha-duax-um* is celebrated on the twelfth day of *Rabi-ul-aul*. On this day birth anniversary of the prophet Mohammad is celebrated by Muslims.

At the time of *Gopastmi* after Dewali big processions are taken in Sasaram town. The main procession starts from Sasaram *ushala* where *Gopastmi mela* is also held.

The Jains and the Arya Samajists have their special festivals ich are keenly observed. The Brahmos observe the 11th *Magh* special congregational prayers. It is on this day that the Brahmo urch was founded.

The Christians observe Christmas day, New Year, Easter, etc.

The Sikhs observe the birthday of Guru Gobind Singh as a tival day.

Communal Life.

In any discussion of communal life of Shahabad district the unfor-nate outburst of communal differences from the second decade of is century cannot be ignored. It is particularly necessary to recall em because the district as a whole was not disturbed in the mmunal disturbances of 1946 following the partition of India and e creation of Pakistan. This shows that the district is now pparently free from the virus that had broken out in 1917, 1926 nd 1936. It had also been mentioned that a number of Muslims articularly from Sasaram subdivision had migrated to Pakistan.

Communal Differences.

Regarding the Hindu-Muhammadan riots of 1917 the last *istrict Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) mentions as follows:—

> "The agitation which had thus appeared in 1893 continued to show its effects from time to time, in strained feelings between Muhammadans and Hindus at the Bakr-Id festival, and in occasional raids on cattle intended, or believed to be intended, for the butchers of Dinapore. During the Great War, the feeling became intensified, until the time of the Bakr-Id festival in 1917, when it broke out in riots on an exceptionally large scale. The first disturbance occurred at Ibrahimpur near Piru on the morning of September the 28th, when a large body of Hindus from a distance attacked and looted the village, although there had been a compromise between local Muhammadans and Hindus on the question of the Bakr-Id sacrifice. These rioters dispersed as quickly

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as they had appeared, and since the compromi been in effect broken, the Muhammadans perf cow-sacrifice according to their custom. On morning of the 30th a mob of Hindus which estimated to number more than twenty-five tho attacked Ibrahimpur, Piru and the neighb villages; and it was only dispersed after a hand-to contest with the police, in the course of which looting was done and the police-station att Strong reinforcements of Military Police were h into the district, and for thirty-six hours, there w outward calm. On October the 2nd, without f warning, rioting and looting broke out simultan over the greater part of the district. For six da and order disappeared. Large mobs appeared where, attacking Muhammadans, destroying houses, and looting their property. In the sou the district Muhammadan villagers put up a p resistance; and desperate fights attended by bloo occurred at Mauna and Turkbigha. The mobs in many cases led by small *zamindars,* who directe proceedings from elephants or from horseback contained a large element of the more influ Hindus of the countryside, including Brah Rajputs, Babhans and Kayasthas. The strong d ments of troops which had reached Arrah had a great difficulty in getting to close quarters across logged country with the numerous mobile bod rioters, who were well served by their spies; resistance collapsed as soon as it became possib establish mufassal military posts and connect with patrols along the main roads."*

Regarding the communal disturbances in Sasaram be 1924–1936, the Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, has sent following report†:–

"The communal situation in Sasaram town and in neighbouring rural areas started deteriorating 1924, ultimately resulting in a serious communa in 1926 when organised mobs of Hindus from bouring villages Belarhi, Shikaria, Senduar, Kath and Semri raided Sasaram Town at night, in or retaliate against the Muslims. Details of communal riot have not yet become avai

* The *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 45-46.

† Vide his letter no. 1146, dated the 5th June 1963.

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"2. After the communal riot in 1926, additional police of one Inspector, two S.-Is., four Head Constables and fifty Constables were quartered in Sasaram town from 15th May, 1926 to 31st July, 1927. The communal situation in Sasaram town even during the period when the additional police was quartered, was far from satisfactory. On many occasions clashes between the two communities were imminent and were prevented from developing into a major communal riot by the local magistracy and the police officers and the additional police with great strain. This tension and serious ill-will between the two communities continued from 1926 to 1936, a period of 10 years, culminating in a serious communal riot at Sasaram town on the night of 24th November, 1936. Absence of any responsible leader of high caste among the Hindu community and the frequent intervention by Arya Samaj and Hindu Mahasabha people on religious occasions was the cause for provocation to the Muslims. The extreme bigotedness particularly among the lower strata of Muslims and outside influences coupled with distribution of anonymous and pseudonymous Urdu posters of objectionable character issued in the name of heads of religious institutions served as provocation to the Hindus. Many secret meetings were held by both the communities to evolve measures of retaliation against the other community for some act done or rumoured to have been done by them and thus setting a chain of reaction.

"3. The communal riots of April, 1926, left a deep scar on the minds of both the communities and although the situation was brought under control, both the communities harboured a serious grievance and animosity against each other. As early as July, 1926, tensions began to be reported between the two communities. After this, a series of incidents took place between 1926 to 1936, particularly on the occasion of religious festivals of both the communities. Some of the causes which started off these repeated incidents were music before mosque particularly during prayer time; stray case of conversion which was publicised in order to whip up feelings, carrying of arms and giving demonstrations of sword-play by the Akharas during Muharram, Dasahara and Gopastami processions, differences over routes to be followed by the processionists. These causes frequently led to tensions between the two communities. Other frequent causes were difference over graveyard in any place, any piece

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of stone resembling the Shiv-Lingam which happ to be found in the land owned by Muslims or graveyard claimed to be Shivalaya by the Hi The Muslims would either claim it to be a "C *Dan*" or proceed to uproot it or throw it This always brought the two communities to imm clash which was averted with great difficulty.

"4. Such tensions continued throughout 1926 to During this period sometime in 1927, a se communal riot took place in Bettiah, district C paran and this also aggravated the situation. In there were tensions on the occasion of Holi, Ba and Dasahara. After the withdrawal of the addit police in July 1927, the situation became After the Bettiah riots a highly objectionable poster purported to be signed by Nizam Imarat of Phulwarisharif enjoining the Muslims to ob Bettiah day on 16th July, 1927 by holding mam meetings at every mosque after Jumma prayers circulated. This also made the situation worse at t

"5. In 1928, Hindu leaders issued a provocative leaflet January 2, calling on the Hindus to stand up for safety of the religious rites and the mother cow. had its repercussions during the Muharram that when an imminent clash was averted by the pre of the District Magistrate, Superintendent of P and a strong armed force. Persons released in of communal riots of 1926 also added to the te at that time. The trouble during Dasahara this was created by the Hindus.

"6. In 1929, there was a communal tension during B Panchami. In 1930, there was serious tension d Bakr-Id and over the repair of Karbala. In February, tension arose due to communal riots Benares and both the communities began to feel they had been victimised in the Benares riots members of their community had been killed in l numbers. During later portion of 1931, there a lull in the communal disharmony due to the occupation of both Muslims and Hindus in the Disobedience Movement. From February, however, communal trouble again started and was also tension during Holi that year. In 1933 was trouble over a plot of land at village Ashiqu and conversion of a Brahmin boy to Islam. In about five miles from Sasaram, a minor rioting place between Muslims and Dusadhs and Koeries

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beating of drums during prayer time in village Amri. In 1934 also communal tension prevailed during Gopastami festival. Bakr-Id 1935 passed through a tense atmosphere.

"7. On the night of 23rd November, 1936 during the passage of Gopastami procession, there was a sudden outbreak of serious communal riot. The Gopastami processionists were passing through Mohalla Madar Darwaja and Alamganj. Although the processions were due to be taken out on 22nd November, 1936, the Hindus refused to take out the procession because of the imposition of the condition in the license restricting music before mosque at prayer time. Eventually processions were taken out on the following day on the 23rd after the deletion of the condition from the license, but their imposition, all the same, in a separate undertaking. While the processions were passing a stray case of stabbing in a by-lane close to the Shahi Mosque in Mohalla Madar Darwaja and the pelting of some stones over the Singhasan of the processionists, threw a crowd of 15,000 Hindus taking part in the procession into red hot fury. As a consequence of the above two incidents they suddenly and wantonly began to batter Muslim houses, and mosques. A crowd of Muslims attempted to break through a by-lane near Alamganj mosque but was prevented from coming to a clash with the Hindus by the pluck, courage and resourcefulness of Shri P. C. Roy Chaudhury, the then Second Officer at Sasaram. With the greatest difficulty the handful of local police and officials managed to disperse the crowd. The communal riot took a toll of four lives—two Hindus and two Muslims. Thirty-four others were injured seriously which included both Hindus and Muslims. Three local officials also received minor injuries in dispersing the unruly mob. The crowd was dispersed and immediately section 144, Cr. P. C. was clamped in the town prohibiting carrying of lathies and weapons and congregation of more than five persons. For quite a few days after this riot, the whole town was in a state of great panic, shops remained closed and business was entirely suspended. Patrolling by the M. M. P. and armed police and other law and order measures were restored after 5-6 days. The Hindu processionists who had taken part in the rioting comprised of large number of people from the neighbouring villages wherefrom Singhasan had been brought to take part in the Gopastami procession."

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Though there has been local tension at some places, the communities have lived together peacefully. The communal of 1946 did not affect the district. The communal riots in Pakistan or in Calcutta, Jamshedpur, Rourkela and other place 1963-64 did not have repercussions in this district and the vigilance had to be kept.

PILGRIM CENTRES.

The pilgrim centres in the district are—

Sadar subdivision.

Aranya Devi Asthan in Arrah town.—The legend is that Pandavas came to this place while they were in exile. The was a great forest (*Aranya*-Jungle) and the Pandavas installed idol of a goddess and worshipped her. Since the idol was inst in the forest, it was known as *Aranya Devi.* It is said that the passage of time the word *Aranya* has been metamorphosed Arrah. During *Ram Navmi* a *mela* is held when thousands of pe congregate and worship the goddess.

Bisram in Arrah town.—It is said that Lord Mahavira, the Jain *Tirthankar,* took rest for some time at this place during wanderings. Hence this place is called *Bisram* (rest). The J from every part of the country visit this place throughout the It contains an idol of the Lord Mahavira. For the accommod of the Jain pilgrims there are two Jain *dharamshalas.*

There are about 45 Jain temples in Arrah.

Sidh Asthan in Arrah town.—It is said that in ancient when the river Ganga used to flow by the side of the Arrah there lived a saint at the place where at present mohalla Bint located. The saint had attained a high spiritual perfection and his *samadhi* here. To perpetuate his memory, the people of locality built a Shiva temple there and offered oblation. The c legend is that one Raja Bali had erected the temple.

A *mela* is held here every year on every *Sravan Sombari* About two to three thousand people congregate here to wors It is said that austere and sincere worship will fulfil one's desire that is why the place is called *Sidhsthan,* the place where one's de is fulfilled.

Masar temples.—There is a Shiva temple at village Masar w is situated seven miles west from Arrah town and the nearest rai station of this place is Karisath on the main line of the Eas Railway. The distance of this place from the railway station is mile. A *mela* is held here every year on the occasion of M *Shankranti* in which thousands of people congregate and offer o tion. The *mela* lasts for about four days.

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There is also a Jain temple in the village. The Jains attach great importance to the said temple. Masar has been covered in e text "Places of Interest".

Sinha and Koilwar.—At village Sinha which is situated on the nk of the river Ganga, *melas* are held on the occasion of *Kartik rnima, Baisakh Purnima* and on eclipse day when thousands of ople visit and take their bath in the Ganga.

At Koilwar which is situated on the bank of the river Sone big *mela* is held on the occasion of *Shankranti.* A large number people take bath in the river.

Bihea.—There is a Mahthin Dai temple at Bihea. It is said at there used to be a famous Raja named Ran Pal Singh. He was tyrant and used to take *dola* which means that he used to compel ery newly married bride to pass her first night after marriage with m. There was a bride named Mahthin Dai who refused to obey m. This resulted into a severe clash with the tyrant and Mahthin ai and her supporters. The tyrant Raja was killed. But, the ridegroom was also killed in the encounter and the bride observed ti and burnt herself with her groom. Since then she is orshipped. A *mela* is held here on every Tuesday. About two to ree thousand women congregate here.

Buxar subdivision.

Barahampur.—There is a Shiva temple at this place. A *mela* is eld here in February and April in which people from all parts of ndia congregate. There is a description in the text "Places of nterest".

Buxar.—Buxar had been the home of many saints and writers ho composed Vedic hymns and the place was originally called edagarbha. It is said that during the Treta *Yuga,* Ramji incarated and saved the Brahmans of this place from the atrocities ommitted by the demons and killed the demoness Taraka. There a temple of Ramji here called Rameshwar Nath Mahadeva. A *ela* is held on the 14th January and 14th April every year and on clipses when people from neighbouring districts congregate and ake bath in the river Ganga and worship in the temple. Besides his, there is another temple (the temple of Gaurishankar) near hich there is a tank called Baghsar from which the name of the own is said to have been derived. This temple of Gaurishankar is isited by the pilgrims when they come to the *mela.* There is a large umber of temples in Buxar which are of local importance. *Ramrekha ghat* of this town in the river Ganga is considered to be most sacred *ghat* for bathing as on this *ghat* the idol of Bhagwan hankar was installed by Bhagwan Ramchandra. The temple still xists. People in large number take bath on this *ghat* on all mportant festivals. The description of Buxar in the text "Places of nterest" may be seen.

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Ahirauli.—The temple of Ahalya Devi at Ahirauli vill situated two miles from Buxar town. It is said that Ahalya wife of the saint Gautam. She was turned into stone by the of her husband, but she regained life when Shri Ramchandr to this place and touched the stone with his feet. People re as a very sacred place and worship the idol. A *mela* is held every year on the occasion *Khichari* festival when thousa people congregate.

Sasaram subdivision.

Sasaram.—There is a temple of Mahavira (quite distinc the Lord Mahavira of the Jains) in Sasaram town. The idol in in it is called *Jagta* Mahavira. It is called *Jagta* because believed that any one who prays for anything before it, g People congregate in the temple on every Tuesday throughou year.

Sasaram has also *Gurudwara* for the Sikhs. The descrip the place in the text "Places of Interest" may be seen.

Bhaluni.—It is said that the father of Parvati while perf a *Jagna* did not invite Shiva. The *Jagna* was destroyed and burnt herself as she found that Lord Shiva was insulted. T a temple of Parvati at Bhaluni village near Bikramganj where is held here in October and April. It attracts about ten th persons.

Gupta Mahadeo.—The temple of Gupta Mahadeo is situ the caves of Gupteshwara (Kaimur hills). There is a leg these hills were the abode of demons. A demon named Bha became very powerful as he had the assurance from Shiva th person on whom he would put his hand would be reduced to Narad told the demon that he was deceived and should try his on Shiva's head. The demon chased Shiva up the hills and d till the latter reached and hid in Gupteshwara cave. Vishnu to Shiva's rescue and accosted the demon. "If you doubt the of the boon, why do you not put your hand on your own he try?" He did so and was immediately reduced to ashes.

Gupteshwara consists of two caves one followed by the The entrance to the main cave is through an arch way. The cave is damp and slippery and ends in a steep descent. In the cave there are numerous stalactites on one of which water nuously drips from the roof of the cave. This stalactite is wors as the god Mahadeo and attracts hundreds of pilgrims thro the year. *Melas* are held here every year on the occasion of *Panchami* and *Shivaratri* days. Thousands of people con here in the *mela*. It is a distance of about 10 miles from S

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There is a mosque nearby. Several persons go to worship in Tara Chandi temple. There is a Buddhist inscription on the hill nearby.

Bhabua Subdivision.

Chainpura.—This is a village seven miles west of Bhabua town. Within the ramparts of the Mahammadan fort at Chainpur, there is a small Hindu shrine where a piece of stone is worshipped under the name of Harshu Braham (Brahaman or Brahamanical ghost). The story runs as follows:—Harshu Baba, a Kanaujia Brahman, was the family priest of Raja Salivahana of Chainpur. The Raja had two queens one of whom became jealous of the priest and wanted to destroy him. One night the queen and the Raja saw a light aloft in the sky from the upper storey of the house of the Brahman. The Rani told the Raja that the priest had design of ousting the king from his kingdom. The Raja thereupon demolished the house of the priest and confiscated all his lands. The Brahman thereupon did *dharna* that is, observed fast till he died at the palace gate. When they took his dead body for cremation to Banaras (Varanasi), they found Harshu standing in his wooden sandals on the steps of the burning *ghat*. He informed them that he had become a *Braham* or Brahman ghost. In *Ram Navami* a *mela* is held here in which people from all parts of India come.

Mundeshwari.—The oldest Hindu temple in Bihar is the temple of Mundeshwari, which stands on the summit of an isolated hill, six hundred feet above the plain and close to the village Ramgarh, seven miles south-west of Bhabhua; Lord Shiva is worshipped here. There is a description of Mundeshwari temple elsewhere.

There are a large number of temples in the district of Shahabad where the local people congregate for oblation. Some of the more noteworthy of these temples are—

Kaster, Mahadeo Shiva temple, Bahri Mahadeo Shiva temple, the Shiva temple at village Bendu, P.-S. Rohtas, Tara-chandi temple at Sasaram, etc.

So far as the Muslim pilgrimage is concerned there is not a single place of pilgrimage in the district. However, there are several *mazars* of saints and *makhdums* scattered throughout the district where *urs* is held by the people of the locality which are not generally attended by outside pilgrims. There are *mazars* at Bihea, Sasaram, Bhabhua, Arrah, etc., where *urs* are held and *chadars* are placed on the *mazars*. Usually only the local people congregate and offer *fatiha* at these places.

The tomb of Sher Shah in Sasaram is an interesting archaeological relic which is visited nearly throughout the year by a few foreign and many Indian sight-seers.

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The tomb of *Makhdum* Sherfuddin *Alaihe-Rahmat*, about miles north-east of Bihea, is also of great importance. It is said the great *Makhdum* Saheb passed about 12 years of his life in jungle of Bihea. One very interesting incident attributed to runs as follows:—Once he felt hungry and while searching for thing to eat, he came across a cowherd and requested him for milk. The cowherd regretted that none of his herd was milch upon which the unusual *fakir* made a suggestion to milk one of heifers. The cowherd was amused with the suggestion and to that the suggestion was quite absurd, he started milking the h But to his utter bewilderment, the heifer did yield milk.

Recreation Clubs and Associations.

Recreation clubs in the proper sense of the term normally only in the towns. They cater for men of leisure and who have money to spend on their recreation. There are a few recre clubs in the towns of Arrah, Buxar, Sasaram, Bhabhua and D nagar. These clubs provide for indoor and outdoor games an useful for the purposes of social get-together. The membe varies and depends on the importance of the towns. Most of clubs are patronised by the Government officers, firm empl lawyers and people from the other walks of life. It is, in unfortunate that due to financial embarrassment most of these have very little of outdoor games and mostly they are meant gossip, playing of cards, or other indoor games and use of the in the library.

Arrah Club appears to be the oldest of the recreation cl Shahabad district. It came into existence in 1891 by the amal tion of the then three clubs, namely, (*a*) Lawn Tennis (*b*) Racket and Billiards Club, and (*c*) Book Club. When the were amalgamated the members were almost exclusively Eur whether in Government or other services or in plantations. Racket Court is still in existence as a remnant of the past. The has a spacious building with a compound but the building is in bad repairs. There is a very small library and it was ge that most of the books in the older clubs have disappeared. few people now play billiards or tennis although Bridge, R and other card games appear to be very popular. The club a very poor membership. In 1963 there are 31 members wh a poor record for a town of the importance of Arrah. Another namely, Shahabad Club was amalgamated with Arrah Club time after 1947.

Rotary Club.

The Rotary Club of Arrah was inaugurated on the November, 1957, and a charter was granted on the 27th Dec 1957. It was started with 31 members. At present (1963) the

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0 members. The membership fee of the club is rupees ten per month. It is functioning in a private building at Arrah. This is service club which meets on every week. The Rotary is a world organisation and the programme is to encourage and foster the "Ideal of Service" as a basis of worthy enterprise and in particular, to encourage and foster—

(1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service;

(2) High ethical standards in business and professions; the recognition of the dignity of all useful occupations;

(3) The application of the idea of service before self by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life;

(4) The advancement of international understanding, good-will and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men inspired by the same ideal.

The clubs at Buxar, Sasaram, Bhabua and Dalmianagar usually thrive if Government officers at the station take interest in them. The number of members in these clubs is small and the readership in club libraries is smaller. A few persons usually collect in the evening, discuss politics, current affairs, etc. and play cards. The Dalmianagar Club is on a better footing and enjoys the patronage of the Rohtas Industries. There is also a Rotary Club and a Lion's Club at Dalmianagar.

It may be mentioned that besides the clubs meant for the officers and the persons of somewhat leisurely means, there are also a few other modest clubs which cater for the people of smaller income group. These clubs also provide indoor games and a social get-together.

The industrial belt in Shahabad district has now a few important places such as Tilouthu, Banjari, Amjhor and Pipardih. Small clubs are growing up in these places where the supervisory staff usually meet.

It is rather unfortunate that most of the clubs cater only for menfolk. In some of the clubs in the industrial zones like Dalmianagar and in Arrah ladies do visit the clubs, but the number is extremely poor.

Recreation clubs do not exist as such in the villages. The Community Development Blocks, however, have attempted to sponsor some community centres which serve the purposes of a club to some extent. The labour welfare centre mentioned elsewhere also serves the purposes of a recreation club to a considerable extent. Every labour welfare centre including Dalmianagar has got one and has arrangements for indoor games, social get-together, newspapers, etc. Cinema shows are held which are very popular.

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Sports.

For the advancement of the sports the Shahabad District Association was established in 1941 with the District Magistr President and Subdivisional Officer of Sadar subdivision as Sec From 1950 the non-officials were elected as the Secretary of Association. This Association is affiliated to Bihar Sports Assoc which is affiliated to All-India Sports Association. This Assoc had no playground of its own prior to 1961. In 1961 for the time the Association got the playground and received a gra Rs. 6,000 from Government. The Association receives financia from the Government.

Besides the abovementioned clubs, there are 13 registered two unregistered clubs in the district. They are: (1) Shah Heros Athletic Club, Arrah, (2) Shahabad Sporting Club, A (3) Arrah Electric Athletic Club, Arrah, (4) Shahabad United F Arrah, (5) Friends Eleven Football Club, Arrah, (6) Diamond Koilwar, (7) Koilwar Football Club, Koilwar, (8) Dumraon Ai Club, Dumraon, (9) Shri Kuar Singh Club, Buxar, (10) Dalmia Football Club, Dalmianagar, (11) Dehri Football Club, Dehri, Kalyanpur Football Club, Banjari, and (13) Bhabua Sporting Bhabua. Shershah Football Club, Sasaram and Bhabua Fo Club, Bhabua are unregistered Clubs.

The following are the registered tournaments of the dist (1) League Championship Tournament, Arrah, (2) Durga Football Tournament, Dalmianagar, (3) Heroes Challenge Tournament, Arrah, (4) Dr. Raghubir Singh Memorial Fo Tournament, Dumraon, (5) Kuar Singh Trophy Tourna Buxar, and (6) Ansari Gold Cup Tournament, Dehri.

In addition to these well-known clubs and tournaments, there a number of minor clubs not only in towns but also in re villages.

There are quite a few popular games and sources of recre in the countryside. The most popular of the games is card-pla There are various types of card-play and some of them are playe stakes and some are akin to gambling. Chess is losing its hold to the decline of the leisured class who could devote hours to game. A number of games played with dice and board are common and some of them are *Pachisi, Ramtir, Chausar, Bagh-B Naugotia,* etc. Among physical games *Kabaddi* and *Chika* popular. Gymnastics used to have a larger hold on the young in the villages a decade back. Fighting of rams used to be popular and there used to be baits on the winner. Wrestling more patronised before when the *zamindars* as a class supported wrestlers. It was very common for the *zamindars* and the rich a crats to maintain one, two or more wrestlers who would also

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mployed on the sly for terrorising the tenants and others. Wrestling as a tremendous hold on the mass mind even now although the restlers are on the decline. The decline of wrestling is also due to he high prices of foodstuff and the economic struggle that the verage man is faced with. Abolition of *zamindari* has dealt a severe low to the patronage of the wrestlers, singers, dancers and other ypes of artists. Pig-sticking and *shikar* of game birds and wild nimals were more confined to the Europeans and to the richer ndians. Pig-sticking has completely died out and *shikar* is now lmost prohibitive because of the very high prices of cartridges and he restrictions on wild life. It is also a fact that the game birds nd the annual avifauna visitors which were prized by the average *hikari* have declined in number and variety.

Football has a great hold on the village boys and in the football eason they rig out a team. In Shahabad district there is not much f hockey, cock-fighting and cricket. Expensive sports like tennis, ricket and hockey are losing their popularity in the countryside ecause of the initial expenditure such games involve. Polo, pig-sticking and golf have died out. Shahabad was once famous for its excellent horses and keen riders. It was a common sight two decades back to see rural litigants coming to the courts on their horses or travellers going from one village to another at a great distance on their horses. A Shahabadi Rajput of some means without his horse would almost have been an anathema two or three decades back.

The schools in the villages have encouraged football which as mentioned before has been taken up by non-school going children in the villages. The District Sports Association with headquarters at Arrah encourages various types of sporting activities like flat race, cycle race, javelin-throw, etc. But definitely the activities of the District Sports Association have not percolated to the village. Swimming was also a common sport once before. Kite-flying is not confined to the youngsters only.

It is unfortunate that most of the sources of recreation and amusement in the urban areas stand a great competition with the cinema houses. Boys of schools and colleges have imbibed a craze for seeing picture and this is mostly due to the fact that the schools and colleges do not provide sufficient recreation for them in the evening. Going round *Pan* shops and standing by them for hours, and idle gossips seem to have become almost a bane with them but this is mostly due to the existing circumstance where they have no recreation in their educational institutions. Itinerant cinema concerns go round the big villages and *melas* and attract a large crowd although the fare catered is of a very cheap type. *Nautanki* and *Mushairahs* (Poets' competition) had a great hold on the district. In the winter, circus parties occasionally visit the towns or big villages. Of late there has been a craze for organising exhibitions where various commodities are

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sold but the chief attraction is in the game booths and dances go by the name of carnivals. An investigation was made and found that the students form almost 50 per cent of the visito such carnivals while almost the other 50 per cent was made ne rickshaw-pullers, labourers, *Pan-Biri* shopkeepers, etc.

The villages in this district do not as a rule have any insti like the *Bhagavat Ghar* as in Orissa or in Assam. In those usually the villagers or at least a large percentage of the elders at the *Bhagavat Ghar* in the evening and have religious disco social gossips and frequently hold *kirtan*. But the villagers in district are very fond of hearing recital of Ramayana and other gious books (*kathas*) and attend communal Satnarayan *pujas*. religious *melas* are a great source of relaxation and recreation cularly for the ladies. The *melas* and pilgrim centres have covered elsewhere. The Muslims have *milads* and frequent reli discourses.

Economic and Professional Groups and Classes in relation Social Life.

There has been a shift in the economic and professional g and classes in relation to social life in the course of the last thr four decades. Till the Second World War, the people of this d had a more or less division into economic groups and each o group played a particular role in the social life. Broadly spe the groups consisted of the *zamindars* and the aristocratic prop classes, the professionals like lawyers, doctors, teachers, etc., formed the brain trust of the district whether they were rich o the service-holders who commanded great respect (as a Govern servant at that time meant a hallmark of prestige and even a who could keep several employees on 100 rupees pay would a a Government service fetching the same amount), the busine who were more tolerated than regarded, the teeming cultivators the labourers including the landless ones and the other m workers like the potters, blacksmiths, oilmen, etc. The hierarc the social ladder was like a pyramid. The cultivators and labourers that formed the bulk of the population supplied the while the aristocratic *zamindars* who could be counted by the were at the apex. Just before the Second World War industri was brought into Dehri area and a sugar mill and a cement fa were set up. Industrialists as a class did not exist although were a few pioneers working the lime-stone quarries of the Ka Hills and the factories at Dehri and a sugar mill at Bikramganj

In the pre-war years the administrative set up was rather to rian and the bureaucracy almost set the tune of the social grou The rich aristocrats, the titled persons, the Rajas and the *zamindars*, the chairmen of the Local Bodies, Government Pl and Public Prosecutors and the *Darbaris* counted most and very

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thought was given to the common man. The philanthropy of the aristocratic class was mostly prompted by the bureaucracy and a tradesman or a rich cultivator would have willingly paid several thousands of rupees for getting the privilege of a five-minute interview with the Governor. The professional classes and the businessmen earn quite a lot although the producers did not reap much benefit out of their labours. The cultivators had practically no visible role in the society and it was almost taken for granted that their lot was to toil, to produce crops and often to suffer. The landless labourers and the craftsmen merely existed.

A clear picture of the economic and professional groups and classes in relation to social life could be had by drawing upon the arrangements of seats in a *Darbar* at the district headquarters. On the dias along with the Governor and the Commissioner of the Division would be seated the Rajas and the Maharajas and one or two titled persons. There would be groupings into A, B and C classes of different blocks and the distinction counted a lot to the invitees. If an invitee had once been put in the 'A' block near the Governor and gets a seat in a 'B' block far from the Governor in the second *Darbar*, he would take it an offence and probably he would write to the District Magistrate. After *Darbar* was over, the District Magistrate would distribute *pan* and *itar* to the Rajas and Maharajas and some of the titled persons, and some of his subordinates would distribute to other *Darbaris*. It is also a noteworthy feature that the bulk of the lawyers, teachers and doctors were seldom thought of for an invitation to the *Darbar*. A list of *Darbaris* used to be maintained in the District Magistrate's office and the additions and alterations to the list were his special responsibility. The District Magistrate or the Commissioner was a sort of depository of the social consciousness as it were, and they distributed the patronage based on what was thought of as reasonable. The common man had no place anywhere within the *Darbar*, and had to take his stand on the road to the *Darbar*. Usually some time before the *Darbar* was to start, the road to the *Darbar* hall would be closed to vehicular traffic. The police would be prominent at every nook and corner. The group of politicians belonging to the Congress and to bodies that worked against the British Government would of course be kept away from the *Darbar*.

This picture will give to some extent a view of the different groups and classes in relation to social life before the Second World War. On the one hand we have had the acts of generosity of *zamindars* like the Maharaja of Dumraon, Raja of Surajpura, the *zamindars* of Kulhaira, etc., in starting schools, colleges, hospitals, dispensaries, etc., we have also known of oppression by the landlords in certain pockets leading to *Kisan* agitation and other agrarian troubles. The middle classes supplied the brains, used to open the strings as liberally as they could and had sponsored many institutions throughout the district. The middle classes in this district had

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supplied successions of great teachers, lawyers, statesmen and adm trators. It is the middle classes again that had supplied thousan personnel to the military and in the police. Shahabad district always been a great recruiting ground for the defence serv The contribution of the district to culture has come from the mi and the aristocracy.

It may be mentioned that caste has played a great role in soci A Brahman, a Rajput, a Kayastha, irrespective of his monetary w or educational qualifications would have good command and a hi position in purely social functions than a richer Koeri or a ri Goala. Caste meant an accepted tradition with a social value as occupations also meant a particular social standing. To common man a clerk in the Government services getting 100 ru per month had a bigger social value than a *mahajan* who *munshis* paying them 100 rupees a month. A Goala earning a g income by selling his milk and milk products would rather see son as a clerk or even as a *chaprasi*. In 1936, in Dehri thana th used to be a *Dafadar*, who owned an elephant, working on Rs. 7 month*. Apparently his estimate of contact with the po through the post of *Dafadar* was very high. The prevalence names such as *Collector* Singh, *Daroga* Prasad, *Sipahi* Singh, P Singh, *Mukhtiar* Rai, *Vakil* Singh, *Munshi* Singh, *Dafadar* Sin *Jamadar* Bhagat, *Havildar* Singh, *Subedar* Rai, *Lat* Singh, etc., w indicate the social values attached to certain salaried posts under t Government.

If a Koiri's son became a *Daroga* or a Magistrate the positi of the family would immediately go up very high. Thus there we three main factors that determined the relation of the economic a professional groups and classes to social life. They were t bureaucracy, caste and occupation.

Then came the Second World War and new forces we generated. Social values underwent a great change and many of t moorings of the society were shapped. A class of people came in prominence and made a good deal of money and many respectab families got into poverty. The working of the various restrictio on the distribution of essential commodities threw up a newly ri class of businessmen, profiteers and blackmarketeers. Prices soare high and political consciousness grew rapidly. The onslaught of t Congress, *Kisan Sabha*, and labour parties started weakening t grip of administration. The National War Front and the *Am Sabha* meetings arranged by the bureaucracy and the loyalists use to be sparsely attended. The hold of the Congress on local politi became quite distinct.

The new factors gave a death blow to the social pyramid. Th cultivators and the labourers who form the base and had allowe

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load of the pyramid to be put on them were shaken up and lised that they had been denied the basic social justice. Once the e was shaken the result was inevitable. The aristocracy at the x received the most severe shake while the tiers also showed cks. The classes forming the base were the most restless and ted coming up in the forefront.

The political changes in the country from 1942 onwards were remely rapid. The 1942 Movement followed by the 1946 events oughout the country and the withdrawal of the British followed the Congress regime of the Government gave the finishing touches the turmoil that had started decades earlier. Politics had never en nearer to the common man in India. The franchise was dened and for the first time, the downtrodden and the ignored sses were wooed to give their votes. The ruling party took litics to almost every village home and thereby setting motion a ghty factor—political consciousness in the masses. The Congress d come to power making certain pledges and one of the pledges s to bring in land reforms that would do away with landlordism. ndlordism was abolished in 1955 and even prior to the abolition ere was a reorientation of the economic and professional groups d classes in relation to social life. The shift was clearly under-ed by the abolition of *zamindari*.

The most prominent feature of the post-abolition of *zamindari* riod is the great premium attached to local politics and the local liticians have come into a very great prominence. This pro-inence is due to the incidence of backing he has from his electorate. nce independence there have been three elections to the Assembly d the Parliament and the results have shown that while some have en thrown up and have risen in the estimate of the public, a few ve gone down not for any other ground but because they have st the election. Factions within the party have had their impact. he man who gets elected has got to be heard in a Welfare State. nce the very character of the administration has been changed om a Police State to a Welfare State, the people's representative s his definite place in a society. In the present set-up when emocracy has yet to be established, the politician has a glamour of s own and the people are more conscious of their rights than their bligations. The idea of democracy is often misunderstood and en the spirit of indiscipline is taken to be the spirit of democracy.

The aristocracy and the propertied *zamindars* have been affected ry badly. With the abolition of *zamindari* they had a great slump what was considered a social prestige apart from the decline in nancial resources. Many of the ex-*zamindars* who lived in the llages had to leave their villages and urbanisation has had an celeration. The flow of charity from them has stopped. Many of

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them have turned to business. Some of them have become trialists. It is curious that some of them have now taken le working the resources which once belonged to them. A fe entered into politics either as Congressmen or as opposition

The middle classes have had an apparent temporary set- social prestige which is often deeply resented by them. The fessionals like teachers, doctors and lawyers have had a set-back in their income. A few of them have, however, com prominence by taking part in politics. The businessmen a industrialists have also come into bigger prominence, so making a lot of money and some by taking part in politics pioneering industries.

But the real shift has been in the rural areas where the vators, the labourers, the factory hands and the quarry worke Politics has gone into the villages and the elections of *mukhi sarpanches* are now very keenly fought. The landless labou no longer as helpless as they were, as there is no dearth of e ment for them. The factory hands are fully alive to the fa they can bring about strike and bring in a certain amount of t at any time. The welfare measures for the Harijans, Sch Tribes and the Backward Classes have unfortunately given a peculiar caste consciousness and the different castes have organising themselves on caste lines. Elections have often decided on caste lines. The different prominent castes i district, namely, Brahmans, Rajputs, Goalas and different sections of the Harijans have their stronger alliances now an combine with one another in elections. This emergence of c for political consciousness has been a disturbing element, the which has been realised and every attempt has now been m integrate the society into one unit.

In the post-war period the emergence of the industrialis the factory labour has been another prominent feature. Indu sation is more concentrated to the south of the district whe Kaimur Hills have a wonderful mineral and forest resources group of industries at Dalmianagar, namely, sugar, paper, c hydrogenated oil, chemicals and asbestos products, the gro cement and lime factories at Banjari, the exploitation of lim at various places like Baulia, Pipradih, etc., the tappings of at Amjhore, the exploitation of bamboos and the other jung ducts have come into more prominence. Thousands of la are engaged in these industries and labour troubles have quite common. The industrialists and the State Governmen made provision for a number of welfare measures for the lab The labourers, however, are peculiarly sensitive and they allowed themselves to be exploited to some extent by d labour unions.

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The impact of industrialisation has been remarkable on both e social and political life of the district. The standard of living as definitely gone up among the factory hands and labourers. A rtain amount of unrest and dissatisfaction has crept into the society ue to this industrialisation and particularly because it is complained hat the employment chances of the children of the soil in these ndustrial concerns might have been better. The potential of the istrict both for large-scale and small-scale industries and cottage ndustries is great and it is expected that there will be more of ndustrialisation.

Another prominent feature of the present decade is that the tate Government is now the biggest employer. Employment hances have been multiplied many a time than before but the rapid expansion of education has led to a massive strength of the educated unemployed. Government service has not lost all its charms although many of the best boys are now seeking employment in private sector. The expansion of Government machinery has meant the employment of a tremendous force of non-gazetted employees. A very recent tendency is to bring about trade unionism among the non-gazetted employees of the State Government. This new factor has not yet found its moorings and its impact on social life is yet to be felt.

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CHAPTER IV.

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION.

LAND RECLAMATION AND UTILISATION.

"The total land area of the district is 28.2 lakh acres and population is 26.9 lakhs. The total geographical area per he the population thus works out to only 105 cents. The total vated area is said to be 17.3 lakh acres and *per capita* it com 65 cents only. Of the total geographical area of the district, 9.3 acres are under hills, rivers, canals, homestead, village common etc., and are thus not available for cultivation. Current f based on average figures for the quinquennium ending 19 amount to 0.8 lakh acres, and the culturable wastes to 0.73 acres. The cultivated lands together with current fallows and vable wastes work out to only 72 cents *per capita*. 41 per c the total gross cultivated area is under rice. Maize and other c and pulses account for 54 per cent and cash crops are grown on cent of the gross cultivated area. At the time of the last settle (1907–16), 32 per cent of the gross cultivated area was under ri The population according to 1961 census is 32,18,017 which re the availability of land per head.

In order to reclaim the culturable waste land, the Bihar W Land Reclamation, Cultivation and Improvement Act was pass 1946. The Waste Land Reclamation Section is under the Rev Department. There is a Waste Land Reclamation Officer for district with headquarters at Dehri. Manual reclamation of lands is encouraged by the distribution of land improvement l The following figures of reclamation of waste land were suppli the Waste Land Reclamation Section of Patna:—

	Total area of culturable waste land (in acres.)	Area of waste land reclamation by manual labour through assistance of L.I. Loan (in acres).	Amount spent as L.I. Loan (in rupees).	Area reclaim tractors (in ac
1951-52	59,000	Not available	63,100	Nil.
1952-53	59,000	601	72,325	Nil.
1953-54	59,000	133	8,192	Nil.
1954-55	59,000	400.48	1,364	Nil
1955-56	59,000	464.78	22,300	Nil.
1956-57	59,000	727.46	2,000	Nil.
1957-58	59,000	Nil	500	Nil.
1958-59	59,000	196.53	3,000	Nil.
1959-60	59,000	Nil	Nil	Nil.
1960-61	59,000	Nil	Nil	Nil.
1961-62	59,000	Nil	Nil	Nil.

* *District Census Handbook, Shahabad* (1951), page *vii.*

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The figure of the area of culturable waste land given by the Waste Land Reclamation Section differs from the statistics of 'Bihar in figures' which are as follows:—*

1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
79,214	74,633	73,335	72,192

In the *District Census Book of Shahabad* based on 1951 census figures the area of cultivable waste land is shown as 73,149 acres.† In the *Bihar Statistical Handbook* from 1956 the area of the culturable waste land is shown as 59,000‡ but in the Handbook for 1957 it is shown as 36,000**. There is a bewildering variation of figures in different books. The Waste Land Reclamation Section has obviously adopted the figures of the Statistical Handbook for 1956. Whatever be the area the progress of waste land reclamation through manual labour has not been very encouraging. It is not known if the loans taken for land reclamation were actually used for that purpose.

From our personal knowledge of the district it is doubtful if the district has got as big an area of 59,000 acres as culturable waste land. The weakness of the statistical base will be corrected only when the Survey and Settlement Operations which are now on conclude.

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* *Bihar in figures (published by the Department of Public Relations, Bihar, Patna in 1953)*, page 25.

† *District Census Handbook* (1951), Shahabad, p. 108.

‡ *Bihar Statistical Handbook*, 1956, p. 34.

** *Bihar Statistical Handbook*, 1957, pages 36-37.

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The statement below will show the classification of area in the district.

Serial no.	1951-52* (acres).	1956-57** (acres.)	1957-58*** (acres.)	1958-59†.	1960-61‡
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Total area of the district	28,20,032	28,11,000	28,11,000	28,11,000	28,11,000
2. Forest land	Break up figures not given.	6,08,000	6,08,000	..	6,22,000
3. Barren land	Ditto	69,000	70,000	..	..
4. Other Garmazrua land	Ditto	2,59,000	2,54,000	..	..
5. Permanent pasture and other grazing land	Ditto	6,000	2,000	..	...
6. Culturable waste other than fallow land..	73,149	59,000	36,000	1,77,000 (including fallow lands).	54,000
7. Other fallow land****	..	35,000	24,000	..	1,25,000
8. Current fallows	81,137	1,44,000	2,29,000	..	..
9. Net area sown	17,34,752	16,07,000	15,59,000	16,53,000	16,80,000
10. Area sown more than once ..	9,40,469	8,85,000	8,12,000	12,32,000	11,77,000
11. *Bhadai* crops	Figures not given	82,000	97,000	..	..
12. *Aghani* crops	,,	10,76,000	11,60,000	..	..
13. *Rabi* crops excluding orchard ..	,,	13,28,000	11,06,000	..	..
14. *Garma* crops	,,	6,000	8,000	..	..
15. Orchard	39,879	23,000	29,000	28,84,000	28,57,000
16. Total cropped area	Not available	Not available	Not available		

SOURCE.—* *Shahabad District Census Handbook*, 1954 (p. 108).

** Bihar Statistical Handbook, 1956 (pp. 34-35).

*** Bihar Statistical Handbook, 1957 (pp. 36-37).

**** Figure for the area, N. A. for cultivation in 1951 *Census Handbook* is given as 891,115 acres.

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In this district both the irrigated and the non-irrigated areas cepting the hills and forests are well exploited for cultivation. recent years some of the large *jhils* have been dewatered and ltivated. An example is the large *jhil* at Dumraon which was favourite duck-shooting area in the winter, has now been put to op and grows excellent *boro* crops which is transplanted and rvested from October to April. Intensive agriculture is also being tempted by what is popularly known as the Package Programme. he Block Development authorities are also trying to extend culti- tion and improve the output. The remodelled Sone Canal system as the objective of bringing in more land under cultivation. orticulture is spreading and orchards are springing up in all parts. rbanisation and industrialisation have given an encouragement to e extension of green belts. The uplands of the towns now grow egetables.

Urbanisation and industrialisation have recently spread at the ost of a percentage of the cultivable lands. This is, however, a ery negligible percentage and cannot affect the agricultural economy f the district.

IRRIGATION.

Agriculture depends mainly on the availability of water at proper time and in proper quantity. Lack or excess of water affects the crop prospects. Agriculture largely depends on rainfall. Rainfall is not a dependable source of water and so irrigation facilities are essential. In some areas in the pre-*zamindari* abolition days the *zamindars* used to maintain *ahars* and *pynes* which served the purposes of both irrigation and drainage. Ordinary wells have always been a good source of irrigation. The details of rainfall have been given in the text on 'General'. The average rainfall for the year is 44.5″.

A rational distribution of rainfall in different seasons is necessary for proper cultivation and good harvest. Rainfall in the last week of May or the first week of June is beneficial for *bhadai* crops. This helps sowing of the crops. Rainfall during the last week of July and first week of August is essential for transplantation of paddy. Rainfall in the month of October determines the yield of paddy and also helps in preparation of land for *rabi* crops and keeps the soil moist for growth of *rabi* though these crops require rain at intervals also for their proper growth and good yield. *Hathia* rains in October in moderation is very useful but an excess of Hathia rainfall may cause a great damage. The importance of timely rains has its echo in some well-known proverbs which have been mentioned in the *District Gazetteer of Bhagalpur.**

* *Bhagalpur District Gazetteer* (1962), p. 164.

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As mentioned elsewhere this district has some distinct divisions. The greater part of the southern portion is un cultivation owing to its rocky nature and thick forests in th There are no good provisions for irrigation. Only a few are found scattered over the tableland, and sparse cultiva done in the green valleys adjoining the hills. The valley a rich soil, well watered by the springs and produce excelle Wheat, barley and mustard seeds are raised on the fields su ing their homesteads which are protected by hedges of dry against the ravages of wild pigs and other animals. Th abundance of pasturage during the rainy season. The pa becomes dry and arid in the summer but later grows some and other *rabi* crops.

As mentioned elsewhere, the northern portion consists of old alluvium in the central tract and partly of newly alluvium in a narrow strip between the old Patna-Buxar ro the Ganga. The tract lying in the Ganga valley is regularly by the Ganga and usually remains under water for nearly months during the rainy season. The Ganga brings with it rich soil and fertilizers and spreads them on the banks resul good *aghani* crops. The area is thickly populated and is ve in livestock. Food crops other than rice, such as, wheat, pulse, maize and sugarcane are also grown in rotation.

From Hunter's *A Statistical Account of Bengal* it is g that in his time the district was generally irrigated through re (*ahars*), wells and *pynes* (water courses). He mentioned as fol

"The *ahars* are filled partly from the *pynes* and partly surface-drainage of the adjacent lands. They a property of the landowners, who keep them in and reimburse themselves by the higher rent th able to obtain for lands which are watered in th The rice crop requires abundance of water at r intervals; and to make the crop remunerative irrigation should be caused by a natural flow of The cost of lifting a sufficient quantity of wat the purpose is so great as to neutralise the profi would otherwise accrue; so that when the culti are forced by deficient rainfall to raise water to their rice crops, they only lift the very min sufficient to save it from total destruction, trusting an early fall of rain may still come. The caused by an insufficient supply of water at any of its growth, however, materially affects the o of the crop. The *rabi* or spring crops are inv irrigated, except on the low-lying *Khadir* lands the bank of the Ganges. Wheat and barley ge receive three waterings; peas from two to three

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gram only one. Poppy requires seven or eight waterings, and sugarcane from six to twelve. According to Captain Heywood, the quantity of water given at one time hardly ever exceeds 6,800 cubic feet per acre, which would cover the surface to a depth of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. He estimates the water required by an acre of wheat and barley at 20,400 cubic feet the quantity required by peas at from 13,600 to 20,400 cubic feet; that required by gram at 6,800 cubic feet; and that required by poppy at from 47,600 to 54,400 cubic feet. The amount of water available for irrigation varies with the rainfall, but is always limited. Consequently, the area cultivated with crops requiring irrigation is also limited."*

The last District Gazetteer (1924) mentioned that the agricultural prosperity of the district depended on artificial irrigation, without which many tracts would be uncultivated, and the land would be unable to grow sufficient food crops to sustain its population. The four great sources of irrigation were artificial reservoirs, wells and the Sone canals all of which helped to supplement the natural supply of water and to compensate for its inadequacy or untimely distribution.†

Ahars are artificial reservoirs suiting the lie of the country and are meant to collect the rain water. These long shallow tanks were protected by small embankments and served as an artificial catchment basin for receiving the water coming down from the adjacent lands. From the *ahars* water channels (*pynes*) are constructed or *pynes* are made to the nearest stream or water-course. The *pyne* system, as observed in the last District Gazetteer (1924) was not so complete and extensive as in Gaya district but served approximately 79, 000 acres. The maintenance of the *pynes* was the responsibility of the landlords and the rights of the tenants to the use of water were duly recorded in the *fard—pashi*. According to the last District Gazetteer (1924) private canals were comparatively unimportant in Shahabad, except in the Bhabua subdivision where irrigated 18,000 acres and in the Sasaram thana between the Kaimur Hills and the Sone. The *pynes* in this district are not elaborate works as in Patna or Gaya, but short, serving one or two villages only.

The third source of irrigation, namely, wells irrigated about 84,600 acres as mentioned in the last District Gazetteer (1924). The methods of drawing and distributing the water are common to the whole of Bihar—the use of the *latha* or lever. The use of the two other contrivances or raising water, namely, the *done* and the *sair*,

* W. W. Hunter's *A Statistical Account of Bengal*, Vol. XII, p. 249.

† *The District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 74—77.

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is limited.* "The *don* is a boat-shaped wooden scoop, attac one end to a lever which has its fulcrum a little to the side lever being weighed at the other extremity with mud. This m is used for lifting water either from the reservoirs (*ahars*) are so numerous in the district or from a lower to a higher ch where water is plentiful and the elevation small. The *sair* i when the quantity of water remaining is small; it is a tria basket made of bamboo with the edges raised on two sides; are attached to each angle, which are held by two men. These swing the basket backwards and then bring it sharply down in water, carrying the swing on until the basket reaches the level higher water-channel by which the field is to be irrigated."

The other source of irrigation which was vital for the d when the last District Gazetteer was compiled, namely, Sone continues to be vital now as well and will be discussed later.

It is not possible to find out the comparative figures of th irrigated by *ahars* and *pynes* now. But we have figures of the irrigated by wells and the other sources.

The following statement will show the area irrigated thousand acres) by different sources from 1957-58 to 1960-61.†

Year.	Government canal.	Private canal.	Tanks.	Tube-wells.	Other wells.	Other sources.	To ir
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1957-58	656	..	285	13	126	91	1
1958-59	695	..	361	..	117	89	1
1959-60			Not available				
1960-61	716	Nil	295	58	83	101	1

As the head works of the Sone‡ canal system are locat Shahabad district and this system has been the most imp source of irrigation in the district from the year it was const and particularly because a reorientation of the system has taken in hand, it is very necessary to give a quotation in e of the description from the *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* The old description is of particular interest because of the re tation scheme which will follow.

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad*, 1924, p. 77.

† From '*Bihar through figures*' published from Directorate of S Bihar, from 1957 to 1961.

‡ The river Sone is also mentioned as Son.

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The last District Gazetteer mentions:—

"The sources of artificial irrigation just mentioned are, however, of minor importance as compared with the Son Canal system which has by far the greatest value as a factor making for the prevention of famine and the maintenance of continued prosperity among a people so dependent on agriculture and so vitally affected by the vicissitudes of the seasons.

"The idea of constructing works which would irrigate the districts bordering on the Son originated in 1853 with the late Colonel C. H. Dickens, who recommended to Government the construction of a series of reservoirs along the foot of the hills to catch the surface drainage and of canals to lead it over the plains country for use during the dry months. Subsequently, as the result of further investigation, he was convinced that the Son should be the source of supply and that the reservoir scheme was of secondary importance; and the subject was under discussion for several years, the preparation of detailed surveys and estimates being seriously interfered with by the Mutiny. Finally the Government of India decided that the execution of the project should be left to private enterprise, and it was offered to, and accepted by, the East India Irrigation and Canal Company which had already undertaken the Orissa and Midnapore canal works. In 1868, however, the interest of the Company was bought by Government for ten and a half lakhs of rupees; and the work of construction was commenced in the following year. Sufficient progress had been made in 1873 to allow of water being supplied, through cuts in the banks of the Arrah canal, to relieve the drought of that year; the canals were completed a few years later, and from the year 1876-77 water was supplied on payment of rates in a regular manner. They carry a maximum volume of 6,700 cubic feet per second, and about 75 per cent of the irrigation lies in Shahabad, 11 per cent in Gaya, and 14 per cent in the Patna district.

Canal system.

"The system derives its supply from an anicut across the Son at Dehri, and the general plan of the works comprises a Main Western canal, branching off from it on the left bank, and a Main Eastern canal branching off on the right. The anicut or weir, which is 12,469 feet long, consists of a mass of rubble stone laid to a

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uniform slope and stiffened by walls of r
founded on shallow wells. Twenty scouring
are provided at either flank; and these are fitt
gates which can be opened or closed at any state
river other than high flood. By means of these
the level of the water in the pool above the w
be kept at the height required to feed the canals
total cost of the anicut, which was begun in 18
finished in 1875, amounted to about fifteen l
rupees.

"The total length of the main canals is 209 miles,
branch canals 149 miles, and of the distrib
1,235 miles; and in Shahabad there are 123 m
navigable canals, 149 miles of canals used for
tion and 897 miles of distributaries. The
provided with distributaries in this district is
square miles, the gross area commended (1,397
miles) being contained in a triangle having Dé
its apex, the East Indian Railway from Koelw
Chausa for its base, and the river Son and Pa
branch canal for its sides. The Main Western
supplies the Arrah, the Buxar and Chausa
which all branch off within the first twelve mile
is continued for a total distance of twenty-two
as far as the Grand Trunk Road, two miles b
Sasaram. Its prolongation for a further distance
miles to the frontier of the district, towards Mir
was commenced as a relief work during the s
of 1874-75, but was never completed, as sufficient
was not available for the extension. The
engineering work is the syphon-aqueduct of
five arches, by which the Kao, a formidable
torrent, is carried under the canal. The Arrah
branches off from the Main Western canal at the
mile, and follows the course of the Son for
miles, when it strikes northwards, running
natural ridge past the town of Arrah, and
after a total course of sixty miles it falls into the
Nadi, a local stream flowing into the Ganges.
designed for navigation as well as irrigation, but
to shoals at the point of junction with the main
of the Ganges, navigation along the Gangi Na
only possible during the cold season. To ove
the total fall of 180 feet, thirteen locks were
tructed, one of which has since been aban
Besides four principal distributaries, its main o
are the Bihia canal, thirty-one miles long, and
Dumraon canal, forty miles long. The Buxar

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which is also intended for navigation, leaves the Main Western canal at its twelfth mile and communicates with the Ganges at Buxar, after a course of forty-five miles; its main branch, known as the Chausa canal, has a length of forty miles. The total fall is 159 feet, which is overcome by twelve locks.

Canal revenue.

"When the construction of the canals was in progress, sanguine hopes of the revenue they would yield were entertained, but the event proved the fallacy of these early forecasts. In 1875 a yearly irrigated area of 10,43,680 acres was anticipated, and it was estimated that the net profits would amount to Rs. 26,40,530 and yield a return equal to 8.3 per cent on the capital outlay. It was expected that there would be a large return from navigation receipts; and a considerable sum (estimated at Rs. 66,85,606 or one-quarter of the whole capital outlay) was sacrificed in making the canals first class navigation lines. These hopes were falsified; the supply of water from the Son proved smaller than was anticipated, the maximum area ever irrigated being 6,19,033 acres (in 1920-21); in the five preceding years the average was 5,33,193 acres, and in 1911-12 the irrigated area was only 4,49,541 acres. The receipts from tolls have equally failed to realise the expectations originally entertained; and they have been still further reduced since 1900 in consequence of the construction of the East India Railway line in the south of the district. During the four years previous to the opening of that line, the navigation receipts averaged Rs. 87,600; but they fell to Rs. 36,500 in 1901, and the average annual receipts during the last five years were Rs. 23,900. The result has been that for many years the canals were unremunerative; and it is only during recent years that the return on the capital expenditure has exceeded 4 per cent. By the end of 1921-22 the total capital outlay amounted to Rs. 2,68,98,109, while the net revenue for the year was Rs. 15,37,513, yielding a return of 5¾ per cent.

Effects of canal irrigation.

"Even though there was for many years a recurring loss on the canals, it has been compensated for by the great benefits which they have conferred on the tract which they serve. They have afforded it absolute protection against famine; they have increased the profits of cultivation; and they have enlarged the

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material resources of the community. Even their value as protective works and the insura afford against famine are considered, their tion has been fully justified. The catchment most *ahars* are small, seldom extending far bey village boundary, and, as they depend largely utility on the rainfall, the supply is uncer very often insufficient. The constant and ample of canal water available from the end of October presents, therefore, advantages which well be overrated, especially as the private are liable to fail just when they are most ne the beginning or end of the season. The result when rainfall is deficient or ill-distributed, the are dependent on the water furnished by the from which they can rely on obtaining enough their crops.

Protection from famine.

"Notwithstanding occasional years of scarcity and co distress, there is no record of any famine havi occurred along the tract of country watered canals; and in spite of the fact that the area has been found to be much less than was o contemplated, it is still sufficient in years of rainfall to supplement, to a large extent, the of the crops in those portions of the district w canals do not touch. Their great value in this has been strikingly demonstrated on several o During the famine of 1873-74, even though the were not completed, the water which was gratuitously from them saved a large portion crops. In 1877, a year of scanty rainfall, the were so gloomy that, with a view simply to the tion of more food, it was decided, at a certain of revenue, to reduce the water-rate for the ri from Rs. 2-8 to Re. 1 an acre; and this meas to a considerable demand for water, and the i *kharif* rice proved a bumper crop. In 1888-89, and scarcity would have been the inevitable re the total failure of the rains in September and O but for these irrigation works; all the *ahars*, those with a large catchment area, dried up, crop watered from them yielded an outturn a quarter of that given by the crops on canal i lands; and the area irrigated from the canals w circumscribed by the supply available. Again, famine of 1896-97, the portion of the district

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by the canals was entirely protected by the network of distributaries and village channels and remained immune from famine, when it attacked a large area which had not the benefit of this system of irrigation.

Canal Administration.

"The whole system is under the control of a Superintending Engineer, who is assisted by two Executive Engineers in the charge of Divisions. The latter are responsible for the maintenance of the canals, the conduct of irrigation operation and assessments, and a separate establishment is entertained for the collection of the revenue. For this purpose, there is a revenue division in charge of a special Deputy Collector, who sees to the collection of water-rates under the orders of the Superintending Engineer. The irrigated area under long leases is divided into blocks, the lease of all the lands in each block being arranged so as to lapse in the same year; and in fixing the period of the leases efforts are made to see that leases for an equal area expire each year. Applications for water are made by the cultivators on a prescribed form, the year being divided into three seasons, hot weather, *kharif* and *rabi*. A date is fixed for each season, and the lease or permit granted for that season is only in force for that particular period. Besides these season leases, there are long-term leases, or leases for a period of ten years, which provide for the supply of water during the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons only and are granted at a reduced rate. These long-term leases are only granted for compact blocks defined by well-marked boundaries of such a nature that the leased lands can be clearly distinguished from the adjoining unleased lands, and also so situated that unleased lands will not be ordinarily irrigated by water supplied for the land included in the block. These boundaries are mentioned in the application for the lease, on receipt of which a special report is submitted to the Subdivisional Canal Officer. If the lease is likely to be approved, he issues orders for the block to be measured, and a detailed *khasra*, or measurement of each cultivator's holding, is then made. The lease and the *khationi* or demand statement are finally approved by the Divisional Canal Officer who issues the permit, but before this can be done, the majority of the cultivators who have fields within the block must sign their names against the areas which have been measured and which will be assessed in the block. Fields which

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cannot be ordinarily irrigated, or for which cana is not ordinarily required, can be excluded fr block, such fields being duly noted in the *kha* measurement paper. In these long-term leases rates are charged for the area measured and a by the majority of the cultivators, whether wa required or not; and the channel by which th is irrigated must be registered as well as the n its owner. In *rabi* and hot-weather leases wa supplied on application, and water-rates are lev the actual areas irrigated, and not necessarily co specified in the application. In order to assi Canal Department in regulating and distributing among the cultivators named in the leases, a collecting water-rates, influential men of the are appointed, in consultation with the cult concerned, to act as *lambardars* or headmen. duty is to assist in measurements, to give in the of the cultivators of the different holdings, to se water is properly distributed over the leased are to help generally in the collection of water-rates these duties they are paid a commission of Re (1.56) per cent on all assessments.

Water-rates.

"There are five rates charged for the water supplied (1) *rabi* season leases from the 26th of October 25th of March at Rs. 3-8-0 an acre; (2) hot-w leases from the 26th of March to the 24th of J Rs. 7-8-0 an acre; (3) leases during the same per Rs. 2-8-0 for each watering; (4) *kharif* season between the 25th of June and the 25th of Octo Rs. 5 an acre; (5) ten years' leases for block are any kind of crop between the 25th of June an 25th of March in the next year at Rs. 4-8-0 an When the long lease system was inaugurated, i calculated that water would be given for 50 pe of the whole area of a village; and this portion marked off into one or more well defined block the irrigation of which a charge was made at a re rate. The cultivator is supplied with water e for his own block, but he may not use it beyond limits; and it is, therefore, laid down that there be a well defined village channel to conduct the from the distributary, and that it is not to be al to escape to an *ahar*. At first, when the canals opened, water was allowed to fill up the *ahars* a be drawn thence on to the fields, but as soon as rates were claimed, the *raiyats* maintained that

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had used only rain and not canal water; and as their allegation could not be disproved, it was found necessary to discontinue the practice of filling *ahars*. Of all these leases the most popular are the long leases, which are given only for the areas for which protection can be assured even in the driest years. The rates for this class of lease were originally fixed at a low figure owing to the backwardness of the cultivators in resorting to canal irrigation and to the fact that the use of canal water is not indispensable in years of ordinary rainfall; the holders of these leases have preferential claims to water during periods of high demand such as occur in dry seasons; and, as the cultivators have been quick to recognize the advantages of the system, the area under long leases has steadily expanded, until at the present day 61 per cent of the whole irrigated area receives water on long lease, and the demand for such leases cannot be fully met."*

The Sone canals consisted of 2½ miles weir across the Sone at Dehri and two main channels, viz., Arrah and Buxar channels, with distributaries and sub-distributaries and parallel channels, besides private village channels, taking off from them. The total cost in the extension of the scheme was 2.78 crores. The Arrah and Buxar main canals have two divisions with headquarters at Arrah and Buxar respectively. The branch canals, namely, Behea and Dumraon canals, take off from the Arrah canal and is under the administrative control of the Subdivisional Officers, Sone Canal, Koath and Ramnagar, respectively. Two other branch canals, viz., Gara Chaubey and Chausa branch canals take off from the main canal and are under the jurisdiction of the Subdivisional Officers (Sone Canal) with their headquarters at Basawan and Manoharpur respectively. There are altogether 171 distributaries and sub-distributaries in the district and the total area irrigated by them is 6,90,972 acres.

The main western canal starting from Dehri was originally designed to carry a discharge of 4,342 cusecs up to five miles where the Arrah canal takes off and it was intended to irrigate 12,00,000 acres of *rabi* area. The total length of the main western canal is 22 miles. It was aligned in such a way as to escape heavy cutting 30 feet deep at Dehri. It curves round in a northerly direction from the head works and then bends to the west crossing Kao over a syphon at Meranpur and finally ends on the Grand Trunk Road, two miles west of Sasaram.

The Arrah canal which branches off at the 5th mile of the main western canal, curves back towards the river Sone, a course it follows up to the 30th mile. It strikes due north and runs on

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pp. 77—83.

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a natural ridge, passes Arrah and finally falls into the Ganga. canal is 60 miles long from Dehri to the point where it ente river but 10 miles more have to be traversed before the reaches the Ganga. It is designed for irrigation and navigat well. From Arrah canal two branch canals take off, the Beh Dumraon branch canals.

Arrah Canal.

There are 29 distributaries and sub-distributaries under canal system. The length of this canal is 130 miles and the area proposed for irrigation is 87,572 acres.

The main distributaries under this canal system are R Nasriganj, Kaithy, Sakla, Koilwar, Jaitpur, etc.

There are 23 distributaries and sub-distributaries in Du branch canal and the length of these are 149 miles. The tot proposed for irrigation is 9,15,170 acres.

The Behea branch canal takes off from the Arrah canal 13 distributaries with 10 sub-distributaries and the total leng 113 miles. The area proposed for irrigation is 84,570 acres.

Similarly, the Buxar canal leaves the main western canal 12th mile and the maximum discharge is 1,950 cusecs. It is de both for irrigation and navigation. The direction is generally up to 29th mile and thereafter north-west up to the Ganga at It commands the area between the rivers Kao and Dhanauti. total length is 45 miles. It has 35 distributaries. From the canal, the Chausa Branch Canal takes off from $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles to Unwas Atrauna, Hathia and Rampur distributaries.

A statement given below will show the original discharg the present discharge:—

Canals.	Original discharge in cusecs.	Present discharge in cusecs.	Expected di after rem of existing butaries cusecs.
1. Main Western Canal	4,320	4,600	6,700
2. Arrah Canal ..	2,000	2,650	3,496
3. Dumraon Branch Canal	351	700	1,055
4. Behea Branch Canal	428	650	968
5. Buxar Canal ..	1,226	1,950	2,403
6. Chausa Branch Canal	623	628	1,020

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The statement below supplied by the Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle, Arrah, will show the irrigated areas in the district from 1959-60 to 1962-63:—

	1959-60.	1960-61.	1961-62.	1962-63.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Arrah Canal System	2,37,363	2,40,120	2,51,120	Not available.
Main Western Canal System ..	43,960	55,320	60,120	63,790
Buxar Canal System	1,64,316	1,70,120	1,70,720	1,72,900

After the remodelling of the Sone canal it is expected that the following additional areas will be brought under irrigation:—

	Acres.
Arrah Canal System	60,145
Buxar Canal System	44,115
Main Western Canal System	10,400

There are three different seasons for supply of canal water for different seasonal crops, viz., *kharif* season from the 25th June to 25th October, *rabi* season from the 26th October to 25th March and the hot weather season from the 26th March to 24th June. The number of watering is also different during the different seasons on which the calculation of water charge is based. The number of watering will naturally vary from season to season. In the *kharif* season there will have to be irrigation from 6 to 8 times; in the *rabi* season there will be watering for four times; the hot weather will require three waterings. The rates also differ. The rate per acre in the *kharif* season is Rs. 10, Rs. 6 per acre for the *rabi* season and Rs. 19 per acre for the hot season.

It has to be mentioned here that at present the Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle with his headquarters at Arrah, has three Executive Engineers instead of two as mentioned in the last District Gazetteer (1924). The headquarters of the Executive Engineers are at Arrah, Buxar and Dehri.

The revenue reported by the Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle, from 1952-53 to 1962-63 is as follows*:—

Year.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1952-53	1,33,922.82	3,089.78	1,30,903.04
1953-54	2,42,853.69	18,120.53	2,24,733.16
1954-55	2,53,075.10	39,292.82	2,13,782.28
1955-56	5,15,203.56	1,10,533.91	4,04,669.65
1956-57	5,34,474.93	1,18,764.01	4,15,710.92
1957-58	7,02,618.64	1,75,942.23	5,26,676.41
1958-59	11,57,787.53	3,96,434.94	7,61,357.59
1959-60	15,90,059.65	7,87,765.03	8,02,294.62
1960-61	25,32,299.37	13,17,827.05	12,14,472.32
1961-62	58,00,657.23	31,21,576.76	26,79,080.47
1962-63	79,07,205.94	3,10,388.70	48,03,325.24

* The figures also include the revenue of Gaya and Patna Divisions of Sone Canal because the separate figures for Shahabad district are not available as reported by the office of the Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle, Arrah.

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The canals have been of immense boon to the district. have improved the soil and have allowed inlet to certain accum drainage. The portion between Piro and Behea known as the *mahal* is now a fertile rice bowl. Because of the canals many tracts have come under cultivation and the cost of land has ri Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 8,000 per bigha in place of Rs. 200 to R per bigha.

The canal system has provided cheap traffic for some me dise. Previously, there used to be a paddle steamer service Dehri to Arrah. In the agricultural economy of the distric canals play a great role. At the moment (1964) there is an Inte Agricultural Programme (discussed elsewhere) in the canal irri area.

The Sone irrigation system built in 1868—74 has, however, almost outmodel. The remodelling of the Sone canal system b as the Sone Barrage Project is described below.

Sone Barrage Project.

The present anicut is 2½ miles wide. The excessive caused heavy siltation on the upstream side and year after year recurring expenditure has had to be incurred in maintaining anicut. The question of remodelling the anicut was exa several times during the last 40 years. It is no longer consider be economical or technically dependable. It was felt th remodelled barrage could be more useful. A similar anicut the Krishna river in the Andhra Pradesh suddenly gave wa September, 1952. The matter was investigated and it was de that the existing anicut should be replaced by a barrage abou miles upstream to Dehri.

The Sone Barrage Project consists of the three units, na the barrage on the river Sone, remodelling of the canal system a high level canal system.

The barrage will be located at about five miles above the ex anicut and nearly six miles from Dehri-on-Sone Railway St To improve the flow conditions of the river at the barrage site width of the barrage has been kept at only 4,633 feet as agains river width of 12,500 feet. The barrage will have 50 spill-way and eight under-sluice bays on the left and four under-sluice on the right. A road bridge, 22 feet wide, will also be pro over the barrage. The barrage site will be connected with the G Trunk Road through the canal services roads on both the b This will provide suitable by-pass to the National Highway Dehri town.

Link canals, about 6 miles long on either bank, wil constructed to feed the existing main western and eastern c The inland transport system on the Sone canals will be maint through the link canals by providing navigation locks on either

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The cost of the barrage and the link canals is estimated at Rs. 11,82,66,000 only.

The estimated cost of the Sone-remodelling work is Rs. 2.6 crore. With a more efficient regulation of the water supplies by the construction of the barrage and the utilisation of the additional discharge released by the Rihand Project in Mirjapur district (Uttar Pradesh), the remodelled Sone Canal System will irrigate an additional area of about 1.7 lakh acres of *kharif*, 40 thousand acres of *rabi* and 1 lakh acres of hot-weather crops within the Sone command.

Proposal for the construction of two high-level canals to irrigate additional areas in the upper reaches above the present Sone command is also under consideration. With these canals about 1.9 lakh acres of paddy, 48 thousand acres of *rabi* and 40 thousand acres of hot-weather crops will be brought under irrigation. Link canals will be constructed to carry the extra discharge required for this area.

Some of the salient features of the scheme are given in the table below:—

River-flow.

(*i*) Catchment area—26,608 square miles.
(*ii*) Average annual rainfall in the catchment—55 inches.
(*iii*) Maximum observed flood—12,00,000 cusecs.
(*iv*) Design discharge—14,50,000 cusecs.

The Barrage.

(*i*) Length of Barrage—4,633 feet.
(*ii*) Crest level of weir—River level 341.00 feet.
(*iii*) Crest level of under-sluice—River level 339.00 feet.
(*iv*) Average bed level—River level 340.00 feet.
(*v*) Pond level—River level 355.00 feet.
(*vi*) High flood level (observed)—River level 359.00 feet.
(*vii*) Design High flood level—River level 360.40 feet.
(*viii*) Maximum water level—River Level 364.90 feet.

Canal System.

(*i*) Western Link Canals—
  (*a*) Length—6.5 miles.
  (*b*) Gross command—12.76 lakh acres.
  (*c*) Full Supply discharge—7,883 cusecs.
(*ii*) Eastern link canals—
  (*a*) Length—6.75 miles.
  (*b*) Gross command—4.24 lakh acres.
  (*c*) Full supply discharge—4,250 cusecs.

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(*iii*) Additional yield of crops annually—

(*a*) Foodgrains—10.44 lakh maunds.

(*b*) Non-foodgrains—97.50 lakh maunds.

(*c*) Monetary value foodgrains—Rs. 138.64 lakh.

(*iv*) Non-foodgrains—Rs. 140.40 lakh.

Progress of the implementation of the project.

The remodelling works are now nearing completion. A head regulator has been constructed at Dehri to push in about cusecs of water. The existing eastern head regulator was inc to push in an additional quantity of 400 cusecs. The main e and western canals including the structures have also been wi wherever necessary. Some of the distributaries were out of u a long time due to shortage of water at the tail ends. These butaries are now expected to get water. New distributaries minor ones have also been constructed in Shahabad district by new areas for irrigation will be brought under the present com About 60,000 to 1,00,000 acres of additional area has already brought under irrigation within the present Sone command remodelling works.

Barrage and link canals.

Construction of the barrage, five miles upstream of the p anicut was started in November, 1962. The work is being under contract system and there are several contractors. earth moving machinery worth about Rs. 20 lakhs was arrang the Project Administration in advance and handed over to contractors on hire purchase. Import licence for functi additional machinery including the well point system, worth Rs. 55 lakhs, was also arranged for direct purchase by the firm these machines have now arrived at the site of work and ins Out of 132 lakh cubic feet of concrete, 23 lakh cubic feet in western head regulator and under-sluice was done during 1962 proposed to do 77 lakh cubic feet of concrete required for co ing the entire spill-way section of 60 bays during the current w season.

With a view to achieve economy, arrangement for g cement in bulk has been made in the Rohtas Cement Factory erecting a new silo and making arrangement for direct pump trucks. Another economy is being achieved by mixing 10 per fly ash to replace cement in the concrete without reducing strength. Arrangement for getting the fly ash from Bokaro Th Power Station has been made. Investigations are afoot to g ash at a cheaper rate from Durgapur Thermal Power Station.

Link Canals.—Excavation on both sides is under progress. T is some difficulty in getting suitable contractors and this has a the progress considerably.

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The following statement will show the expenditure on the irrage:—

Year.	Rs. (in lakhs).
1960-61	43.83
1961-62	1,02.01
1962-63	1,90.98
1963-64 (up to December, 1963) ..	1,27.21

Other Irrigation Schemes.

The Master Plan of Irrigation in Bihar published in 1959 has entioned the following irrigation schemes of this district*:—

No.	Name of Scheme.	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs.)	Total irrigable area ('000 acres).	Potential utilised up to 1958-59 ('000 acres).
1	Sone Canal (part) ..	2,14.64	6,14.00	6,14.00
2	Dehri-Sasaram Irrigation Scheme ..	58.00	34.00	34.00
3	P.B.B.E.B. Scheme (Part)** ..	16.00	6.80	6.80
4	Kao Irrigation Scheme ..	2.86	4.50	4.50
5	Durgawati Irrigation Scheme ..	32.16	26.00	20.00
6	126 Tube-wells, part of 350 tube-wells under 1952 T.C.A. Programme in Arrah-Buxar area.†	62.49	31.50	29.38
7	Suara Irrigation Scheme ..	15.50	9.00	6.60
8	Bharari Dam ..	3.00	2.10	1.50
9	15 Tube-wells, part of 35 tube-wells under 1953 T.C.A. Programme.	7.40	4.00	4.00
	SCHEMES UNDER EXECUTION.			
10	Kohira Reservoir Scheme‡ ..	60.34	25.50	..
11	Sone (Remodelling) Barrage Project (Part) 1.	3,12.00	3,25.00	..
12	New tube-wells ..	2.00	0.40	..

KARAMNASA SCHEME.

As regards Karamnasa Scheme the last District Gazetteer mentions as follows:—

"This sketch of the irrigation system in Shahabad would be incomplete without a reference to the proposal to extent irrigation works to the Bhabhua subdivision. This subdivision, like a part of Sasaram, is beyond the reach of the Sone waters; though 88,500 acres are irrigated from private works, it is still much exposed to drought; and the barrenness of the fields is all the more striking from its contrast to the fertile plains in the neighbourhood. The idea of utilizing the waters of the Karamnasa to irrigate this area is no recent one,

* *Master Plan of Irrigation in Bihar* (1959), p. 7.
** This scheme was completed in 1961.
† Patna-Bihar-Bakhtiarpur-Ekangarsarai-Bihta Technical Colombo Aid.
‡ This scheme was completed in 1961.

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and more than a century ago the Collector of district suggested the construction of sluices with leading into the interior. In 1870 the Chief Engi of Bengal left it on record that there was a n cent site for a large reservoir; and subsequently Indian Irrigation Commission of 1901–03 urge importance of conducting a survey of the upper p of its course where it passes through the hills, they could not admit that the liability of the division to famine was so great as to justify a unremunerative outlay. It was ultimately pr that the weir should be constructed in that part Karamnasa which lies within the United Provi and that five hundred cusecs of water should be available for irrigating the tract of country in Bhabhua subdivision, but the idea of constructi weir has been given up by the Government of United Provinces, and therefore, the project has abandoned. Investigations and surveys are now progress with a view to the construction of rese at suitable sites for conserving the water in the S and Kora Valleys"†.

This scheme has not been taken up as yet. Investigation been taken up. Other schemes for Bhabua have, however, completed.

Unified Minor Irrigation Division.

Minor Irrigation Schemes include *bundhs,* tanks, wells, small protective embankments, etc., as well as repairs of old irrigation works that had been carried out by the *zamindars* i *zamindari* days. These minor irrigation schemes were carried by three agencies, one under the Revenue Department since second by the Agriculture Department since 1946 and the thi the Community Development Department since 1954-55. 1960 these works are carried out by Unified Minor Irrigation Sc under Agriculture Department.

The Unified Minor Irrigation Division since 1960 has up 47 schemes out of which about 24 schemes have been com up to November, 1963. By the completed schemes about acres of land are being irrigated and after completion of 23 sc about 70,932 acres of land will be irrigated.

Lift Irrigation Division.

It was under the control of Sone Canal till 1958. In 195 Division was made separate and three divisions were created n Arrah, Buxar and Dehri. Besides, two mechanical subdiv were also opened, namely, Tube-wells Mechanical Subdiv

* Now Uttar Pradesh.

† *District Gazetteer of Shahabad*, 1924, pp. 83-84.

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rah and Dehri. The main function of the Lift Irrigation is to gate fields by tube-wells on a prescribed charge.

There is an Executive Engineer, Lift Irrigation Division, to look er the working of the five subdivisions. He is under the direct trol of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Patna. There five Assistant Engineers and eight Sectional Officers, Mechanical, under him.

These are the important schemes under this division:—

(1) *Patna-Bihar-Barh-Ekangarsarai-Bihta-Scheme.*—This scheme was taken up in 1950-51. It has been executed by two divisions, viz., Lift Irrigation Division, Patna and Arrah. There are 25 tube-wells in this scheme in which 22 are under Arrah Division and rest under Patna Division. The tube-wells have been sunk in Sadar subdivision area. An area of 3,823 acres was irrigated during 1962-63 as against 3,730 acres in 1961-62.

(2) *Hundred Tube-wells Technical Colombo Aid Scheme, Arrah-Buxar Area.*—This scheme was executed in 1953 by the help of Colombo Aid. Out of the 100 tube-wells under this scheme 55 tube-wells are under Lift Irrigation Subdivision, Buxar, and 45 tube-wells under Lift Irrigation Subdivision, Arrah. An area of 22,649 acres were irrigated in 1962-63 as against 21,271 acres in 1961-62.

(3) *Hundred Tube-wells Technical Colombo Aid Scheme, Bihta and Bihar.*—It was also executed in 1953. Out of 100 tube-wells under this scheme 74 are under Lift Irrigation Division, Patna and 26 tube-wells under Arrah Division. Out of which 18 tube-wells are under Lift Irrigation Subdivision, Arrah, 7 tube-wells are under Dehri Subdivision and 4 tube-wells are under Buxar Subdivision. In 1962-63, 5,576 acres were irrigated as against 5,295 acres in 1961-62.

(4) *Thirty-five Tube-wells Technical Colombo Aid Programme.*—Out of 35 tube-wells, only 15 tube-wells are under this division which are under the direct control of Lift Irrigation Subdivision, Buxar and have been sunk which irrigated 3,527 acres in 1962-63 as against 2,955 acres in 1961-62.

(5) *Dehri-Sasaram Lift Irrigation Scheme.*—There are 95 tube-wells under this scheme under the control of Lift Irrigation Subdivision, Dehri and the area irrigated during the year 1962-63 was 32,656 acres as against 30,846 acres in 1961-62.

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The statement below will show the area in (acres) irrigated from tube-wells from 1941-42 to 1960-61*:—

Sl. no.	Name of Scheme.	No. of tube-wells.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49	1949-50.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Construction of Dehri-Sasaram Scheme before 1st Five-Year Plan.	95 Dehri-Sasaram Area.	2,807	3,502	5,280	5,980	6,717	9,016	15,715	13,647	17,057
2	Construction of** T. C. A. Scheme during 1st Five-Year Plan.	100 Arrah-Buxar side.			Not taken up till 1953-54.						
3	Construction of T.C.A.Scheme during 1st Five-Year Plan.	26 in Shahabad and 74 in Patna district.			Not taken up till 1954-55.						
4	Patna-Bihar-Barh-Ekangarsarai Scheme.	22 in Shahabad, 3 in Patna-Arrah-Koilwar.			Not taken up till 1953-54.						
5	T.C.A. Scheme during 1st Five-Year Plan.	15 in Shahabad and 20 in Patna.			Not taken up till 1954-55.						
6	Construction of Tube-wells in 2nd Five-Year Plan.	1 in Buxar and 4 in Arrah.			Not taken up till 1956-57.						
7	New Tube-wells under 2nd Five-Year Plan.	5 in Shahabad and 10 in Patna.			Not taken up till 1959-60.						
8	Shallow Tube-wells under 2nd Five-Year Plan.	3 in Shahabad			Not taken up.						

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Sl. no.	Name of Scheme.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Construction of Dehri-Sasaram Scheme before 1st Five-Year Plan.	17,634	20,714	22,305	20,100	14,331	18,720	16,632	26,562	28,356	32,670	34,858
2	Construction of T. C. A. Scheme during 1st Five-Year Plan.					1,958	6,005	7,539	8,359	17,437	23,169	32,216
3	Construction of T.C.A. Scheme during 1st Five-Year Plan.						57	900	3,323	3,211	3,258	5,950
4	Patna-Behar-Barh-Ekangarsarai Scheme.					2,931	322	581	323	3,211	3,256	4,618
5	T.C.A. Scheme during 1st Five-Year Plan.						57	170	234	3,067	3,918	3,713
6	Construction of Tube-wells in 2nd Five-Year Plan.								214	379	654	589
7	New Tube-wells under 2nd Five-Year Plan.											223
8	Shallow Tube-wells under 2nd Five-Year Plan.											

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The statement below supplied by Lift Irrigation D Arrah, will show the revenue realised by the Lift Irrigation D from 1957-58 to 1962-63:—

Year.	Revenue.
	Rs.
1957-58	7,89,885
1958-59	6,12,441
1959-60	6,05,711
1960-61	6,98,957
1961-62	5,87,558
1962-63	6,48,699

From the above table it appears that the revenue figures fluctuating tendency. The fluctuation is due to the fact that the year when the percentage of rainfall is high and well people do not usually purchase water with the result that the figures will decrease.

The statement below supplied by the Lift Irrigation D Arrah, will show the rates of water purchased by the cult during 1963-64:—

Class of seasons.	Period.	Nature of crops.	No of waterings.
Kharif ..	25th June to 25th October.	Paddy, Marua, Kodo.	3 waterings Single watering.
	26th October to 25th March.	Wheat, Barley, Gram.	2 waterings
Rabi ..	"	Chillies and tobacco.	Single watering
	"	Early potato	4 waterings
	"	Double potato	9 waterings
	"	Late potato	6 waterings
Hot weather ..	26th March to 24th June.	Crop other than sugarcane.	2 waterings
	"	Sugarcane ..	3 waterings

SOIL.

Clay is the characteristic soil in the district and is the b all other formations. The greater portion of the southern tract rocky nature. Clay is found usually to the west of the Arrah-S Road and along the Ganga and to the north of the Grand T Road. The varieties of soil are clay, loam, sand and rock.

The clayey soils are known as *kewal, matiar, karael* and *g* Loamy soil is generally known as *doras* and predominates to the

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the Grand Trunk Road and also in the canal-irrigated areas. ndy-loam is known as *balumati* or *baluar* and is generally found ong the Sone and the Karmanasa rivers. Alluvium is a clayey soil d known as *kadai* and found generally on the bank of the Ganga.

About 50 per cent of the area is covered with clay and clay-am. Sandy-loam and alluvium claim from 20 to 25 per cent of e area.

Admixture of sand alters the texture and the quality of clay and e soil is described clayey or sandy as is the position of clay or sand the soil loams comes between the two extremes. *Doras* is a rich am and grow good crops of rice, wheat, barley, sugarcane, mustard d linseed. The other varieties of sandy-loam is suitable for the ltivation of *rahar,* groundnut, sweet potato and water-melon.

Soil erosion is caused every year by the winds and the floods and e fast flowing current of the hill streams. In Bhabua subdivision here there is a large number of hill streams, erosion is caused to less extent because the soil is loamy and hard. Silting generally kes place from the floods of the Ganga and the other tributaries of e Ganga. New beds are also raised by the Ganga and the Sone uring the floods, known as the *diara,* which grow a variety of ucurbita and *rabi.* The clay is fairly retentive of oisture and is well suited for *rabi* and *bhadai* crops. Loam mixed ith sand is called *balmat* or *balsunder.* Where the sand predomi-ates it is called *sigta.* If such soil is of loose texture, it is called *hus,* and when it is on a high level and hard enough to allow the ater to flow readily of it is called *tanr.*

Soil consisting chiefly of fine sand (*bal* or *benga*) is common long a strip three miles broad on the west bank of the Sone. This oil requires continuous irrigation for producing good crops. Sandy oils which contain a large proportion of clay are good for the culti-ation of rice, if they are benefited by canal irrigation. In the hills, e soil in the saucer-shaped valleys found between the undulating idges consist of a rich vegetable mould swept down from above: and e low-lying strip about the Ganga consist of recent alluvium, known cally as *kadai,* which is periodically fertilised, by fresh deposits f silt.

Principal Crops.

The crops of the district fall under three main harvests, the *ghani, bhadai* and *rabi.* The *aghani* is the winter crop which is cut n the month of *Aghan* and is composed mainly of winter rice. The *hadai* is the early or autumn crop, reaped in the month of *Bhado* (August-September) consisting of 60 days' rice (*Sathi*), *marua,* maize, illets and less important grains; while the *rabi* crop includes such old weather crops as wheat, barley, oats, grams, pulses, etc.

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The statement below will show the acreage of the principal crops from 1949-50 to 1960-61:—*

Years.	Rice (Winter).	Rice (Autumn).	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Marua	Jowar	Sugarcane.	Tabacco
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1949-50 ..	1,118,291	20,771	28,621	264,108	55,771	342,676	16,191	N.A.	33,866	133
1950-51 ..	1,106,371	27,504	17,940	281,491	59,624	318,640	1,548	276	26,416	105
1951-52 ..	1,082,321	34,975	30,274	255,652	48,295	302,055	3,241	3,446	38,174	87
1952-53 ..	1,045,389	26,779	20,741	316,572	52,098	389,036	4,162	4,084	30,308	78
1953-54 ..	1,044,563	19,934	20,605	272,179	49,486	329,518	3,407	3,291	20,653	44
1954-55 ..	970,055	21,790	22,915	228,612	40,407	288,656	2,434	2,401	18,338	47
1955-56 ..	1,034,229	15,791	26,396	274,007	50,606	301,083	2,403	2,700	21,090	59
1956-57 ..	1,056,812	16,283	21,491	352,588	71,659	317,610	1,257	2,157	2,278	21
1957-58 ..	1.115,778	18,485	29,513	250,307	44,889	296,677	1,980	1,127	25,082	23
1958-59 ..	1,166,662	25,690	37,424	311,022	58,753	334,653	3,461	1,982	34,814	55
1959-60 ..	1,148,914	27,622	37,095	331,275	59,518	328,895	2,780	1,690	35,205	54
1960-61 ..	1,165,064	26,320	36,123	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,731	1,461	N.A.	N.A.

**Agricultural Intelligence in Bihar* (1961 No. 1).
Published fro n Directorate of Agriculture, Bihar, Patna, pages 3 to 13.

NOTE.—Some of these figures differ from the figures of acreage under different crops given in the *District Census Handbook of Shahabad of* 1951. The figures from the *Shahabad District Census Handbook* are as follows :—

Rice.	Wheat.	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,110,060	317,342	23,722	366,000	40,135

(The figures are based on the average for five years ending with crop year, 1949-50).

Shahabad District Census Handbook, 1951 (Page 109).

The Bihar through Figures published by Directorate of Economics and Statistics (Bihar), 1961, pages 36 to 38 gives the figures as follows :—

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Rice.

The variety known as *bhadai* rice is sown broadcast in the nth of June and harvested in September, taking nearly 60 days in *Sathi* is a principal variety.

The *aghani* or winter rice forms the greater part of this crop. is sown broadcast in low level areas where the water is deep and nsplanting is not possible. It is also transplanted on such lands here water can be stored but can be drained out. Seedlings are raised the beginning of the monsoon in particularly selected plots well undated. From these nurseries the seedlings are taken out and are anted in rows of two to three inches apart in watered fields, which ve been ploughed and reploughed three to four times till the whole ld is reduced to soft mud. The traditional method of rice-cultivaon is very cumbersome and do not yield much produce, as sufficient nd is used for bunding. The rice plant is then left to mature for early 15 days. After about 15 days, water is drained out and the eld is left to dry for another 15 days, and then the first weeding is one. The field is again flooded, a practice known as *nigar*. The *Hathia* rains are the most important for *aghani* rice and are required o mature the rice plant if sufficient irrigation is not provided. If here will be no rainfall at this period the rice crop is usually liable o fail. In that case the plants will be used only as fodder and no rain will be available.

A noticeable feature of rice cultivation is the way in which it is conducted scrupulously according to astral movements (*Nakshatras*). The seed-beds throughout the district are sown within a period of 15 days in the *Adra Nakshatra* which lasts for about 15 days from about the 20th June to the 5th of July (approximately). Transplantation from the seed-beds goes on during the *Punarbash, Pus* and *Asres Nakshatras* (from about the 18th July to 15th August). The water in the field is drained out in *Utra Nakshatra* (from about the 12th to 28th September), a period, when as a rule, there is a little rain, and after the exposure of the soil to the air and the sun during the heavy rain of the *Hathia Nakshatra* (from about the 26th September to 7th October). It is a general custom to keep the field watered and wet during the *Chitra Nakshatra* (from about the 8th to 20th October). At the commencement of *Swati Nakshatra* (from about the 21st October to 3rd November) they are again drained off and the plants are left to mature till the *Bisakha Nakshatra* (from about the 26th April to 10th May).

The rate of produce (output) is about 34 maunds per acre of early paddy and 30 maunds of late paddy. The straw (*pual*) is used as fodder and for roofing the house.

Wheat and Barley.

Wheat is another important crop of the district and occupies 3,26,000 acres as mentioned in the statement for 1960-61. It is generally sown broadcast in October to November on sandy-clayey

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and sandy-loamy soils and requires four waterings and har the month of February-March. Its cultivation is done mos canal irrigated areas. It is also sown on lands, where an e of rice is harvested. It is accompanied with gram, linseed or seed. The straw (*bhusa*) is used as fodder. The stubble Barley is generally sown broadcast and requires four waterin cultivation of barley occupies 59,518 acres as mentioned earl yield of wheat per acre is 12 maunds and of barley is 10 ma

Gram.

Gram is by far the most important among the pulses, the district and is grown on 2,95,000 acres as mentioned in th of 1960-61. Gram is used as pulse. Pounded and processe known as *sattu* is a popular and cheap food.

Other pulses.

Among other pulses are rahar grown on 36,000 acres in khesari grown on 6,14,000 acres and masuri on 6,000 acres in

Oilseeds.

The chief among the oilseeds is linseed and is grown on acres according to the figures of 1959-60. It is either gro single crop or accompanies *masuri* or wheat. Mustard is important oilseed and is sown broadcast during September and harvested a fortnight before the wheat harvest.

Sugarcane.

The important among the crops of the district other th and wheat is sugarcane. It was grown on 37,000 acres as me in 1960-61. Sugarcane is a new crop in the district. Very litt was grown four or five decades back. At that time the cultiva opium was intensively done. But since the cultivation of opi disappeared its place has been taken by sugarcane. Sugarcane the sugar mills and a quantity is used for making *gur*. Gur is a cottage industry and is done in many villages. The yi sugarcane per acre is about 230 maunds on the average. The factory is at Dalmianagar.

Area and yield during normal years.

In the earlier statement we have discussed the area unde principal crops from 1949-50 to 1960-61. The corresponding of the yield as given in *Agriculture Intelligence in Bihar* (1961 are as follows:—

The statement will show the outturn (in tons) of the principal crops from 1949-50 to 1960-61

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The statement will show the outturn (in tons) of the principal crops from 1949-50 to 1960-61 :—*

Year.	Rice (Winter).	Rice (Autumn).	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Sugarcane.	Tobacco.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1949-50	2,84,275	3,813	3,249	42,786	12,306	51,989	32,619	27
1950-51	2,00,054	2,766	5,641	51,288	9,528	41,670	26,747	12
1951-52	2,49,136	2,207	8,931	41,995	7,211	45,205	18,659	23
1952-53	2,93,252	3,544	7,848	96,871	13,741	97,894	33,908	39
1953-54	3,91,332	2,298	9,152	60,590	11,616	68,029	12,898	14
1954-55	2,27,903	2,168	7,189	66,344	15,363	63,198	15,739	29
1955-56	3,62,381	2,483	7,515	48,315	8,496	37,710	1,71,805	4
1956-57	3,29,876	2,263	7,593	46,239	10,424	33,135	51,903	4
1957-58	3,10,908	4,752	10,050	53,239	9,210	66,480	1,97,175	2
1958-59	5,26,569	4,538	9,870	89,117	12,496	69,089	5,73,038	9
1959-60	4,09,934	4,164	7,114	72,772	8,855	66,450	5,28,075	18
1960-61	4,40,882	N.A.	18,803	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

**Agricultural Intelligence in Bihar* (1961 No. 1) Published from Directorate of Agriculture, Bihar, pages 14 to 22.

The book *Bihar Through Figures* (published from Directorate of Statistics, 1961—pages 42 to 44 mentions as follows regarding the produce in tons during 1960-61. The figures differ from the above figures :—

Year	Rice (Autumn and winter).	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Gram.	Masoor.	Arhar.	Khesari.	Peas.
1960-61 ..	4,52,000	90,000	13,000	19,000	69,000	8,000	10,000	1,33,000	5,000

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FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The principal fruits of this district are mango, *lichi*, *bel*, limes, lemon, jackfruit and custard apple. In some private ga peaches, grapes, etc., have also been grown.

Mango, the principal commercial fruit of this district occ the larger acreage and the variety of *Malda* of this district has a market. Other popular varieties of mango are *Mithua*, *Bo Krishnabhog*, *Kalkatia Malda*, *Sipia*, *Sukul* and *Bathua*. A these, *Mithua* and *Bombai* are the early ones, *Krishnabhog*, *Ka Malda* mid-season, *Sipia*, *Sukul*, *Fazli* and *Bathua* are the late se varieties. *Bathua* a typical late season cheap variety of this di which starts appearing in the market from the end of July to Au and continues till the middle of October. Growing plenty of l or inferior varieties of small fruits is another remarkable featu this district.

Next to mango is the acreage under jackfruit. Besides *Ac* grown in plenty in the Kaimur hills. Guava, a popular fruit of district, also occupies a fair acreage. Transport facilities in re years have widened its market.

All the common vegetables like spinach, cucurbita, cauliflo cabbage, carrot, beet, etc., are grown. A good quantity of pota brinjals, onions, *parwals*, etc., are grown. A description of vegetable market will be found in the text on *'Banking, Trade Commerce'*. *Mahua* flower is used for making an intoxicant beve It is also dried and eaten by the poorer section.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Various kinds of indigenous agricultural implements are w used. The wooden-plough with iron shear, harrow, hook, la sickle, etc., are some of the common implements. Modern i ments have also been introduced but the response from the cultiv to use them is not very encouraging. Mould Board Ploughs kn as *Kulti* are quite popular in the district. Some improved agr tural implements like the Bihar plough (senior and junior), B cultivation, Bihar ridger (senior and junior), Japanese rotary Japanese paddy weeder and tractors are getting popular.

The indigenous *rahat* pumps and *lathas* are widely used irrigational purposes along with the modern pumping sets.

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The statement below will give a comparative picture of the agricultural implements in the district*:—

Year.	Wooden ploughs.	Iron ploughs.	Tractors.	Oil engines.	Electric pumps.	Sugarcane crushers.	
						Power.	Bullocks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1945 ..	1,41,021	569	16	93	15	169	6,230
1956 ..	1,97,218	3,377	61	508	86	858	8,125
1960 ..	2,70,767	8,330	100	818	120	1,020	1,280

SEEDS.

The chief agencies of seed supply are the large cultivators, village merchants and the State Government. The bulk of the seed is supplied through the village merchants and agencies of the State Government. Seed multiplication schemes have been undertaken by the State Government, for which 33 seed multiplication farms have been established in this district.

There are four subdivisional farms in the district. The Arrah Farm was established in 1957, Buxar Farm in 1958, Sasaram Farm in 1958 and Bhabua Farm in 1957. All the farms have 25 acres of land. These farms along with the 33 multiplication seed farms have been able to improve the seeds. The seeds produced in the seed multiplication farms are given to the registered growers who multiply them and return a portion to the Government agency. The Block Development authorities have to see that good seeds are made available.

Subdivisional Agriculture Farm, Mahdah.

This farm was visited with a view to see its working and its impact on the villagers in the neighbourhood. The farm was started in 1958 at village Mahdah, 6 miles south of the Buxar town on the Buxar-Itarhi road. The road is in a very bad condition.

The staff consists of one Agriculture Inspector, one Farm *Sardar*, one Chaukidar and five Ploughmen and one Cattle Attendant. The Agriculture Inspector is in overall charge of the farm and is under the Subdivisional Agricultural Officer whose headquarters is at Buxar.

The farm is in 50 acres. Paddy and wheat are grown besides, *jawar* for fodder purposes and *Dhaincha* for green manuring and some gram and barley are also grown. The farm does not cultivate vegetables excepting a very small quantity of brinjals and onions. A portion of the farm, about five acres require reclamation, and is lying fallow. It has been ascertained that this could only be reclaimed by a tractor and there is no tractor available. There is a tube-well. The total capacity is 15,000 gallons per hour. The tube-well is

* The figures of 1945 and 1956 have been taken from the *Bihar Statistical Handbook*, 1957, pages 53-54 and the figures of 1960 have been collected from Agriculture Office.

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exclusively meant for this farm. Ordinary earth-cut channels the water to the different portions of the farm.

It has been ascertained that the average yield per ac different crops is as follows:—

(1) Paddy—25 mds.
(2) Wheat—10 mds.
(3) Gram—10 mds.
(4) Barley—10 mds.

This yield could be compared to the average yield in parts of the village where the cultivators do not manure so la but have got facilities of irrigation. Such cultivators get abo to 20 maunds of paddy and about 8 maunds of wheat per Some of the villagers that were met with mentioned that cannot use more fertilisers for want of money. They know th more fertilisers are used and better irrigation is made, their could yield more.

This farm multiplies improved seeds received from Ra Bhagalpur and Patna. After multiplication, the seeds are sup to the villagers at the rate of Rs. 14 per maund. The real be that this farm confers to the villagers around is the availabili improved seeds and technical skill if they require. The vill can purchase the seeds direct from the farm.

For storage purposes there is a small room which is appare quite inadequate to store the grains. There are 10 *Hariana* bull for ploughing purposes. The bullocks are well maintained.

The Agriculture Inspector gave the following figures of quantity of seeds distributed in maunds:—

1960-61—734.
1961-62—842.
1962-63—910.
1963-64—943.

MANURES.

Cowdung, the cheapest and the best manure is still burn fuel in many households. Farm-yard manure is not much in No particular care is taken to produce a balanced farm-yard man with good chemical properties. Common ash is often used.

Besides farm-yard manure, composts and fertilizers are also use. Experiments on manures are being conducted to suit different crops and soils by the Agriculture Department. Fertili are sold through the Credit Agricole Depots and their agents. Th are 20 Credit Agricole Depots in the district for the sale of chem fertilizers to the public. The demand for the fertilizers is on increase. There are many villagers who still think that ammoni sulphate, ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, superphosp are no better than cowdung and oil-cakes.

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The Agriculture Department has been endeavouring to teach the average cultivator as how to make a proper farm-yard manure or compost or what are the greens that could be used as manure.

In the rural areas the cultivators prepare their own compost. Cowdung, farm refuse, etc., are collected in a pit and are allowed to decompose to farm compost. The pits are opened after one year and the farm-yard manure thus prepared is taken to the field.

There is still a vast scope for the propagation of the use of leaf manure and legumes. There is also the need for more spread of knowledge of correct use of the fertilizers. The intensive Agriculture Programme commonly known as the Package Programme has been doing a lot of work in some of the canal-irrigated area for such spread of ideas.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

The knowledge of the need for rotation of crops has been there since time immemorial. The common cultivator knows that a plot of land requires rest and rejuvenation and that the same crop being grown year after year will exhaust the land quickly in case the crop requires more sustenance. The ordinary cultivator even before the fertilisers came in, knew that the soil has to be enriched by cow-dung, common ash, leaf-mould and the droppings of the cattle or human excreta. W. W. Hunter had mentioned that sugarcane was never grown twice in succession on the same land. Many of the *rabi* crops, specially those which, like, *rahar,* occupied the soil for several months were usually alternated. On the other hand, the great spring crops, such as, wheat, barley, were generally grown on the same land year after year. Paddy also was invariably grown on the same land*.

Rotation of crops is observed particularly in the case of more exhausting crops, such as sugarcane. Crop rotation conserves the soil and improves the fertility and increases the quality and quantity of the crop. It also controls the incidence of crop-diseases and weeds. The following rotation of crops is usually followed:—

Kharif.	Rabi.
(1) Early paddy.	Wheat or barley.
(2) Green manure.	Wheat.
(3) Maize.	Barley or wheat.
(4) Maize and *Arhar.*	Arhar.
(5) Maize.	Potato.
(6) Paddy.	Gram or *Khesari.*
(7) Paddy.	Gram or wheat.
(8) Maize and green manure.	Gram.
(9) Maize.	Sugarcane.

* W. W. Hunter's *A Statistical Account of Bengal*, Vol. XII (1877), p. 250.

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Cultivators generally sow mixed crops as the seeds of the vators are diversified and most of them hold small holdings. crops usually grown together are (*i*) maize, *arhar* and tur (*ii*) maize, *urid* and *moong;* (*iii*) wheat and gram; (*iv*) barley, and (*v*) wheat and mustard.

The cultivators do not always allow margin of rest to the This is not correct. A small gap between the *rabi* and *khari* should be given.

Diseases and Pests.

The diseases and pests in this district are common to the districts as well. The common pests of paddy are the rice *Bug* and rice case-worm. The first generally attacks the early at the flowering time and sucks the juice at the fruiting stage latter is common to both the *Bhadai* and *Aghani* paddy and de the growing plant at all the stages of its growth. Both of the very harmful.

Borers are also commonly found doing damage to the ma sugarcane crops. They bore holes into the stems of the plan cause considerable stunting of growth and driage. Spraying insecticides such as strong crude emulsion oil at the early sta attacks is useful.

Crickets and hoppers are common in *rabi*. They dama crops by cutting the plants at their base and eating away leaves. Clean cultivation and irrigation are good preve Irrigating the fields with crude emulsion oil or flooding them water mixed with kerosene oil is extremely beneficial.

Mango-hoppers are serious pest in the mango orchards o district. The juice of the young shoot and flower buds or the inflorescence is sucked up. A characteristic fungus grows a whole crop is lost. Spraying with resin soap, kerosene or cru emulsion and weak mixture of sulphate and lime help in com these hoppers.

The traditional method to prevent pests and diseases is simple use of liquid cowdung and ash.

Package Programme in the District.

Out of 41 Community Development Blocks, only 20 have been selected since 1960-61 for the implementation of Intensive Agricultural District Programme.

RajGuru Math, Shivala, Varanasi Collection. Equipment: Heritage Foundation, Jalgaon.

*The statement below will show the acreage in 1959-60 under the principal crops in each intensive agricultural district programme blocks:—**

Block.	Paddy.	Sugarcane.	Barley.	Gram.	Barley and Gram.	Wheat.	Wheat and Gram.	Wheat and Barley.	Potato.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Udwantnagar	26,435	39	131	1,071	2,456	1,091	9,225	83	361
2. Dinara	63,262	436	486	2,675	1,233	10,269	11,551	35	122
3. Mohania	33,861	802	158	7,488	1,597	5,259	15,057	30	131
4. Dehri	21,444	3,998	1,039	526	913	3,816	4,077	1,222	1,270
5. Buxar	19,310	205	354	3,288	4,926	2,770	9,404	325	342
6. Dumraon	34,330	3,222	596	2,206	2,529	3,340	9,588	472	504
7. Nasriganj	30,030	573	460	613	814	5,066	7,073	392	362
8. Rajpur	64,494	406	610	2,011	4,510	10,323	9,035	148	242
9. Sahar	38,228	634	493	1,411	1,874	1,783	7,524	9	32
10. Tarari	36,171	699	197	1,556	1,538	2,968	6,292	42	464
11. Kargahar	64,272	517	395	7,013	599	14,025	18,963	3	59
12. Itarhi	37,027	352	459	1,382	2,394	4,358	7,243	623	172
13. Bikramganj	40,385	694	461	568	551	6,308	4,633	106	315
14. Nokha	41,607	435	238	1,469	523	7,886	3,889	67	107
15. Charpokhari	27,756	404	201	544	643	1,876	5,990	24	135
16. Nawanagar	33,627	1,893	384	3,544	2,580	1,676	8,830	148	216
17. Piro	43,045	887	524	769	1,033	6,112	9,015	418	360
18. Jagdishpur	49,871	2,006	837	1,474	2,481	6,689	8,010	178	776
19. Karkat	37,824	1,131	410	883	682	3,973	9,019	108	561
20. Dwath	31,832	583	465	343	544	5,383	2,961	299	439
TOTAL ..	7,74,811	19,966	8,898	41,142	34,371	1,04,966	1,67,374	4,732	7,320

*Supplied from the Package Office, Arrah.

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As a result of the concentrated and co-ordinated efforts the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, it is estimated there will be an increase in agricultural production by 2,78,270 tons at the end of the 5th year, i.e., 1964-65, over the production of about 4,70,183 tons during base year 1959-60. means an increase of about 59 per cent over the base prod This is, of course, the aim only.

Procedure of Work.

So far as the procedure of work is concerned an attempt is to educate the village institutions, namely, the Gram Panc Co-operative Societies and the farmers in the process of imp agricultural practices and the benefits accruing from the A schedule of technical recommendations for the area of each under the programme is prepared and given wide circulation publicity through mass meetings, group discussions and the i dual contacts with farmers. Technical recommendations are cribed for the area of each block. The recommendation reg the quantities and varieties of fertilizers to be used are based the experiences of crop response on the basis of the experi conducted by the Field Experiment Service.

On the basis of the Package of Practices a Farm Prod Plan is prepared for each family which agrees to adopt the re mended practices. The contents of the Farm Production Plan as follows:—

(*a*) The existing agricultural situation of the farmer resources, methods of cultivation and level of pr tion.

(*b*) The recommendations made for achieving the opti production in individual farmer's condition.

(*c*) The financial implications, in terms of extra expend involved in the implementation of the plan.

All the credit required by the farmers for implementati Farm Production Plans is obtained by them from the Co-oper Societies concerned, which in turn, borrow from the Central operative Banks and the State Co-operative Banks respectively. farmer, who wants to participate in the programme and have a Production Plan prepared, which he cannot finance out of his resources has to be a member of the Co-operative Society of the and has also to contribute the required share capital to enable to borrow the amount required for the implementation of his Production Plan.

Ordinarily, a member can borrow from a Co-operative Soc only up to Rs. 200 on personal security and for amounts above it is necessary to mortgage land. In view of the specific recom dations for the loan on the basis of the Farm Production Plan.

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ue of the major portion of the loan in kind and the intensive pervision of the proper utilisation of the loans and supplies under e Intensive Agricultural District Programme, this rule has been laxed and any farmer participating in the Intensive Agricultural strict Programme can borrow up to Rs. 750 each for the *kharif* d *rabi* seasons, subject to the credit requirements indicated in his rm Production Plan.

Some of the broad achievements of the programme are briefly entioned below.

The coverage under the programme has been increasing as the llowing figures supplied by the Package office would indicate:—

	Rabi. 1960-61.	Kharif. 1961.	Rabi. 1961-62.	Kharif. 1962.	Rabi. 1962-63.	Kharif. 1963-64.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No. of blocks covered ..	6	12	20	20	20	20
No. of villages covered ..	174	540	1,276	2,235	2,103	2,687
No. of farmers covered ..	2,032	8,954	11,667	35,702	23,755	44,485
rea in acres covered ..	2,627	20,593	19,724	1,23,548.23	60,085	2,35,262

The following comparative figures of the last four years would ndicate that there has been a considerable increase in the consumption of chemical fertilisers in this district since the introduction of e Intensive Agricultural District Programme:—

	1959-60. (in tons).	1960-61. (in tons).	1961-62. (in tons).	1962-63. (in tons).	1963-64. (in tons).
1	2	3	4	5	6
. Nitrogenous	6,283	8,160	10,686	14,355	10,880.89
. Phosphatic	478	917	3,255	4,542	6,009.64
. Potasic	Nil	9	418	533	683.41
. Mixture	Nil	337	1,070	3,024	1,682.42

Besides, the depots of the Bihar State Co-operative Marketing nion, a large number of co-operative societies have been appointed les agents of the Marketing Union for sale of chemical fertilizers, hich have been made available within the easy reach of the farmers.

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There has been an increase in the distribution, exchan saturation of improved seeds in the Intensive Agricultural Programme. Some varieties of improved seeds of paddy Aman Variety, BR-34) and wheat (NP-798 and NP-799) ar popular, extensively used and preferred over other varieties total quantity of improved seeds distributed and exchanged the different seasons in the Intensive Agricultural Programme is as follows:—

Year.			Rabi. (In maunds.)	Khar (In ma
1960	..	..	1,800	..
1961	..	..	12,662	4,7
1962	..	..	22,769	17,4
1963	..	..	33,402	54,3

The use of insecticides has also increased in the Intensive A tural District Programme area. Sale centres for insecticides been opened in each Intensive Agricultural District Prog Block. About 90 thousand pounds of pesticides were used i district during 1959-60 and over 2 lakh pounds during 1963-

A step has been taken towards the introduction of im agricultural implements. About 5 thousand Mould Board p 744 paddy weeders and 184 other implements have been sold farmers in the package area so far (1963-64).

Impact of Package Programme on the agriculturists Buxar Block, District Shahabad.

The package programme, i.e., Intensive Agricultural I Programme was started in the district as well as i Buxar Block in 1960 for making an intensive improvem agriculture of the agriculturists living in the area.

An investigation was made by the Research Assist Gazetteer Revision Branch in February-March, 1964 in Buxar Three villages, viz., Kamarpur, Sonbarsa and Pandeypur studied.

The details regarding the villages visited and persons ex are given below:—

(1) *Village Kamarpur.*—The village is at a distance o five miles towards west of Buxar town. It has of 627 acres with 75 occupied houses according figures supplied by the Buxar Block Office. T population is 1,134, i.e., 591 males and 543 f The Bhumihars and the Koiris form the majo the village. In the course of the investigation

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persons were examined. The details of the respondents are given below.

The study of the impact on some of the farmers in the village participating in the programme was analysed. The names of the farmers of the said village are as follows:—

Sl. no.	Name of the Cultivator.	Caste.	Total land.	Kharif land.	Rabi land	Land under Package Programme.			
						1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Sri Ram Nagina Rai	Bhumihar	12	8	4	1	1	1	2
2	Sri Ram Dutta Singh	Ko ri	16	12	4	2	3	4	4
3	Sri Sidh Nath Rai	Bhumihar	32	25	7	3	3	4	6
4	Sri Kesho Giri	Goasain	6	4	2	Nil	Nil	1	2
5	Sri Nandji Singh	Koir	6	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
6	Sri Kapildeo Singh	Koiri	25	17	7	Nil	1	3	5
7	Sri Sudama Rai	Bhumihar	32	25	7	6	8	12	16
8	Sri Jitan Rai	Bhumihar	10	7	3	Nil	Nil	1	2
9	Sri Sukhen Singh	Koiri	10	6	4	Nil	1	1	2
10	Sri Ram Yash Singh	Koiri	10	7	3	Nil	Nil	1	3
11	Sri Radha Singh	Koiri	10	7	3	Nil	Nil	2	3
12	Sri Satyadeo Rai	Bhumihar	10	8	2	Nil	Nil	1	2

(2) *Village Sonbarsa.*—The village is at a distance of about twelve miles towards south-west of Buxar town. It has an area of 306.40 acres with 70 households according to the figures supplied by the Block Office. The total population is 1,132, i.e., 618 males and 514 females. Brahmins form the bulk of the villagers. Details regarding the persons examined are given below:—

Sl. no.	Name of the cultivator.	Caste.	Total land.	Kharif land.	Rabi land.	Land under Package Programme.		
						1961.	1962.	1963.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Sri Hargovind Rai	Bhumihar	25	3	22	1	4	12
2	Sri Ram Kewal Mishra	Brahmin	12	2	10	1	8	9
3	Sri Bachajee Mishra	Brahmin	10	1	9	Nil	1	5
4	Sri Ram Lakhan Ahir	Gwala	3	Nil	3	1	2	2
5	Sri Harihar Mishra	Brahmin	24	3	21	1	6	10
6	Sri Bajrangi Mishra	Brahmin	10	2	8	1	5	7
7	Sri Dhan Mishra	Brahmin	20	3	17	Nil	7	15
8	Sri Udaya Mishra	Brahmin	20	2	18	Nil	Nil	3
9	Sri Sarbeshwar Mishra	Brahmin	10	2	8	1	2	7
10	Sri Ram Tyagi Mishra	Brahmin	10	1	9	1	2	3
11	Sri Sheo Prasad Lall	Kayastha	3	1	2	1	1	2
12	Sri Nokhlall Mishra	Brahmin	24	3	21	1	4	8
13	Sri Raghubar Mishra	Brahmin	16	2	14	1	2	7
14	Sri Chegan Pandey	Brahmin	7	Nil	7	1	1	3
15	Sri Bashitha Mishra	Brahmin	10	2	8	1	2	4

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(3) *Village Pandeypur.*—The village is at a distance of 8 towards south-east of Buxar town. It has an a 74.60 acres with 50 households. The total popu is 442, i.e., 225 males and 217 females according figures supplied by the Buxar Block Office. Br form the bulk of the population in the village. D regarding the persons examined are as follows:—

Sl. no.	Name of the Cultivator.	Caste.	Total land.	Kharif land.	Rabi land.	Land under Program 1961.	Land under Program 1962.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Sri Kailash Pati Pandey	Brahmin	8	2	6	1½	2
2	Sri Ambika Pandey	Brahmin	9	3	6	1½	2
3	Sri Tarkeshwar Pandey	Brahmin	3	½	2½	½	½
4	Sri Dhanraj Pandey	Brahmin	8	½	6½	Nil	Nil
5	Sri Sheonarain Pandey	Brahmin	4	Nil	4	1	1
6	Sri Hanuman Pandey	Brahmin	4	½	3½	1	1
7	Sri Bishwanath Pandey	Brahmin	4	½	3½	1	1
8	Sri Brahmdeo Pandey	Brahmin	3	½	2½	1	1
9	Sri Harihar Pandey	Brahmin	8	1½	6½	1	1
10	Sri Bindeshwari Pandey	Brahmin	4	½	3½	Nil	Nil
11	Sri Dharan Shankar Pandey	Brahmin	5	½	4½	1	1
12	Sri Kamaldhari Pandey	Brahmin	7	2	5	1	1
13	Sri Pashupati Pandey	Brahmin	3	Nil	3	Nil	Nil
14	Sri Jitan Pandey	Brahmin	3	Nil	3	Nil	1

From the tables indicated above, it appears that the incid of participation in the package programme is increasing grad Prior to the inception of the programme, the villagers had to de on natural rainfall, there being no irrigational facilities but programme encouraged and helped the villagers in sinking irrigati tube-wells in the villages visited.

On an enquiry from Sudama Rai of village Kamarpur, Ha Misra of village Sonbarsa and Kailashpati Pandey of village Pa pur it was ascertained that the villages were at first apathetic even suspicious of the package programme authorities. This

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due to the fact, as they alleged that they did not get proper help from the Block Development authorities since its inception in 1957. But later they were convinced of the constructive work under the package programme. The recommendations of the package programme contain on items like variety of seeds to be used, quantity of seed to be used, the methods of seed treatment, the methods for raising seed beds, transplantation, the quantity of various types of chemical fertilisers to be used, the methods and use of green manuring, use of insecticides for prevention of plant diseases, use of improved implements, etc. The periods on which crop should be irrigated have also been broadly indicated. Such methods were unknown to the villagers. The lands of the villages visited are sandy loam. Prior to the introduction of the package programme the villages usually practised indigenous method of cultivation. The main crops grown in the area were *bajra,* paddy and *jowar,* etc. On an enquiry from Sidh Nath Rai of village Kamarpur, Chegom Pandey of village Sonbarsa and Hanuman Misra of Pandeypur village it was ascertained that the lands of the said villages were mostly unirrigated. The Buxar Development Block could not be of much help to them. The Block constructed one irrigational well in each village as a result of which most of the cultivable lands remained unirrigated. The introduction of the package programme helped them and with the help of the package authorities seven tube-wells (electric) in village Kamarpur, six in village Sonbarsa and three in Pandeypur have been sunk by the villagers. They now produce wheat, gram, potato and the yield is much more. Some of the villagers mention that the produce is three to four times more now.

(a) *The villages in I.A.D.P.**

It has been discussed elsewhere that the villages selected for package programme were started working from 2nd October, 1960. The following data were supplied by the Package Office, Buxar:—

Item.	Village Kamarpur.	Village Pandeypur.	Village Sonbarsa.
1. Total geographical area (acres) ..	627	74.60	306.40
2. Net cultivated area (acres)	580	67.73	242.15
3. Area under—Paddy (acres)	175	Nil	Nil
4. Area under—Wheat (acres)	115	18	51
5. Area under—Potato (acres)	15	15	18
6. Total irrigated area (acres)	180	25	150
7. Total agricultural families (Number) ..	60	17	28

*I. A. D. P.—Intensive Agricultural District Programme.

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(b) *Participation in the package programme.*

Rabi (village Kamarpur).	1960-61.	1961-62.	1962-63.	19
1. No. of families for which the plan prepared.	14	33	43	
2. No. of families actually participated	14	33	43	
3. Area for which the plan prepared (acres)	16	55	70	
4. Area actually covered (acres) ..	16	55	70	

Kharif.	1961-62	1962-63.
1. No. of families for which the plan prepared	32	40
2. No. of families actually participated	32	40
3. Area for which the plan prepared (acres)	43	60
4. Area actually covered (acres)	43	60

Village (Pandeypur) Rabi.	1961-62.	1962-63.
1. No. of families for which the plan prepared	10	3
2. No. of families actually participated	10	3
3. Area for which the plan prepared (acres) ..	11.75	2.50
4. Area actually covered (acres)	11.75	2.50

Kharif.	1961-62.	1962-63.
1. No. of families for which the plan prepared ..	Nil	4
2. No. of families actually participated	Nil	4
3. Area for which the plan prepared (acres) ..	Nil	12
4. Area actually covered (acres)	Nil	13

Village Sonbarsa—(Rabi).	1961-62.	1962-63.
1. No. of families for which the plan prepared	23	20
2. No. of families actually participated	23	20
3. Area for which the plan prepared (acres) ..	24	26
4. Area actually covered (acres)	24	26

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Kharif.	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
1. No. of families for which the plan prepared ..	21	22	24
2. No. of families actually participated	21	22	24
3. Area for which the plan prepared (acres) ..	36.50	53.50	81.50
4. Area actually covered (acres)	36.50	53.50	81.50

The output of the harvests has been found encouraged both in the farmers' plots and the demonstration plots covered under the programme of the villages visited. A few practical demonstrations are laid out on farmers' plots in different villages. The cultivation on the demonstration plot is done by the farmer himself under the guidance and supervision and with the help of the Village Level Worker and other technical staff of the Block. Apart from the cost of seeds and fertilisers which are supplied from Government funds, all the cultivation expenses such as ploughing, sowing, transplantation, irrigation and all other cultural operations are met by the farmers. The entire produce of the demonstration plot of course belongs to the farmers.

The results of the harvests have been obtained as the basis of random crop cutting survey conducted by the Package authorities in the villages in Buxar Block:—

Year.	Average yield rate in maunds per acre for participating cultivators.		Average yield rate in maunds per acre for non-participating cultivators.	
	No. of observations.	Average yield rate.	No. of observations.	Average yield rate.
		Maunds.		Maunds.
1961-62 ..	29	36	29	22
1962-63 ..	23	26	23	16

The percentage increase in the yield in 1961-62 and 1962-63 records 49 and 43 respectively.

		Wheat.		
1961-62 ..	9	18	9	8
1962-63 ..	28	17	28	8

The percentage increase in the yield in 1961-62 and 1962-63 records 112 and 33 respectively.

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A sample study for 12 cultivators in Kamarpur, 15 cul in Sonbarsa and 14 cultivators in Pandeypur was made approximate estimate of the net return due to Intensive A tural Programme. The total area under Intensive Agric Programme in the villages visited was 175 acres for paddy, 18 for wheat and 48 acres for potato.

The average yield per acre in participated area was 25 per acre for paddy, 18 to 20 maunds per acre for wheat and 250 maunds per acre for potato. From the study it was asce that the average yield per acre in those areas before the in tion of the Package Programme was 15 maunds per acre for 6 to 8 maunds per acre for wheat and 60 to 80 maunds per ac potato. Thus the additional yield per acre in the participated in the villages visited was recorded as 10 maunds per acre for 8 to 10 maunds per acre for wheat and 120 to 150 maund acre for potato. This is due to the intensive method of culti implemented in the villages.

Though based on limited samples, the following estimates an idea of the trend in agricultural productions and addi income to the farmers.

The table below will show the demonstration of crops m the plots and yield result during 1960-61 to 1963-64 in the vi visited:—

Year.	Name of the crop.	No. of cultivators on whose field demonstrations laid out.	Total no. of demonstrations laid out.	Total area covered by demonstration in acre.	Average yield in maunds per acre.	Av co de tio re
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Village Kamarpur.				
1960-61	Wheat	3	3	1½	17	8
	Potato	1	1	1	180	9
1961-62	Wheat	3	3	1	18	16
	Paddy	4	4	1½	23	12
	Potato	3	3	1½	190	12
1962-63	Paddy	6	6	2½	25	19
	Potato	5	5	2	200	14
1963-64	Potato	5	5	2½	215	16
	Paddy	4	4	1½	24	18

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Year.	Name of the crop.	No. of cultivators on whose field demonstration laid out.	Total no. of demonstrations laid out.	Total area covered by demonstration in acre.	Average yield in maunds per acre.	Average cost in demonstration in rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Village Sonbansa.				
1961-62	Wheat	1	1	½	15	30
	Potato	1	1	½	220	20
1962-63	Wheat	2	2	1	16	60
	Potato	2	2	1	218	40
1963-64	Wheat	2	2	1	14	65
	Potato	2	2	1	225	45
		Village Pandeypur.				
1961-62	Wheat	1	1	½	17	30
	Potato	1	1	½	240	20
1962-63	Wheat	1	1	½	18	35
	Potato	1	1	½	235	25
1963-64	Wheat	2	2	1	16	60
	Potato	2	2	1	225	45

INCREASED USE OF CHEMICAL FERTILISERS.

With the introduction of the package programme there is ready availability for getting chemical fertilisers as the Co-operative Societies in the villages themselves now sell them. The villagers do not have to go to Buxar to get such fertilisers as was the case before. As a result the cultivators have now become fertiliser minded and the sale of chemical manures has tremendously gone up.

The table below supplied by the Buxar Block Office will indicate the increase in the use of chemical fertilisers in the villages visited from 1961-62 to 1963-64.

Village Kamarpur.

	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
1. Nitrogenous fertilisers ..	2 tons	3 tons	5½ tons
2. Phosphatic fertilisers ..	1 ton	2 tons	3 tons
3. Potashic fertilisers ..	57 mds.	79 mds.	81 mds.

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Village Sonbarsa.

	1961-62.	1962-63.
1. Nitrogenous fertilisers ..	2 tons	3½ tons
2. Phosphatic fertilisers ..	48 mds.	57 mds.
3. Potashic fertilisers ..	39 mds.	49 mds.

Village Pandeypur.

	1961-62.	1962-63.
1. Nitrogenous fertilisers	1 ton	1½ ton
2. Phosphatic fertilisers ..	21 mds.	37 mds.
3. Potashic fertilisers ..	27 mds.	31 mds.

The Co-operative Societies at villages Kamarpur, Sonbarsa Pandeypur have been appointed sole agents of the Bihar Co-operative Marketing Union for the sale of chemical fertilis the villages visited and the adjoining areas. Besides, the vil have been given medium and short-term loans through co-op societies. In medium-term loan the loanees have to pay the taken by co-operative society within five years and in short loan the loanees have to pay the loans within a year. There been an increase in the number of co-operative societies in rural areas.

The table below supplied by the Block Office, Buxar, indicate the loans given in the villages visited under medium short-term loans by co-operative societies from 1961-62 to 1962

Village Kamarpur.

	1961-62. Rs.	1962-63. Rs.
1. Medium term loan payable within five years.	3,200	Nil
2. Short term loan payable within one year.	2,200	Nil

Village Sonbarsa.

	1962-63. Rs.
1. Medium term loan payable within five years.	9,574
2. Short term loan payable within one year.	2,081

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Village Pandeypur.

	1962-63.	1963-64.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Medium term loan payable within five years.	1,108	Nil
2. Short term loan payable within one year.	1,100	Nil

From the above figures it appears that during 1963-64 no medium term loan was given to the villagers. On enquiry from the Package authorities and also from Kailash Nath Pandey of village Pandeypur and Barmeshwar Mishra of Sonbarsa village, it was ascertained that due to non-realisation of the loans from the members, the co-operative department has stopped to grant further loans unless the loaned amount is realised. For instance, it was reported by the *Mukhiya* of Sonbarsa village that a sum of Rs. 9,574 was given to the members of the Sonbarsa Co-operative Society out of which only Rs. 2,790 has been realised up to 1963 (December). Since then they are not getting any loan from the said society. Except for a very small portion of the medium term loans for purchase of bullocks and for making cash expenditure in connection with farm operations, practically the entire short term loan meant for items like chemical fertilisers, seeds, insecticides and small implements are given to farmers in kind.

Ordinarily a member could borrow only up to Rs. 200 on personal surety and for this it is essential to mortgage his land. In view of specific purposewise recommendations for the loan on the basis of farm production plan, the issue of the major portion of the loan in kind, and the supervision of the proper utilization of the loans and supplies under the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, the rule can be relaxed and the farmer participating in the programme can borrow up to Rs. 750 subject to the credit requirements indicated by him to the authorities.

Distribution of Improved Seeds.

The following quantities of improved seeds were distributed and exchanged in the villages visited in the different crop seasons:—

Village Kamarpur.

		1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64. (up to Dec. '63).
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. *Rabi*				
1. Wheat	..	Nil	10	4
2. Potato	..	40	50	27
2. *Kharif*				
1. Early paddy	..	43	10	12
2. Late paddy	..	16	Nil	Nil

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Village Sonbarsa.

	1961-62.	1962-63. (up to Dec.
	Mds.	Mds.
1. *Rabi*		
1. Wheat ..	Nil	Nil
2. Potato ..	Nil	Nil
2. *Kharif*		
1. Early paddy ..	Nil	Nil
2. Late Paddy ..	Nil	Nil

Village Pandeypur.

	1961-62.	1962-63. (up to Dec.
	Mds.	Mds.
1. *Rabi*		
1. Wheat ..	Nil	Nil
2. Potato ..	Nil	Nil
2. *Kharif*		
1. Early paddy ..	Nil	Nil
2. Late paddy ..	Nil	Nil

The incidence of utilising improved seeds appears to increased. The villagers interviewed appear to realise that a liminary training for utilising such seeds is necessary. As a of fact the package programme authorities try to train the c tors first and then supply them with improved seeds.

Use of Insecticides.

The Plant Protection Office at Buxar sells different typ insecticides to the Co-operative Societies based at the villages cultivators can purchase the insecticides very easily.

The villagers are also taught the use of proper insecticide they are now getting insecticide minded.

The following statement will show the quantity of insec sold:—

Village Kamarpur.

Years.	Quantity insecticide
	lbs.
1961-62	700
1962-63	800
1963-64	750
(up to December 1963).	

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Village Sonbarsa.

Years.	Quantity of insecticides.
	lbs.
1961-62	1,100
1962-63	1,500
1963-64 .. .. .. (up to December 1963).	1,300

Village Pandeypur.

Years.	Quantity of insecticides.
	lbs.
1961-62	440
1962-63	500
1963-64 .. .. .. (up to December 1963).	440

IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS.

In spite of the proper efforts, there has not been much of eplacing the indigenous agricultural implements. This is mostly ue to the economic incidence of the cultivators. However, on nquiry it was ascertained that *Sabash* ploughs are being introduced. There are 27 of them at Kamarpur, 29 at Sonbarsa and 7 at Pandeypur.

Irrigation.—Since 1961 six tube-wells have been sunk at Sonbarsa illage and three at Pandeypur village. The villagers have contriuted 50 per cent of the expenditure. There is one State tube-well t Kamarpur village. The tube-wells owned by private persons are xploited by other villagers.

Conclusion.—The impact was studied in only three villages ut of 113 populated villages of the Buxar Community Develop-ent Block. The number of villages surveyed may not be adequate ut, nevertheless it gives some data as to the impact. From the dis-ussion with the package officers and the villagers it may be said hat the survey throws out a pattern which is common to the other reas under package programme as well. Apart from the statistics ollected there was a certain amount of personal contact with the articipants and the non-participants. It was gathered that the illagers fully appreciate the impact of the use of more irrigation, eeds, manures, etc. In spite of this information and credit being asily available, there has not been such wide response as could be xpected. This is due to the fact that the villagers had not got financial security that they could invest more on their lands.

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They do realise that the extra cost involved in the use of seeds, chemical manures, etc., will give them a higher yield there is a certain amount of apathy to put more and more under the package programme.

It is also felt that the package programme has yet to be in. This is probably due to the personal equation of the who still think that it is more the duty of the Government to loans, hold demonstrations, etc. It is likely that a part of the taken has been abused and that is why the loan is not returned.

The cultivators who have participated in the Package gramme are gainers. For instance, a cultivator spends Rs. acre in irrigation, seeds, fertilizers and manual labour, etc., in crop. The average yield per acre is 20 maunds. If he sel wheat at the rate of Rs. 20 per maund, the total price w Rs. 400.00 hence he earns Rs. 280.00 from wheat crop per Secondly he has to incur Rs. 500.00 or Rs. 600.00 per acre in The average yield per acre ranges between 200 to 250 maun the cultivator sells at the rate of Rs. 8.00 per maund. The will be Rs. 1,600.00 per acre on the average. In this way he Rs. 1,000.00 per acre from potato. In paddy crop the cul spends Rs. 200.00 per acre. The yield from the crop is 25 m per acre on the average and the total price from the crop inc rice bran is Rs. 600.00 per acre. Hence he earns Rs. 400 acre from the yield.

It may be noted that the average yield from paddy, whe potato in non-participated land ranges between 12 to 15 m per acre, 8 to 10 per acre and 60 to 80 per acre respectively total expenditure in paddy, wheat and potato is Rs. 50, Rs. Rs. 200 per acre respectively in the lands which are not Package Programme.

It may be mentioned that the State Government have spo the Rural Industries Project extending over an area of 284 miles in the Buxar subdivision. The Project is primarily ba the area under the Package Programme. The surplus agric economy of the area may provide the base for the develop an Agro-Industrial economy. Some such rural industries as processing, hand-pounding of rice, oil-crushing, sheet metal handloom weaving, tailoring and carpentry, etc. In the three studied, however, there were no rural industries.

Piro Block.

An appraisal was sought to be made of the Intensive A tural Programme (commonly known as the Package Program Piro Block. The following statements were supplied by the

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Executive Officers indicating the working and the progress of the programme:—

STATEMENT I.

1. Name of the block—Piro Intensive Agricultural District Programme.
2. Date of starting the Package Programme—August, 1961.
3. Total number of families—16,638.
4. Population of the block—1,03,236.
5. Total number of agriculturist families—13,310.
6. Number of villages in the block—112.
7. Coverage of villages under Co-operative fold—112.

Progress of Co-operative Movement.

	30-6-1961.	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.	31-8-1964.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. No. of Co-operative Societies	51	94	102	104	104
2. Membership enrolled ..	1,248	2,423	2,875	3,492	3,535
3. Share capital raised ..	30,577	52,470	70,283	84,404	85,770
4. Financing	1,41,703	2,24,550	2,66,431	2,82,799	1,05,515
5. Demand	Not available.	1,24,600	1,99,400	2,06,829	..
6. Collection	Nil	1,13,000	2,03,000	1,97,000	Nil
7. Percentage	Nil	92	103	96	Nil
8. Number of agriculturist families covered.	1,188	2,278	2,638	3,070	3,113
9. Number of sale centres for fertiliser.	4	4	43	48	48

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STATEMENT II.

Year.	Number of village covered.	Number of people participation executed.	Area covered in acres.	Consumption of fertiliser.				Improved seed sold or exchanged.	Improved implements sold.				Insecticides used.
				Ammonium Sulphate in tons.	Single Super phosphate in tons.	Potash in tons.	Total fertilisers in tons.		Ploughs	Hand-hoe and rakes.	Japanese weed era.	Rehats	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1961-62 (*Rabi*)	34	633	927	59.3	36.0	9.0	104.31	136.00	7(61-62)	..	..	20	81 kgs. in 1961-62.
1962-63 (*Rabi*)	94	1,315	2,282	100.4	107.2	13.7	221.3	260.00	30(62-63)	..	..	91	..
1963-64 (*Rabi*)	99	1,595	3,205	142.47	81.82	17.09	241.30	588.20	211(63-64)	36	..	56	86 kgs. in both *rabi* and *kharif*, 1962-63.
1962-63 (*kharif*)	81	1,439	4,050	234.9	129.6	34.4	398.0	330.00	..	..	..	..	..
1963-64 (*kharif*)	98	2,207	8,379	377.0	109.79	25.0	511.00	1,999.00	..	..	..	..	97 kgs. in both *rabi* and *kharif* in 1963-64.
1964-65 (*kharif*) up to August, 1964.	101	2,319	12,419	339.00	73.00	11.4	423.40	3,958.00	96(64-65)	35	26	13	521 kgs. and 180 [illegible]

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The figures appear to be impressive but certain further information called for could not be supplied and for want of all that it difficult to come to precise conclusions. The Project Officer could t supply much information as to the improvement of marketing ndition or development of communications leading to the improvement of the marketing conditions. It was given out that although ven *halka* godowns had been made for the storing of the agricultural produce of the cultivators to avoid selling in the buyers' arket, they were actually being used for other purposes. rtilizers and insecticides are being stored by the Project Organisation and not even one of the *halka* godowns was being used for the urpose for which it was made. On an enquiry it was found that ot much work was being done by the *Vypar Mandals*. On the her hand the cultivators have to sell a good quantity of their oduce till March in order to meet the loans, rent, etc. They could ot possibly hold back the produce or the bulk of it through the an period and take advantage of selling later in the sellers' arket.

Another feature was that the participants would not put their *atai* lands under the scheme lest the *bataidars* acquire any statutory ghts. The tenurial lacunae stood on the way of a large area from etting under the scheme.

The Project office has not tried to make any follow on study in ny village and to strike out a balance sheet as to the actual cost of ach of the participants under the scheme as compared with the cost efore he opted to work under the scheme, the quantity of the urplus produce and how he utilises the surplus produce and what oney value he had received. Without any such follow on study it ill be only a generality that the produce has gone up by 10 aunds for *rabi* and 14 maunds for *kharif*. Without any particular mprovement in the marketing condition and help to the cultivator o keep back the surplus produce for selling in the seller's market appears that the middlemen are the real beneficiaries. This ersonal opinion was also confirmed by personal enquiries from the ultivators, officials and non-officials. In certain villages of other locks under the scheme the area has been found to be shrinking or ariable from year to year. The reasons have to be properly found out nd squarely met. The figures of the total number of agriculturist amilies and the number of the participants usually show a big gap. he figures also do not show the total area with the block that ould have been brought under the scheme and the area that has ctually been brought under the scheme. It is difficult to say from he study that the package programme has caught the imagination f the people and has become a source of self-generating dynamism. t least a marginal if not a comfortable economic cushion in the articipant, is required to take full advantage of the Intensive gricultural Programme under which easy loans are given and

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fertilizers are sold. It is a mistake to think that a man of marginal economic incidence could be pulled out immediately the scheme. There are also some complaints regarding the availability of water. This complaint being vague was not go and particularly because this is a canal irrigated area.

The figures of the quantity of the fertilizers sold and the advanced, and the increasing acreage of *rabi* and *kharif* crops the Intensive Agricultural Programme are, somewhat, imp An investigation into the incidence of indebtedness of the pants before and after they started participating in the Programme would be a good indication of any concrete But it has to be remembered that Piro Block has been so economically advanced, from before and has had large a few *hats* and Piro as a place of considerable trade impo The existence of a water patch just by the side of the Proje with the thick growth of water hyacinth is a depressing sight cularly because water hyacinth offers a good compost. App no imagination has been shown by teaching the peop importance of the eradication of water hyacinth and using compost.

Animal Husbandry.

The possession of livestock generally adds to the social of the farmer. In the last District Gazetteer (1924), particula tion was made of the mediocre stamp of the cattle. It was cularly observed that little care was taken in selecting bul breeding. The quality of the livestock has had some impro since because of serious efforts of the Government and the of the farmers.

The district has quite a large population of prosperous turists mostly due to the facilities of canal irrigation. The in the canal irrigated area have a considerable cattle wealth one observant in his journey from Arrah to Sasaram must have struck with the number and quality of the cattle by the The Kaimur hills offer excellent pasturage for a part of the Hundreds of cattle are taken in different herds to Adhaura pasturage. Cattle from other districts are also taken to the hills for pasture. They remain there for several months.

The table below will indicate the livestock population district from 1920 to 1956*:—

Year.	Total cattle.	Total Buffaloes	Sheep.	Goats.
1	2	3	4	5
1920 ..	8,12,684	2,50,698	1,07,879	45,699
1925 ..	8,21,602	2,78,345	1,29,711	1,45,876

* Figures up to 1951 have been taken from *District Census Handbook Shahabad*, *pages* 112-113 and figures of 1956 from the *Statistical Ha* 1957, p. 56.

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Year.	Total cattle.	Total Buffaloes.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
930 ..	8,46,870	2,96,386	1,19,329	83,799	..
940 ..	7,72,643	2,63,592	1,38,386	1,08,869	38,820
945 ..	6,66,450	2,33,420	64,058	58,867	29,614
951 ..	8,60,108	3,05,681	76,813	1,46,300	16,710
956 ..	9,19,688	3,22,947	1,18,321	1,76,671	20,133

The figures of 1945, showing a decrease under each of the heads, e easily explained by the heavy drain of livestock due to the igencies of the Second World War. But an increase is noticed in e animal wealth of the district when the figures of 1951 and 1956 e compared with that of 1945. This shows that there is a tendency wards increase in the cattle wealth of the district.

Poultry.

Poultry is indigenous to certain sections of Muslims and Hindus. In the Muslim villages and where certain low caste Hindus redominate, birds are reared to add to the income of the family. ut usually the birds are small and very little care taken to rear hem. They are let loose to peck food for themselves and ccasionaly some paddy or husk is given. With the increase in the rice of birds and eggs and a good market readily available, the hargin of profit is quite good. But there is not much attempt to eep birds of better breed.

The State Government are keen to improve the quality of the oultry and to make more birds available. There are now one oultry Development Centre at Dehri and five hatching centres at umraon, Behia, Sasaram, Chenari and Bhabua. In 1957-58 only 50 birds had been distributed in the district. In 1961-62 as many 1,631 birds and 2,530 eggs were distributed. Even this number small and it must be said that there has been very poor overall rogress. There is a very great scope for improving the breed of rdinary birds besides and for including higher breeds like White eghorn, Minorca or Rhode Island Red. Ideas of improved poultry anagement, storage of eggs, rearing of chicks, incubation in illage conditions and protection against poultry epidemics have to e spread. Better facilities for the marketing of eggs and birds have o be made available. The centres often supply one-day old chicks nd it is difficult for villagers to keep them alive.

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The table below will show the figures of poultry in S district for 1945* and in 1956**:—

Year.	Hens.	Cocks.	Chickens.	Ducks.	Drakes.	Du
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1945	31,519	13,323	44,358	1,368	1,024	
1956	46,937	27,698	57,032	3,118	1,610	1

The figures indicate that more poultry is being kept n

Animal Diseases and Veterinary Dispensaries.

Cattle diseases frequently spread in epidemic form common disease are rinderpests, haemorrhagic, black anthrax and foot and mouth diseases.

The table below will show the incidence of outbreak and from diseases from 1940-41 to 1962-63†:—

Year.	Rinderpest.		Haemorrhagic.		Blackquarter.		Foot and mouth disease.		F d
	Seizure.	Death.	Seizure.	Death.	Seizure.	Death.	Seizure.	Death.	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
1940-41	..	962	..	89	..	..	..	0	..
1941-42	..	55	..	522	..	..	..	2	..
1942-43	..	31	..	96	..	..	..	4	..
1943-44	..	46	..	106	..	..	..	1	..
1944-45	..	704	..	63	..	..	..	4	..
1956-57	1,916	666	..	444	273	194	1,800	..	15
1957-58	1,037	379	..	118	52	35	1,906	1	7
1958-59	35	15	..	200	199	130	3,037	2	15
1959-60	6	1	..	266	493	301	2,522	2	8
1960-61	..	..	..	123	78	40	2,548	25	2
1961-62	..	..	..	235	75	67	861	..	15
1962-63	..	..	..	204	122	65	1,215	1	24

* *Report on the Livestock Census of Bihar* (1945), pages 54-55.

** *Ibid* (1956), pages 94-95.

†The figures up to 1944-45 have been taken from Report on the L *Census of Bihar* (1945), pages 36-37 and figures from 1956-57 have been from the *Animal Husbandry Office*, Arrah.

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It is correct to think that the figures are underestimated as all e cases of seizure and death are not reported.

The incidence of cattle mortality appears to have decreased for me diseases owing to medical aid available in the veterinary spitals, static and mobile dispensaries. Outbreaks are tackled th sera and vaccine.

Mass inoculation is done for which specific vaccines are avail-ble. The Rinderpest Eradication Scheme sponsored by the overnment has controlled to some extent the spread of this idemic.

Regarding the dispensaries the last District Gazetteer (1924) entioned that there was a veterinary hospital at Arrah, and veteri-ary dispensaries at Arrah, Buxar, Sasaram and Bhabua under the istrict Board. The hospital at Arrah treated 1,260 animals in 922, as against 764 in 1909; and it was evidently growing in opularity.

The most prevalent disease among cattle was rinderpest which as particularly rife in 1916-17, when 9,462 cattle were affected of hom 6,810 died.

Now the District Board dispensaries have been provincialised.

Following class I dispensaries are now running in this district 1964):—

Sadar subdivision.—(1) Arrah, (2) Piro, (3) Behia, (4) Jagdishpur, (5) Koilwar, (6) Barhara, (7) Shahpur, (8) Sandesh, (9) Sahar, (10) Tarari, (11) Charpokhari, and (1) Udwantnagar.

Buxar subdivision.—(1) Buxar proper, (2) Brahmpur, (3) Dumraon, (4) Rajpur, (5) Chausa, (6) Nawanagar, (7) Semri, and (8) Itarhi.

Bhabua subdivision.—(1) Bhabua, (2) Kudra, (3) Durgauti, (4) Bhagwanpur, (5) Adhaura, (6) Chainpur, (7) Chand, (8) Mohania, and (9) Ramgarh.

Sasaram subdivision.—(1) Sasaram, (2) Tilothu, (3) Bikramganj, (4) Darigaon, (5) Kochas, (6) Sheosagar, (7) Chenari, (8) Akbarpur, (9) Nauhatta, (10) Dehri, (11) Chilbilla, (12) Nasriganj, (13) Rajpur, (14) Karakat, (15) Dawat, (16) Dinara, (17) Nokha, and (18) Karaghar.

Dairy Farming.

Mostly *goalas*, who are professional cowherds, keep herds of ows and buffaloes and trade in cow and buffalo milk. There are our privately-managed *goshalas* in the district located at Arrah, Buxar, Dehri and Sasaram. At these *goshalas* cows and buffaloes are maintained but the standard of maintenance seems to be poor.

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In order to organise the sale of pure milk and impro quantity of milk, the State Government have encouraged th ing *goshalas* to adopt modern lines. The Government hav buted Hariana bulls and cows to the *goshalas* at Arrah, Sasaram and Buxar. Government has contributed Rs. 5,000 *goshala* for construction of building and has also added 10 cows for each *goshala*. Over and above this the Governme given economical aid and Rs. 2,000 per year for mainten cows in a better way. Only since 1963 the aid has been stop

The sheep population of the district according to 19 1956 Livestock Censuses was 76,813 and 1,18,321 respectively has been a marked increase in the population of sheep w apparent from the figures. The areas where sheep popula concentrated in the district are at Dehri, Sasaram, Buxar, N Bhabua, etc.

There is no specified pasture ground in the district. O and fallow lands are used as pasture grounds for the sheep tion. Hilly tracts also provide some grazing for the livestock special unit for each area, viz., Bhabua, Dehri and Nasrigan been operating. The object of which is to concentrate their ties for development works, control of diseases, distribut Bekaneri rams for cross-breeding, distribution of Scissors for ing sheep with latest method of shaving and grading of wo The shepherds are trained in the art of shaving.

The shepherds of the district rear wool out of sheep and facture blankets. It is a good cottage industry for the she The State Government has started three sheep breeding ce Nasriganj, Dehri and Bhabua.

Hariana Cattle Breeding Farm, Dumraon.

It was started in 1949 under the Post-War Development at Dumraon. The cows and bulls were purchased fro Hariana breeding tracts of the Punjab in 1950 with a view duce pedigree bulls for distribution in district for improv local breeds. The people of the district feel the need of im breeds and the demand of pedigree bulls is on the increase.

About 394.76 acres of forest land which was locally kn *Bhikna Bundh* at Dumraon, was selected for the establishm a cattle breeding farm and the same land was acquired at th cost of Rs. 1,97,660. The farm has up till now (1963) re 4,081 acres of land growing green fodder and 44.76 acres ha used for constructing farm building, cattle sheds and roads.

At present (1963) the farm has a total strength of abou Hariana and Shahabadi cattle. The maximum lactation ra gone up to 5,000 lbs. a day. The surplus milk products are by rail for Arrah and Patna.

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Pedigree bulls produced at the farm are distributed to the breeders and farmers of the districts of Shahabad, Patna, Gaya and Saran in Bihar and Ballia and Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh.

Cattle Breeding.

Except Hariana breed the other local breed is of poor quality. Efforts have been made by the Animal Husbandry Department to improve the quality of local breed by cross-breeding with improved variety of bull of Hariana breed. Hariana breed cattle serve double purposes. They are better milk producer and their bull calves are more virile and useful for improved cultivation. Artificial insemination centres have been opened at Arrah, Bhabua, Sasaram, Buxar, Dehri, Dumraon, and Bihea with 30 sub-centres for improving local breed. Improved rams and *jamunapari* bucks are also distributed for upgrading the local sheep and goat.

The following statement will show the number of insemination work done at in the district:—

1959-60—12,448.
1960-61—21,033.
1961-62—23,862.
1962-63—24,063.

FODDER CROPS.

The indigenous fodders are stalks of maize, paddy, *marua*, *bajra* and leaves of *rahar* plants. Husk of wheat, barley, gram and *masoor* are also used as fodder. Green fooder is essential but is in short supply.

The cultivation of green fodder like *napier, para, jowar,* etc., and legume like barseem have been encouraged. It appears that the farmers are more inclined to grow edible crops than fodder. The total area under fodder crops varies widely and not much reliance can be put on the available figures.

FISHERIES.

The large number of rivers, streams, low-lying fields where water accumulates in the rainy season, ponds and marshes indicate a rich fish potentiality for this district.

In 1952, the fisheries section which was under the Industries Department before was transferred to the Agriculture Department. The Fisheries Development Schemes of the district are managed by an Inspector of Fisheries posted at Arrah under the administrative control of the District Agriculture Officer at Arrah and under the Assistant Fishery Development Officer posted at Patna. Similarly the fisheries schemes of the subdivision are looked after by fisheries nurseries supervisors posted at each subdivisional headquarters under

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the control of the Subdivisional Agricultural Officers and Inspector of Fisheries at Arrah. Besides that there is an additional Fisheries Inspector posted at Arrah to look after the Fisheries Development Works of Sone Canal. There are three Fisheries Supervisors posted at Banjari, Dehri and Koilwar to regulate conservational measures in river Sone.

The following are the schemes for the development of fisheries of the district:—

Seed collection and distribution.

Since seed plays an important role, the four species of fast growing major carps, i.e., the *rohu, catla, naini* and *kalbous* have been selected for culture in tanks and ponds. These fishes live only in rivers and not in stagnant water. The spawn are collected every year during the rains from river Sone at Dehri and Koilwar and from river Ganga at Buxar. The spawn collected are stocked in the nursery tanks at subdivisional headquarters and reared. When they attain a size of ½″ they are sold to the tank-owners at a subsidised rate of Rs. 7 before August and Rs. 9 after that per thousand fish fry for culture in their tanks.

Sanctuary in river Sone.

Fishes have got the tendency of moving up and down in the current in search of food and for breeding purposes. With the construction of anicut in river Sone at Dehri, fishes used to congregate on both the sides of the anicut and consequently they were easily caught in large quantity. This naturally resulted in depletion of fish in the river. To save fishes from mass slaughter near the anicut and to protect the breed fishes, spawn and fry of major carps the whole course of the river in this district has been declared a sanctuary through the following measures:—

(*i*) Complete prohibition of fishing in an area two miles and one mile down the river near anicut.

(*ii*) Prohibition of capture and race of young carps of species of *rohu, catla* up to 6″ size from the month June to October.

(*iii*) Prohibition of capture and sale of breed of major carps for consumption from June to September.

Fisheries Storage and Marketing.

Facilities are given for the preservation of fish at the source market and their transport to deficit ones. One Fisheries Marketing Supervisor has been posted at Buxar for this purpose.

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Demonstration and Propaganda.

(*a*) *Exhibition.*—Each block has been provided with a set of heries charts, models, etc., to educate the public regarding the chnique of pisciculture on scientific lines.

(*b*) *Supply of fisheries nets.*—Each block has been supplied with st net and drag net to supply the public on hire for the exploitaon of the fisheries.

(*c*) *Paddy-cum-fish culture.*—Demonstration of fish culture in addy fields has resulted in 10 to 15 per cent increase in the yield paddy. The site of the demonstration is changed every year from e *halka* to another and fish fry are supplied free of cost to the llagers for demonstration purposes.

(*d*) *Manurial Demonstration.*—Manuring in fish ponds gives etter result. To educate tank-owners for proper manuring in nks, one demonstration is conducted by the Fishery Department nd manures are supplied free of cost for the purpose.

Fishermen Welfare.

Fishermen as a class are very poor, illiterate and backward. To elp them the following schemes have been taken up in this istrict:—

(*a*) *Supply of craft and tackles.*—Fishermen are supplied yarns and twines for making the nets. Boats and other fisheries articles for helping fish exploitation are supplied through the Fishermen's Co-operative Societies.

(*b*) *Night Schools.*—Three night schools have been started at Arrah, Buxar and Sasaram to give primary education to the fishermen and their children. In these schools they are also supplied with free books, slates, pencils, etc. Besides literacy the fishermen are also given some ideas of pisciculture. At present (1964) there are about one hundred and fifty students on the roll and three teachers in these schools but the percentage of the adult students is very poor.

Development of Fisheries in the Sone Canal.

There are vast stretches of water available to develop fisheries n the distribution system of the Sone Canal, the *jheels,* under drainage scheme and behind the dams of major irrigation projects. It has been found that there is a potential for the prospect of large umber of seedlings and fish food supply.

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The statement given below will show the develop[illegible] fisheries in the district from 1956-57 to 1961-62:—

Serial no.	Name of Scheme.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Spawn collection (in *Batties*)	190	327	299	293	29[illegible]
2.	Fry distribution (in lakhs)	5.66	6.65	7.42	7.92	9.[illegible]
3.	Management and Exploitation of Government Tanks (in acres).	30	30	35	66	8[illegible]
4.	Paddy-*cum*-Fish Culture (in acres).	3	7	17.5	23	[illegible]
5.	Manurial demonstration of tanks (nos.).	3	7	12	14	[illegible]
6.	Development of the Sone Canal Fisheries—	..	..	..	..	..
	(*a*) Fingerlings collection (in lakhs).	..	0.70	2.45	2.07	3.[illegible]
	(*b*) Fingerlings stocked in Canal.	..	0.32	1.54	0.74	1.[illegible]

There are certain castes like Mallah, Turha, Bind, etc., traditional occupation is to catch fish. Owing to their poor [illegible] and want of organisation, they hand over the bulk of the [illegible] the middlemen who are usually Kurmis and Muslims. The [illegible] men make much more money than the actual fishermen. Th[illegible] also a few big fish-merchants in the district.

Details of the fish trade have been given in the [illegible] "Banking, Trade and Commerce".

FORESTRY.

Regarding Forests, the last District Gazetteer (1924) me[illegible] as follows:—

"The only forests in the district are those scattered o[illegible] Kaimur hills; the growth, however, is not lu[illegible] and there is now no large timber left. The firs[illegible] tific examination of these forests appears to have [illegible] made in 1872, when an officer of the Forest D[illegible] ment visited the plateau. The result was disap[illegible] ing; not one tree was met with from which a [illegible] foot beam could be cut; the height and girth o[illegible] of the trees were small, and it was reported th[illegible] timber was not worth conserving. The local [illegible] thereupon pointed out that owing to the absen[illegible] any system of conservancy in the past, the forest[illegible]

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suffered from reckless clearance and repeated conflagrations, and they urged that it was advisable to develop what remained and to stop the indiscriminate destruction which was going on. As a result of this representation, an Assistant Conservator was sent in 1876 to re-examine the tract; and he reported that though the forest on the Rohtas plateau was inferior, the slopes were fairly wooded, bamboos were plentiful and the mixed forest contained a fair amount of *sida, persar, khair* and ebony. On the Rehal tableland *sal* and a considerable growth of ebony was found, and the Bans-i-Khoh valley contained an ebony forest in which that tree grew to fine dimensions. None of the blocks contained much large timber, but there was a fair amount of young growth; and it was held that large timber would be produced if the forests were protected against reckless cutting. The Conservator accordingly recommended that they should be reserved, and Government having decided to reserve an area of thirty-eight square miles divided it into four blocks (the Rohtas-plateau, the Rohtas slopes, the Rehal plateau and the Bans-i-khoh), a notification was issued in September 1876 declaring them Forest Reserves. It was subsequently ascertained, however, that this notification included areas which were not the property of Government; and it was accordingly cancelled in 1879. Until 1895 nothing was done to protect or develop the natural forest growth; but in that year the area which had been reserved in 1876 was proclaimed protected forest.* Much of the forest has, however now gone; the southern half of the Rohtas plateau is almost completely denuded and even the northern part is very poorly stocked; it is covered for the most part with scrub jungle and there is no continuous area of large timber; but some fine trees grow near the Fort which give the grounds a park like appearance. On the Rehal plateau there are some patches of fair timbers, but the *sal* is stunted and of small dimensions, and the old trees are gnarled and twisted. Timber of all sorts appears to decay early, and the *sal* grows in narrow irregular belts interspersed with mixed forest of inferior character. Practically the only articles of export are bamboos, which grow in great profusion along the slopes of the hills and plateau."**

* Notification no. 5441, dated December 16th, 1895 (*Calcutta Gazette*, 1895, part I., page 1208).

** *District Gazetteer of Shahabad*, 1924, pages 72-73.

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At present (January, 1964) the forests of this district ha divided into six ranges, viz., Sasaram, Rehal, Rohtas, O Adhaura and Bhabua. Each of the ranges is placed under a officer. They are under the administrative control of Di Forest Officer, Sasaram with his headquarters at Sasaram.

Sasaram range consists of 97.05 square miles. There a beats, namely, Darigaon and Tilauthu and 14 sub-beats und range.

Rehal range consists of 123.70 square miles. There are beats, namely, Rehal and Jadunathpur and 14 sub-beats und range. Afforestation work is going on in this range.

Rohtas range consists of 71.91 square miles. There are beats, namely, Akbarpur (30.93 square miles) and Pareha square miles) and 15 sub-beats under this range. Afforestation is going on.

Chenari range consists of 126.97 square miles. There are beats, namely, Malhipur East (72.52 square miles) and Ma west (54.46 square miles) and 18 sub-beats under this range.

Adhaura range consists of 106.94 square miles. There are beats, namely, Adhaura (59.81 square miles) and Chandharna square miles) and 11 sub-beats under the range. Afforestation is going on.

Bhabua range consists of 163.95 square miles. There are beats, namely, Bhagawanpur (51.33 square miles), Sheopur square miles) and Kasar (53.72 square miles) and there are 2 beats under this range.

The details will be found in the Chapter 'General'.

State Assistance to Agriculturists.

Agriculturists, big or small, usually need credit facilities. normal sources of credit have been discussed elsewhere. The S assistance to farmers by giving loans under the Agriculturists' L Act, 1884 and the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883. Loans normally given for relief of distress, purchase of seed or cattl any other purpose in connection with agriculture.

Under the Land Improvement Loans Act, vide Board's noti tion no. 13-42-5, dated the 1st July 1952, the Collector is compe to sanction loans up to Rs. 5,000, and with the previous sanctio the Commissioner up to Rs. 10,000 for any one work. The S divisional Officer is competent to sanction loan up to Rs. 1 Any loan beyond Rs. 10,000 requires the previous sanction of Board.

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Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, vide Board's notification no. 13-42-4, dated the 2nd July 1952, the Subdivisional Officer is competent to grant loans up to Rs. 500 in each case, the Collector is competent to sanction such loans up to Rs. 5,000 and with the sanction of the Commissioner up to Rs. 10,000 in each case. Any loan beyond Rs. 10,000 requires the previous sanction of the Board. There are various formalities which have to be observed before loans are given.

It is a common complaint that the loans are not quickly available. This is due to the implementation of the formalities which are obligatory. The loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act are generally repayable in instalments within a period not exceeding 20 years, while the loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act are repayable within one or two years. The dates for repayment of loans under both the Acts are fixed by the Collector with due regard to the dates of harvest of principal crops, and under the Land Improvement Loans Act the time when the profit begins. The ordinary rate of interest on both the types of loans is $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum.

The table below supplied by the Land Reforms Section, Shahabad, gives the figures of loans advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and Land Improvement Loans Act from 1954-55 to 1962-63:—

Year.	Loans under Agriculturists Loans Act.	Loans under Land Improvement Loans Act.
	Rs.	Rs.
1954-55 ..	1,43,530	62,748
1955-56 ..	20,86,600	37,187
1956-57 ..	2,99,144	21,480
1957-58 ..	12,98,191	8,250
1958-59 ..	10,05,310	13,570
1959-60 ..	69,175	15,400
1960-61 ..	53,400	4,400
1961-62 ..	1,56,550	46,000
1962-63 ..	57,600	28,600

From the figures stated above, it appears that in 1955-56 and 1957-58 the incidence of loans advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was very high. It is due to the fact that in 1955-56 there were high floods in the rivers Sone and Ganga. Secondly, during 1957-58 there was scarcity in the district because of loss of *aghani* paddy due to the failure of *Hathia* rains.

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Configuration of the District and the Floods.

The frequent inundation in the district of Shahabad is d the configuration of the district. The district is bounded by It is bounded on the north by the Ganga, on the south and by the Sone, on the west and south-west by Karmnasa. Th lying tracts by the side of the river Ganga are usually lia heavy floods. The most destructive floods, however, come fr Sone, particularly when its water is forced back over the adj areas by a simultaneous rise in the Ganga. The simultaneo of the Ganga checked the natural outlet and there was a heavy Since the middle of the nineteenth century there are reco heavy floods in years 1848, 1864, 1876, 1884, 1888, 1892, 1901, 1913, 1916-17, 1923, 1934, 1946, 1947-48, 1956-57 and 1961-6

In September, 1901, the river Sone at Koilwar rose in tw from 9 feet to 22 feet and caused a number of breaches o eastern bank. Those breaches were responsible for the dam the crops and to a large number of houses in many villages. hamlets on the outskirts of the town of Arrah were also des while the country west of Sone was a vast sheet of wate has been described that at some places the water was near ab miles broad. It is calculated that about 7,000 houses were des by this flood.

There were heavy floods in the months of August September of 1916 affecting the area north of the Koilwar-B road and the country adjoining the lower reaches of the Sone. Ganga at Buxar rose to 33 feet 10 inches and affected an are about 250 square miles. The floods in 1916 were followed another heavy flood in the next year, i.e., 1917 in the course of about 217 houses were washed away. In both these years there a simultaneous flood in the river Sone. In each year the fl Sone was put up and forced back over the neighbouring count a great wall of water which came down in the Ganga flood, practically all the parts of Arrah town were inundated. R measures were undertaken by the Collector and District Board Maharaja of Dumraon liberally took measures for the relief o tenantry.

Flood of 1923.—There was a very heavy and destructive in August, 1923 caused by a simultaneous rise of the Sone and Ganga. The normal level of the Sone at Dehri was 326 feet a the sea level. The level rose to 343.90 feet which was 1.20 higher than the highest flood level hitherto recorded at Dehri 1906. The flood water entered the town of Arrah and w affected the areas in the thanas of Arrah, Barhara, Sandesh Nasriganj. The railway was breached for a distance of about miles between Arrah and Kulharia. There were also some rai to the west of the town of Arrah. Many of the streets of Arrah

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re flooded and nearly one-third of the houses in Arrah were troyed or washed away including the house of the Executive gineer. The following table will show the effect of the floods of 23:—

me of areas affected.	No. of houses in the area.	Houses destroyed.	Crops destroyed		Loss of human life.	Loss of cattle.
			Bhadai in bighas.	Paddy in bighas.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
rrah Municipal area	8,755	2,869	..	..	3	31
rrah mufassil ..	16,595	7,299	18,944	14,050	8	413
arahara ..	12,189	4,456	8,232	15	..	714
andesh ..	9,333	2,654	15,635	4,374	15	574
ahar	3,146	1,252	386	241	1	47
Total ..	50,018	18,530	43,197	18,680	27	1,779

The total area affected by this flood was about 260 square miles. he area excluding the Sahar thana formed a triangle, the breach n the Sone bank at Turkaul north of Sandesh as its apex, the Ganga eing the base and the side being a line running north-west from the urkaul breach and crossing the East Indian Railway line (now astern Railway) five miles west of Arrah.

As the flood had affected the water-supply system of Arrah town he State Government gave a grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Arrah Municipality to enable them to put in order the town water-supply. A grant of Rs. 35,000 was disbursed in loans for the reconstruction of the houses in Arrah town. A sum of Rs. 65,000 was placed at the disposal of the Collector to be spent on gratuitous relief. Six lakhs of rupees was made available to the Collector for distribution as *taccavi* loans. Blankets, fodder, food-stuffs and mats were widely distributed to meet the havoc.*

Flood of 1934-35 *and* 1946.—There were heavy floods in the Ganga and Sone which damaged paddy crops during 1934-35 and Government granted relief to landless labourers.

The subsequent floods of 1934 and 1946 were also severe, Measures were promptly taken by the State Government and the public to give relief to the flood-affected population.

Flood of 1948.—The heavy flood in 1948 was marked by a longer duration than the floods in the past. The area under heavy inundation was about 357 square miles. The level at the gauge at Buxar

* Summarised from the *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 86-87.

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rose to 33 feet slightly below the level in the flood of 1916. were two durations of the flood. In the first spell Bhabu division had the worst of it. There was incessant and hea fall and all the hill streams in Bhabua subdivision were over and inundated the adjoining areas. The main roads like Sasaram Road, Mohania-Bhabua Road and the Grand Trunk were overflooded and breached at some places. This flood o in the first week of August, 1948.

The second spell came in the first part of the mo September, 1948. There was heavy rainfall in the week of August and the river Ganga began to rise from the September. The danger level of the flood was crossed by t September and on the 11th of September the water level had r 7½ inches above the danger level. The water had gone ove Patna-Arrah-Buxar Road. At certain points the water went the railway. There was another heavy rise in the Sone fro 13th September as a result of a very heavy downpour. Arrah was inundated. From the 15th September, the water level of t river began to recede in the Sadar and Buxar subdivisions. I second spell of the flood, Bhabua subdivision was again af This flood in Bhabua subdivision had subsided by the en September.

There was a very great strain on the administrative mach and the non-official public to meet the exigencies of this heavy The officials and the non-officials pooled their resources and and evacuation operations were well co-ordinated. About persons and nearly an equal number of livestock were eva from the flood-affected villages to the neighbouring una villages on a higher level for temporary shelter. Twelve evac camps were opened at different places in the district and eac placed under a magistrate. About 10,000 evacuees were shelter and food at these camps. The livestocks were also after. Besides these camps, there were several relief centres supply of food, rugs, mat, shelters and fodder were distributed A number of fair price shops were opened where foodgrains sold at cheaper rates. Quick steps were taken to disinfect tanks and ponds. Mass inoculation against cholera epidemic arranged for. Free medicines for various other diseases were available.

From records it appears that the total number of vi affected during this flood was 538. Out of this 57 villages i Sadar subdivision, 57 villages in Buxar subdivision and 21 v in Bhabua subdivision were described to be the worst affected The bulk of the affected people came from Buxar subdivisio was calculated that about 50 to 60 per cent of the mud-built h in the affected villages were damaged or washed away.

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The following statement shows the allotment and expenditure flood relief in the district:—

Subdivision	Gratuitous grant.		House building grant.		Free seed purchase grant.		House building loan grant.	
	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
rrah Sadar	34,000	34,000	1,65,000	1,65,000	25,000	25,000	1,25,000	3,850
Buxar ..	24,500	24,500	1,65,000	1,65,000	25,000	25,000	1,25,000	..
Sasaram	7,000	7,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhabua	Figures not available.							

Flood of 1956.—The high flood in 1956 was caused by the multaneous floods in the rivers Sone and Ganga. The highest ood level recorded by the Sone was 32 feet 8 inches on the 17th ugust while the danger level is 28 feet. The highest flood level of he river Ganga was recorded at 30 feet 4 inches on the 16th ugust. The rivers in Bhabua and Sasaram subdivisions like Durgawati and Karmanasha also had sudden rise. These rivers affected a large area in Bhabua, Mohani, Ramgarh, Chand and Durgawati police-stations.

The table below shows the area and the population affected by he flood of 1956:—

Subdivision.	Total area in square miles.	Area affected in square miles.	Total population of the subdivision.	Population affected.
1	2	3	4	5
Sadar ..	920	413	8,85,270	3,17,000
Buxar ..	683	412	5,36,754	3,14,181
Bhabua ..	1,237	334	4,40,138	1,59,000
Sasaram ..	Figures not available.			
Total..	2,840	1,159	18,62,162	7,90,181

Adequate measures for giving relief to the affected population were quickly taken. Gratuitous grants and agricultural loans were distributed for reconstruction of the damaged houses and for the cultivation of the lands. Medical relief was also arranged.

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Flood of 1961-62.—The high flood in 1961-62 was caused flood in river Ganga which continued for a longer period damaged the standing crops of Brahmpur, Semari and Anchals.

The flood visited Brahmpur, Semari and Buxar Anchals 9th August 1961 and continued up to the 20th October 19 remarkable that from August to October, a period of three there were five times that the river Ganga arose. In this 439 houses of Brahmpur and 350 houses of Semari Anchal affected. Some heads of cattle were lost but no human life were engaged to maintain communication and to help the affected people. About 32 hired boats were supplied to Br 37 to Semari and 15 to Buxar Anchals to maintain commu and to save the flood-affected people. Besides this, 19 fair shops in Brahmpur, 29 in Semari and 4 in Buxar Anchal opened. Gratuitous relief was also distributed among the affected people.

Floods, Famines and Scarcity.

On a reference to *Hunter's Statistical Account of the of Shahabad* (1877), it will be seen that according to him, "D arising from deficient rainfall and the want, which is now remedied, of an extensive and complete system of irrigation quently caused considerable distress. Four times in the co five years in 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1869 droughts seriously the general harvest."*

According to him, "The great famine of 1860, coming after the resources of the poorer class had been exhausted harvests in the two previous years, caused considerable loss in Shahabad district. The distress was felt most severe parganas Chausa, Piru, Chainpur, Nanam and in Panwar, rice cultivation predominates."†

He mentioned that relief measures were supplemen private liberality. But the number of deaths from starvati reported by the police, came to 3,161.

W. W. Hunter observes.—"The famine of 1869 followi did a succession of bad years, also caused much distress in S district and the scarcity was aggravated by the badness of the Relief measures had to be organised, the able-bodied being e on the roads, while the old and infirm were formed into beggar squads, who were paid daily in return for such light their infirmities enabled them to perform. The prices of grains varied directly with the distance of the markets fro railways."‡

* A Statistical Account of Bengal, Vol. XII, Gaya-Shahabad W. W. Hunter, p. 251.

† *Ibid.*

‡ W. W. Hunter's *A Statistical Account of Bengal*, Vol. XII, pages

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Regarding the famine of 1873-74, we find—

The following account of the scarcity of 1873-74 is taken from report by Mr. H. Alexander, the Collector of Shahabad District:—

"The spring (*rabi*) crop of 1873 had been good; and all was going well with the *bhadai* till August of that year, when, in consequence of very heavy floods, and the subsequent cessation of rain, the paddy crop throughout the district entirely failed; more than three-fourths of the expected outturn was destroyed, and much of what was saved was due to the Sone water, which was turned into the unfinished canals at the end of 1873, and freely distributed. In this way some paddy was saved, and an excellent spring harvest was ensured wherever the water had penetrated.....

"For the purposes of charitable relief, a sum of £ 2,529, 7*s.* 6*d.*, subscribed in the district, was supplemented by a Government contribution of £ 900. The recipients of relief were employed in doing light work, such as rope-making, spinning, weaving. The total number of persons thus relieved was 1,18,776, and total amount expended on this account was £ 2,995 4*s.* ...."*

Famine of 1896-97.

Regarding the famine of 1896-97 the last *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* mentioned that the prices in this district as elsewhere, ruled very high but considerable stocks were held by the cultivators; and eventually no part was really distressed except the Bhabua subdivision and the southern portion of the Sasaram subdivision, an area comprising 1,632 square miles and containing a population of 382,000 souls. In the affected area the harvest of 1895-96 had been poor and in 1896 the winter rice crop, on which the cultivators mainly depend, had an outturn of only ten annas. This was succeeded by an equally poor *rabi* crop, as there was almost an entire absence of rainfall from October 1895 to June, 1896, the fall being only 0.26 inch; and the people could only hope to recover if the monsoon was up to its usual strength.

The last District Gazetteer (1924) mentioned that the total cost of famine operations was Rs. 3,36,000 of which Rs. 30,000 was met from the district funds, and besides this the sum of Rs. 25,000 contributed by the Bengal Provincial Committee of the India Famine Relief Fund, was spent in relieving the distressed *Pardanashin* ladies. No deaths occurred from starvation, but owing to the ravages of cholera and small-pox and the greater prevalence of fever in the autumn of 1897, the mortality in the distressed area was nearly 3½ per mille greater than in the whole district.†

*W. W. Hunter *A Statistical Account of Bengal*, pages 253-254.

† Summarised from the *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 91—94.

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Scarcity from 1900 *to* 1923.

The history of Shahabad in the twentieth century has happily been free from any such major disasters. The fa *Hathia* rains in 1908 seriously affected the winter rice crop portions of the district which were not irrigated from th canals; and the early drying of the ground also unfavourably the *rabi* cultivation; but there was only local scarcity whi relieved by the grant of *taccavi* loans. The unirrigated tra suffered in 1914 from the absence of rain from September to of the year.

In 1918 there was an early cessation of the monsoon which again affected the vulnerable areas; causing a partial of the winter rice crop in the Bhabua subdivision. The ra were affected by the drought in the beginning of the season mischief was largely repaired by rain in January of 1919. was serious scarcity in Bhabua. The District Board spe thirty two thousand rupees on relief works; but the scarcity so serious as to be taken as a famine.

Water Scarcities.

Hailstorms and frost had caused heavy damages to the ra in the Bhabua subdivision in the years 1932-33 and 193 1934-35 also hailstorms had damaged the *bhadai* crops of subdivision to a considerable extent.

For three years continuously, i.e., 1949-50, 1950-51, there was a failure of rainfall causing failure of crops. This of rainfall caused serious scarcity in some parts of the Bha division. In 1950-51 Durgauti, Ramgarh, Adhaura and the portion of Bhabua thanas were badly affected. The situation worse during 1951 and 1952 especially in Chand, Adhaura, C and the eastern portion of the Bhabua thanas.

The scarcity was mitigated to some extent by the open Fair Price Shops in the mofassil areas and a number of minor tion works were taken up which provided work to the une on emoluments. The middle class people were also driven state of intense distress. They were given small contracts to some irrigation works and other relief works. Light manual in the form of *khadi* spinning and weaving was made avai few centres.

In 1951-52 the entire *kharif* and *rabi* crops were los affected area was large and included some portion of the Sa Buxar subdivisions although the major portion of the Sasar division and nearly the whole of the Bhabua subdivisio seriously affected.

In 1957-58 there was scarcity due to loss of the *Aghani* and *rabi* crops due to the failure of *Hathia* rains and drought major portion of the Sasaram subdivision. Relief measures taken.

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CHAPTER V.

INDUSTRIES.

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES.

In the last *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* published in 1924, the following paragraphs mention the old time industries in the district:—

"As in other districts of Bihar, a large majority of the people are engaged in agricultural pursuits, no less than seventy-five per cent of the population deriving their livelihood from agriculture or pasture. Half of these are classed as actual workers (as distinct from dependent members of the households concerned); and these actual workers include 9,200 rent-receivers, 6,88,900 cultivators and 2,00,000 field labourers. Eleven per cent of the population are supported by industries, a smaller proportion than would have been inferred from the figures of the census of 1901. The difference is to be attributed, not to any recent decline in industrial activity, but to more careful classification. Enumerators were formerly apt to enter members of castes such as Barhi or Teli as following the industry appropriate to their caste, though they might really be cultivators.

"As is only natural in a district where the great majority of the people are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits and where the urban population is small, the bulk of the industrial community are employed in supplying the simple needs of a rural people. Thus industries in connection with dress support 48,900 persons, of whom 13,000 are supported by the manufacture of boots and shoes. Again, working in precious metals supports 13,200 persons; but all these industries merely supply local needs. Manufactures in the more common sense of the word are few in number and of little significance. The Bihia sugar mills have been exported all over the province; and in the lime industry in the south of the district a raw material is prepared for export on a large scale; otherwise scarcely any of the industries produce anything for export, and those few which do are on a small scale.

"The manufacture of *gur* and molasses is carried out on a considerable scale by the cultivators who grow sugarcane, but this can hardly be reckoned as an industry

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apart from agriculture. The only large factory is the turbine mill at Nasriganj.

"Paper was at one time made in large quantities at ganj, and in 1872 there were twenty-one manu who produced 1,293 reams of ten different The industry is now almost extinct; it has been to compete with the machine-made paper of pore, and the paper-makers have mostly themselves to agricultural pursuits. The paper factured is called *basaha,* and is exported to where it is used by bankers who find it of durability.

"Weaving was formerly a large and prosperous in and Buchanan estimated that there were over thousand houses of weavers working in cotton 7,950 looms. As in other parts of the provin hand-made article has been driven out of the by machine-made piece-goods, and the weaver forsaken their hereditary calling for more pro occupations. The weaving of coarse cotton however, still carried on to a certain extent, a people prefer it to machine-made stuff, as being durable and warmer in the cold season. At t census thirteen thousand cotton weavers enumerated. Country blankets are woven shepherd caste, those made in Bhabhua being texture; and carpets of cotton and wool are ma tured in the Sasaram and Bhabhua subdivision Sasaram they command a fair sale, but the indu languishing owing to the importation of carpets Mirzapur.

"The manufacture of lacquered pottery is a special in at Sasaram. This pottery consists of ordinary e pots and vases painted over with lac. The desig colouring display considerable taste, and though industry is not extensive, the small cost of prod and the high prices obtained leave a good marg profit.

"The mineral resources of the district have hitherto little exploited, except for the recent developme lime manufacture in the Son valley below the K plateau. *Kankar* is found in almost all parts of plains, particularly in the beds of rivers and alon banks of the Son; it is used for metalling roads a also burnt in order to obtain lime. The sand quarried from the Kaimur hills is extensively us

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building purposes, for which it is admirably adapted. It is very durable, and even now the blocks which compose the great structures built by Sher Shah and his family show little signs of decay, while the inscriptions at Rohtasgarh are still as clear cut as if they had only recently been chiselled. On the construction of the Son Canals, when a demand for building blocks was created, the Irrigation Department succeeded in obtaining all the materials they required from the Dhaudhanr hill on the Sasaram-Tilothu road, and the East Indian Railway Company* used large quantities of stone extracted from the hills at Karaundia for the bridges and station buildings on the Mughalsarai-Gaya section, as well as for metalling the line. Besides this, small slabs are quarried near Sasaram for domestic purposes, being used for hand-mills and curry-stones. A small quantity of alum used to be manufactured about half a century ago in the area north of Rohtasgarh to the west of the Son, from slates belonging to the Kaimur group of the Vindhyan series; copperas or iron sulphate is also obtained in the same region.

"Limestone is found at the bottom of the precipices which surround the tableland and its ridges, in the deep glens behind Shergarh, and in the bed of the Karamnasa; large quantities are extracted and, when burnt, yield a good lime. The lime-burning industry was formerly in the hands of small local men; but towards the end of the nineteenth century, large firms, European and Indian, began to work the quarries in the Son valley on a considerable scale. The development of the industry was encouraged by Government, by the offer of special facilities to several companies to start limestone quarries in the Banskatti Mahal at low rates of royalty; so that, in spite of the handicap imposed by the long road journey to the railway at Dehri, the Son valley lime could compete on practically equal terms with the products of the Katni quarries. The pioneers of the industry on a large scale were Messrs. Octavius Steel and Company with their factory at Banjari; but early in the present century other companies were working in the valley, the Rohtas Lime Company and Messrs. Mukherji and Company of Calcutta. The trains of the Dehri-Rohtas Railway, covered from end to end with lime dust, indicate to the traveller what is the main use of that

* Now Eastern Railway.

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line, which has brought about a great develop this industry. In the year ending March th 1923, the export of lime from Dehri-on-So 35,500 tons, and of limestone 1,19,000 tons.

"There are four factories, officially described as Shahabad district. These are—

(1) The Engineering workshop of the Public Department at Dehri.

(2) The works of the Buxar Central Jail.

(3) The Bihar Oil Mill at Dehri.

(4) The turbine oil, sugar and flour mills at Na

"The engineering workshop at Dehri, fitted with appliances, turns out all the wood and iron w the anicut, locks and canals, and is prepared to take necessary ship building for the canals, steam or motor launch to a jolly boat, adap sailing, rowing or towing. The Buxar Central a great manufacturing concern, where the industry carried on is the manufacture of tents; this, the prisoners are employed in weaving cl in making uniforms and clothing for the Po Jail Departments."*

This picture of the old time industries has now und many changes. Although agriculture continues to be the occupation of the people a number of large-scale industries ha up and there is particular industrialisation in Dalmianagar There have been certain shifts and the Bihea Sugar Mil ceased to function long before. The incidence of weavi definitely declined and Nasriganj and other places no long duce that quantity of blankets or carpets of cotton and wool lacquered pottery of Sasaram has also had a decline. The resources are being more exploited. The tiny Dehri-Rohtas Railway is now a very important link and is bound to play a more important role in the near future.

With the establishment of the Rohtas Industries in 193 wages of the labourers went up. As the industrial township the traditional artisans left their cottage industries for better ments in medium and heavy industries. Apart from the employment in heavy industries, a few other openings, such as shops, *biri*-making, ice-cream, transport, building construction construction, etc., gained importance. A number of rice mill up in Nokha, Sasaram and Buxar areas which affected ad the hand-pounding rice industries.

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* by J. F. W. James (1924), pages 19

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Gur used to be manufactured by crushing the cane just like il-seeds, in a stone made *ghani* which was replaced by bullock-perated steel crushers. There were two sugar mills at Buxar and ikramganj, but with the starting of a big sugar mill at Dehri by ohtas industries in 1933 in Shahabad district and in Bihta in Patna istrict most of the sugarcane is now drawn by them. The sugar ills at Buxar and Bikramganj could not stand the competition with e bigger units and were closed.

With the development in communication, some new industries ke making of stone-chips for road and quarrying of lime for build-g construction developed fast particularly in Dehri and Rohtas reas. Limestone quarrying for the Cement Factory at Dalmianagar eceived a great fillip.

It may be mentioned that the main agricultural produces of the istrict are rice, wheat, pulses, maize, *bajra,* gram, oil-seeds and ugarcane. Sugarcane is extensively grown and the district has now ot a flourishing sugar industry since the last three decades. There s a large number of oil, flour and pulse mills in the district and wo of them, one at Mohania and the other at Kudra in Bhabua ubdivision are first class mills where pulse, rice and oil-seeds are pressed. According to 1951 census report 20,627 persons or 2.46 er cent of the total number of economically active persons in the istrict were employed on the various manufactures and industries.* There were in all 189 registered factories employing 7,900 persons. These registered factories consisted of rice, flour, oil and *dal* mills, ugar mills, paper and paper-pulp manufacture, cement manufacture, eneral engineering, manufacture of chemical, etc. Thus the ajority of the persons earning their livelihood through manu-actures and industries were employed on small and cottage indus-ries. Due to industrialisation and development in communication here has been an increase in the number of the factories and accord-ng to the figures supplied by the District Industries Office, Shahabad, here are in all 530 registered factories employing 24,421 persons in he district.

The following table supplied by District Industries Office, Shahabad will indicate the type and number of industries in December 1963:—

Description of Industry.	Number.
(1) Rice, flour and oil mills	371
(2) Cold Storage and Ice factory	12
(3) Saw mills	50
(4) General Engineering	20
(5) Foundry	5

* District Census Handbook, 1951, page viii.

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Description of Industry.

(6) Utensils making .. ..
(7) Wire drawing .. .. ..
(8) Powerloom scheme .. ..
(9) Chemical Industries .. ..
(10) Re-rolling mills .. .. ..
(11) Cement Industry .. .. ..
(12) Lantern and Nail Industry .. ..
(13) Sugar mills .. .. ..
(14) Tailoring .. .. ..
(15) Asbestos .. .. ..
(16) Confectionary .. .. ..
(17) Soap making .. .. ..
(18) Printing .. .. ..
(19) Unclassified Industries .. ..
(20) Electricity generation .. ..

SOURCES OF POWER.

The district has no provision for the produce of Hydro-E Power. There is no Thermal Station. The district is re power from the Damodar Valley Corporation. The Bihar Electricity Board is purchasing power from the Damodar Corporation. The following statement supplied by the State E city Board Department, Arrah, will show the units purchase sold for the period of 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64:—

TABLE I.

Month.		Units purchased.	Units s
April, 1961	..	9,02,283	8,12,9
May, 1961	..	10,39,050	10,91,1
June, 1961	..	9,43,808	9,42,4
July, 1961	..	11,39,390	8,20,3
August, 1961	..	13,08,760	9,99,7
September, 1961	..	13,89,804	9,41,7
October, 1961	..	11,51,005	17,51,9
November, 1961	..	9,19,454	8,12,9
December, 1961	..	9,18,696	8,49,6
January, 1962	..	10,39,321	8,06,9
February, 1962	..	9,79,057	7,52,9
March, 1962	..	11,52,857	7,73,9

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Month.	Units purchased.	Units sold.
April, 1962 ..	12,02,870	9,89,266
May, 1962 ..	12,77,911	9,15,321
June, 1962 ..	10,85,668	9,47,865
July, 1962 ..	13,13,736	10,29,148
August, 1962 ..	14,93,300	10,42,915
September, 1962 ..	12,64,316	9,99,701
October, 1962 ..	19,16,950	14,76,690
November, 1962 ..	14,48,900	12,47,694
December, 1962 ..	12,97,558	9,51,619
January, 1963 ..	14,70,774	10,47,222
February, 1963 ..	13,58,152	10,62,681
March, 1963 ..	14,13,265	9,45,519
April 1963 ..	14,21,689	10,71,294
May, 1963 ..	17,01,191	11,63,041
June, 1963 ..	15,36,197	10,01,377
July, 1963 ..	16,81,052	10,03,357
August 1963 ..	18,59,758	12,17,250
September, 1963 ..	17,34,172	13,36,881
October, 1963 ..	20,29,763	13,34,782
November, 1963 ..	13,15,058	12,83,344
December, 1963 ..	14,49,501	10,00,075

The supply of electricity may broadly be categorised into four classes, namely, domestic, commercial, industrial and others.

The valuation against the total units sold from April, 1961 to December, 1963 is given below:—

Month.	Amount (in rupees).
April, 1961	1,81,729.63
May, 1961	1,97,105.49
June, 1961	2,08,481.84
July, 1961	1,92,150.64
August, 1961	1,73,132.25
September, 1961	2,06,211.71
October, 1961	1,98,777.65
November, 1961	3,18,772.83
December, 1961	1,86,138.79
January, 1962	1,86,593.66
February, 1962	1,72,804.57

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Month.	Amount (in
March, 1962	1,78,289
April, 1962	1,69,725
May, 1962	2,20,551
June, 1962	1,99,386
July, 1962	2,01,251
August, 1962	2,14,328
September, 1962	2,11,928
October, 1962	3,01,043
November, 1962	2,88,946
December, 1962	2,58,640
January, 1963	2,35,225
February, 1963	2,18,926
March, 1963	2,20,745
April, 1963	2,01,188
May, 1963	2,19,781
June, 1963	2,32,582
July, 1963	2,30,102
August, 1963	2,23,117
September, 1963	2,65,831
October, 1963	2,89,770
November, 1963	2,73,355
December, 1963	2,68,091

The table below supplied by the State Electricity Board will give the figures of consumers in December, 1963:–

	Rural.	Urb
(1) Domestic	6,781	10
(2) Commercial	2,643	5
(3) Industrial	567	2
(4) Public lighting	417	6
(5) Others	267	

It may be noted that prior to 1957, the private electric companies at Arrah and Dehri used to supply power to the sumers in the district. In 1957, these private companies were over by State Government and since then the State Electricity at Arrah and Dehri are supplying power obtained from the D Valley Corporation. The incidence of urbanisation is ra have gone up and there is no doubt that in another ten ye requirements for electricity both for domestic and ind purposes will go up much higher.

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Efforts have been made to increase the supply of electricity thin the State. Progress in Bihar in the spread of electrification s been striking although it falls far short of the requirement for all-round development of the State.

There are six subdivisions of the Electricity Department at rrah I and Arrah II, Buxar, Dehri, Bhabua and Sasaram. egarding the present low incidence of consumption of electricity it ay be mentioned that the high rate of electricity is complained to ave resulted in less consumption of energy for domestic and ndustrial purposes.

LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES (DALMIA GROUP OF INDUSTRIES).

(1) *Sugar Factory*.—The levy of protective duty on sugar in 933 served as an incentive to the growth of the sugar industry in ndia. Many sugar factories were set up in Bihar. A sugar factory as established at Bihta in Patna district. As Shahabad grows a lot f sugarcane it was considered proper to locate a sugar mill in this istrict.

With this view, on March 18, 1933, a company was registered nder the style of Rohtas Sugar, Limited with an authorised capital f Rs. 30 lakhs and issued capital of Rs. 16.12 lakhs. On April 22, 933, the company commenced its business.

The site near the railway station of Dehri-on-Sone was selected nd considered as an ideal one for the location of the sugar factory s it was served not only by the Grand Chord Section of the Eastern Railway, the Grand Trunk Road and the Sone river, but also by he Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway, the Sone Canals and a network of roads connecting the remotest corner of the country.

On May 15, 1933, the foundation-stone of the sugar factory was laid by Sir Sultan Ahmad. The erection work went apace and was completed in about seven months time.

The first sugar plant with a crushing capacity of 1,000 tons of sugarcane per day was supplied from Glassgow. With the addition of new machines the capacity of the sugar factory was quickly raised from 1,000 tons per day to 1,500 tons per day in 1935 and to 1,800 tons per day in 1936-37. Rohtas sugar which is classed as of very good quality both for its colour and crystals, is manufactured by double carbonisation and sulphuration process.

Sugarcane supplies were supplemented to the factory by opening a new 16-mile Nasriganj-Dalmianagar Railway in 1957-58. During the same year the 25-mile Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway was extended 18 miles further south from Rohtas to Pipardih where the company's new limestone quarries were located. The extension brings in more sugarcane to the factory.

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The table below supplied by the Rohtas Industries w the details of annual production of sugar in every ten y 1962-63:—

Years.	Production (in m
1933-34	1,23,76
1943-44	3,30,73
1953-54	2,82,85
1961-62	3,04,84
1962-63	3,21,31

The total installed capacity during 1962-63 was 4 maunds.

(2) *Paper Factory.*—In July-August, 1938, foundation w of the paper factory with one machine with a capacity of 6,0 per year.

On April 4, 1939, Dr. Rajendra Prasad had inaugurated m no. I of the paper factory.

In 1953 two more machines were added—one with an i capacity of 15 tons and the other with 3 tons per day. Dur First Five-Year Plan period (1951—56) the monthly prod capacity of 1,500 tons a day of paper and paper boards was d to 3,000 tons. This plant along with the two other paper m from Japan installed in 1956 have enabled the company to facture some fine varieties of light weight papers.

A steady programme of expansion of the paper fact implemented during the First and the Second Plans. This the monthly capacity from 1,500 tons to 3,000 tons at the end First Five-Year Plan and to 5,000 tons at the end of the Second

Machine no. I after modernisation and extensions carried it, has a production capacity of 80 tons per day or about 30,0 per annum. Duplex boards to meet the country's needs in of packing purposes, craft and other light weight papers different types of poster papers of light weight and high class bound and ledger papers are now produced.

Three machines with up-to-date plants were installed commissioned for the manufacture of special varieties of board board required for machine accounting was developed an duced for the first time here in 1958. Thus with the complet the expansion programme, the production capacity has come to tons per month. This factory is one of the largest paper pro centres in the country, and has also the distinction of bei

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aker of a very large variety of papers and boards from the thinnest the thickest category. It represents about 20 per cent of the total oduction of papers and boards in India.

The existing line of manufacture of the paper factory include uplex, Triplex and Ticket boards, Air Finished Art board, Enamel oard and playing card boards, Tissue papers, Match paper, poster aper, etc.

The following chart gives an idea of the raw materials and the laces from where they are brought:—

erial no.	Raw materials.		Places from where brought.
1	Foreign Pulp	..	Imported.
2	Bamboo	..	Bihar.
3	Spruce Wood	..	Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh.
4	Semal Wood	..	Bihar.
5	Limestone Wood	..	Bihar.
6	Sodium Sulphate	..	Rajasthan.
7	Caustic Soda	..	Imported.
8	Felt Wires and other spare parts.		Imported.
9	Waste paper	..	Mostly from outside Bihar.
10	China-clay	..	Bihar.
11	Rosin	..	Uttar Pradesh.
12	Dye	..	Imported.
13	Hessian cloth	..	West Bengal.
14	Base paper	..	Saurastra.
15	Zinc Chloride	..	Saurastra.

The table below gives the details of production:—

Years.				Production (in tons).
1943-44	..	..	..	9,660
1953-54	..	..	..	16,109
1961-62	..	..	..	46,188
1962-63	..	..	..	48,542

The total installed capacity is 58,000 tons during 1962-63.

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CEMENT FACTORY.

Dalmianagar was also considered an ideal site for the of cement industries due to the availability of the chief raw in abundance in its vicinity. For the cement industry ve deposits of limestone are available in abundance in the vic within the district.

To give the new ventures a practical shape, on Septem 1936, the Rohtas Sugar, Limited, was converted into the Industries, Limited and its authorised capital was raised t crore and issued capital to Rs. 50 lakhs. The authorised ca since been progressively raised to Rs. 5 crores in 1944 and crores in 1960 and the issued capital to Rs. 1.70 crores in Rs. 2.20 crores in 1946, Rs. 3.54 crores in 1955, Rs. 3.56 c 1956 and Rs. 6.05 crores in 1960.

The machinery for the cement factory came from Den

Early in 1937, Sir Maurice Hallet, the Governor of Bih the foundation-stone of the Cement Factory with a plant of daily capacity. The erection was completed in 1938.

On March 1938, the plant was inaugurated by Netaji Chandra Bose. It was at the moment the biggest single un in India. Another plant of the same capacity was installed i This raised the capacity of the factory to 110 tons per day plant was also supplied by the same firm.

A third plant with a capacity of 800 tons per day, was in in 1956 under the auspices of Ashoke Cement, Limited.

The Ashoke plant has its kiln 330 feet in length, 13′ diameter and 755 tons in weight as against the two Rohtas 475′ and 500′ in length, 12′ each in diameter and 20,000 to in weight.

The raw materials of limestone, laterite and coal come Bihar while gypsum comes from Rajasthan. The supply of bags is from West Bengal.

The statement of annual production is as follows:—

Years.	Annual Production (in
1943-44	1,05,57
1953-54	3,55,28
1961-62	2,67,85
1962-63	3,02,14

The total installed capacity during 1962-63 was 6,25,00

SIDE LINE—COATED BOARDS.

This factory was the first to undertake manufacture of boards in this country in 1950. So far the country entirely de on foreign imports for these boards.

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Originally there were only two machines to produce coated ards including Art, Chromo and Playing Card boards for fine nting. These plants have now been modernised and a new plant the latest design installed with all the modern and up-to-date zing equipments.

The Rohtas Industries has now the capacity to produce per num 12 thousand tons of coated boards and papers in all grades uired by the Indian market.

Bagasse Pulp.

Of pulp manufacture, special mention is to be made of pulp de from 'bagasse', a waste product of the sugar industry. Pioneer earch work was done at this centre in regard to the utilisation of gasse, the waste of sugarcane as a raw material for the manufacture paper. A special plant was put up for this purpose.

The plant produces 20 tons of bleached pulp from bagasse per y. There is a plan for its expansion with a view to utilize in ger quantities the sugarcane waste for making paper and board.

Experiments at this centre opened up a new avenue for the use bagasse as an important raw material for the manufacture of per and board. The Government of India have since granted ences liberally for the establishment of other plants to produce up and paper from bagasse.

The Sahu Jains (Managing Agents of R.I., Ltd.) have entered to technical collaboration with Messrs. Crown Zallerbach Corporaon, San Francisco, one of the largest paper makers in the U.S.A., using their patented bagasse pulp process in India for making wsprint. This collaboration extends also to the manufacture of pers and boards in general.

Bamboo Pulp.

Of the raw materials used for pulp manufacture, bamboos are sily most in use. The bamboo pulp plant has up-to-date equipents for bamboo chipping. Its production capacity is 100 tons of lp per day. A multi-stage bleaching plant has been installed to p manufacture bamboo pulp in a quality that gives the paper whiteness of lasting character.

Mechanical Pulp.

The Rohtas Industries manufactures pulp from various types of dian timber by mechanical process. The making of 'mechanical od pulp' from Indian timbers, was developed in 1944. A modern od grinding plant with a capacity of 6,000 tons per annum was talled initially for this purpose. Another wood grinding plant s added during the period of expansion to improve the quality d increase the quantity of 'mechanical wood pulp'.

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CHEMICAL FACTORY.

The paper and cement factories were soon followed establishment of the chemical factory at Dalmianagar. Thi working in 1939.

Chemicals are produced primarily to meet the needs paper factory. Production of caustic soda, bleach liquor and ing powder started with the inception of the factory and chloric acid and liquid chlorine in 1945 and 1950 respecti

The factory in the beginning produced 5.5 tons of caus 5 tons of liquid chlorine, 3 tons of bleach liquor and 1 hydrochloric acid per day.

With the strengthening of the plan and acquisition of equipments particularly the latest type of mercury cells wi rectifier equipment in 1958-59, the production capacity incre 18 tons of caustic soda and 15 tons of chlorine per day. Th soda now produced is suitable for the rayon industry.

The major portion of both caustic soda and chlorine are consumed in digesting and bleaching pulp in the paper Part of hydrochloric acid is used to purify brine in the factory and part sold out in the market. Liquid chlorine is entirely to the other paper factories in the country. H generated at the cathode in the process of electrolysis of the the cell-house is used to produce hydrochloric acid, being reacted with chlorine released in the chemical process in house. Hydrogen is further and more profitably used to genate the oils in the *vanaspati* factory.

SULPHURIC ACID PLANT.

Production of sulphuric acid started at this centre i Sulphuric acid is also largely consumed in the paper factory the chemical factory and the Central Workshop.

Initially a chamber process sulphuric acid plant was e 1941-42 with a rated capacity of 2 tons per day, which in d was increased to 4 tons per day.

Chamber sulphuric acid and ferric alum solution used produced till 1943. Thereafter production began of m sulphuric acid and ferric alum. Production of Potash Al Ammon started in 1943 and 1945 respectively.

In 1950 the chamber process was changed over to process. The rated capacity of the plant was raised to 1 sulphuric acid, 15 tons of ferric alum and 1 ton of amm per day.

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It may be noted that sulphur, bauxite and ammonium sulphate e the raw materials used.

After meeting local needs, sulphuric acid is also supplied to utside consumers. Ferric alum, chemically known as aluminium lphate, is used in the Beater House of the paper factory for 'sizing' aper and boards. Part of this chemical is also supplied to the other aper factories and to waterworks establishments all over the ountry, to be used as 'water purifier'. Ammon alum is used for edicinal purposes and for dyeing and printing cloths.

Asbestos Cement Factory.

An Asbestos Cement Factory was first established in 1943-44 ith a plant fabricated in the local workshop. Production started n September, 1946. But the factory had to be closed down only fter a year for want of suitable asbestos fibre. In 1951 the factory as restarted with a new plant imported from the United Kingdom.

The plant has a rated capacity of 50 tons of asbestos sheets ncluding 5 tons of accessories per day or 18 thousand tons of sbestos cement products per annum.

A distinct advantage to the Rohtas Factory is that its chief raw aterial cement is available locally from the cement factory, although sbestos fibre, another important raw material, is imported from utside, as suitable fibre required for the manufacture of asbestos heets is not available in the country. But to overcome this ermanently, long-term contracts have been signed with asbestos mines abroad for regular supply of requisite quality of asbestos fibre.

Vanaspati Factory.

The *Vanaspati* factory for producing dehydrogenated oil was tarted in 1944.

The plant was initially designed to produce 40 tons of *vanaspati* cooking medium per day. But the production capacity has since been augmented to 60 tons of *vanaspati* per day.

Hanuman Vanaspati of this factory is packed in 36 lbs. and 10 lbs. containers.

Vulcanised Fibre Plant.

The location here of the Vulcanised Fibre Plant in 1954 opened up altogether a new line of manufacture.

Experiments had been carried on in the paper factory since 1950 and heavy expenditure incurred in preliminary research and experiments to master the manufacturing process and put the plant into successful operation. Manufacture of products on commercial basis commenced in 1954.

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The plant has a rated capacity of 125 tons of vulcanis products per month. But the monthly production has so fa from 30 to 50 tons. Lack of the chief raw material call Paper which is imported, has been the greatest handicap in up production. This handicap may be overcome when th factory executes its plan to produce Base Paper on one of machines.

Vulcanised fibre sheets in different ranges of thick claimed to have been produced for the first time in India factory, without any foreign technical know-how or collabo

The factory has now embarked upon manufacture of variety of standard and special grades in colour in the form of strips and tubes under a special process, in collaboration Japanese firm.

Rohtas vulcanised fibre has innumerable uses. Am applications may be included such diversified products as safety guards of ears, textile bobbin heads, card and silve electrical components, rail joint insulations and packing sheets are used for making suit-cases.

Central or Mechanical Workshop.

The Central Workshop which has all the modern equi generally caters to the needs of the various factories at this During the war years it manufactured various equipments, m and spares, requiring a high degree of precision.

The workshop has a Grey Cast Iron Foundry, Ca Foundry, Mechanical shop and a Fabricating shop.

During the past few years the worshop fabricated the I Plant, 10 per cent of the Ashoke Cement Plant and several i components for the paper mill. Material parts for addition looms for Sahu Jain Jute Mills were also made here.

Among the important items made in the workshop for t and paper mills are Bamboo chippers, Disintegrators, Blow Coarse Screens, Vortraps, Pulp thickners, Rotary Flow screen Diffusers, Bleaching Hollanders, Evaporator Body, Lime Ki Gas Producer and Caustricising Plant (except moving par a Heat Recovery Plant.

Besides, most of the material handling equipment w fabricated, such as, conveyors, elevators, open type impeller for handling 100 tons of pulp per day, storage tanks for blac and white liquor, centrifugal fans of 1,500 cbm capacity and for bamboo chips.

The Electric Arc Steel Furnace with 3 tons/hr. capacity installed under Ashoke Cement, Limited. This caters to the of special steel castings, required for the cement and other

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in various industries:—

Serial no.	Name of the product.	1943-44.	1953-54.	1961-62.	1962-63.	Installed capacity in 1962-63.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Vanaspati	60 tons	688 tons	9,795 tons	10,004 tons	14,500 tons
2	Soap	Nil	Nil	351 "	575 "	1,800 "
3	Bamboo pulp..	4,765 tons	6,790 tons	26,608 "	27,114 "	36,000 "
4	Wood pulp	Nil	2,778 "	3,541 "	3,695 "	6,000 "
5	Bagasse pulp	..	2,847 "	4,291 "	4,418 "	6,000 "
6	Coating Plant	..	1,005 "	5,320 "	6,419 "	12,000 "
7	Vulcanised fibre	..	43 "	343 "	492 "	1,500 "
8	Sulphuric Acid	1,331 "	2,705 "	2,992 "	3,104 "	3,600 "
9	Asbestos cement	..	4,334 "	17,770 "	17,802 "	18,000 "
10	Power	32 million units.	83 million units.	49 million units.	59 million units.	100 million units.
11	Steel castings..	..	..	..	2,200 tons	5,000 tons.

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Kalyanpur Lime and Cement Works Limited, Banjari

Banjari has been the site of Lime Production since 190 quarries of limestone at Banjari and Lebura were worked b White Abdul Sattar and later by John White Abdul Satta M|s. Planters Stores Agency during the period 1906 to 191 works were then known as Kalyanpur Lime Works. In Messrs. Martin and Co. (now M|s. Martin Burn, Ltd.) bou the said two firms and in 1920 they formed a Company kno Kalyanpur Lime Works, Limited which worked the quarrie produced Hydraulic Lime till 1930 when M|s. Martin and Co put the Company into voluntary liquidation and sold i Messrs. M. N. Banerjee and Company. In 1939 M|s. M. N. Ba and Company promoted the Company named Kalyanpur Lim Cement Works, Limited at 2|3, Clive Row, Calcutta, who hav producing a Portland Cement Manufacturing Plant of 120 to day in 1937 but the outbreak of hostilities in September, prevented some parts of the machinery reaching India.

The control of this Company passed to Shri C. P. Sinha i and the Cement Plant order in 1937 from Germany were operation in the year 1946.

The Company has been granted a licence under the Ind Development and Regulations Act, 1947, and had put in a extension in 1962.

The factory has not been able to achieve optimum prod due to transport problems which are caused by the fact that is served by a small Light Railway which has limited c capacity. Furthermore this Light Railway is heavily strain the carriage of goods for Dalmianagar factory and as such f difficult to cope with the increasing demands of the Banjari Lack of metalled roads for a portion of three miles from the to Amjhore junction made it difficult for the Company to tr its goods by road.

The main raw materials for this factory is available i Kaimur hills—

Raw materials used.	Source of raw mate
1. Lime ..	Bihar
2. Laterite ..	Bihar
3. Gypsum ..	Rajasthan.
4. Coal ..	Bihar
5. Gunny Bags ..	West Bengal.

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Annual Production.

Years.	Production in tons.
1955-56	46,603
1956-57	48,109
1957-58	49,301
1958-59	50,108
1959-60	51,302
1960-61	52,001
1961-62	53,109
1962-63	54,302*

SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

There are different types of Small-Scale and Cottage Industries in the district, the details of which have been given below:—

(1) *Soap Industry.*—In 1964 there are about fifteen soap manufacturing units concentrated in Arrah, Buxar, Sasaram and Dalmianagar. None of them is a large concern and on the average about 7 or 8 persons are engaged in each of the units. The average output varies per year. One factory in Arrah is reported to be producing 90 tons of soap per year while another at Sasaram has an output of only one ton per year. These units produce only washing soaps. All the ingredients, namely, oil, caustic soda, sodium silicate, chemicals, etc., have to be imported. There is no difficulty in marketing the soap within the district.

(2) *Timber and Furniture Works.*—The large-scale industries require a good quantity of wood. In 1964 there are about 23 small-scale timber works in the district located at Arrah, Buxar, Bihia, Dalmianagar, Dumraon and Sasaram. On the average about 6 to 12 persons are engaged in each of these units. Timber of various categories and size are supplied in factories and outside also from saw mills.

(3) *Leather Industry.*—There are individual leather workers distributed all over the district. There is a concentration of them at certain places like Dehri, Khilafatpur and Rampur, etc. At Khilafatpur village in Buxar subdivision there is a centre where about 20 pairs of shoes are turned out everyday. The centre has been receiving help from the Industries Department.

(4) Tasar *Industry.*—The State Government has started a *tasar* sub-station at village Sarodag in Adhaura Block. The main function is to train the *tasar*-rearers in rearing and spinning. The Industries Department of State Government have taken some initiative to distribute eri-silk worms.

* These figures were supplied by the Administrative Officer of the said factory.

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(5) *Lime Industry.*—In Shahabad district lime industry started in good number and according to the figures supplied District Industries Officer, Shahabad, there are about 20 lime try units in the district and all of them are located in Dal areas. Because of availability of limestone from Kaimur Hills industries have been started.

The statement below supplied by the District Industries Shahabad will give the details of the lime factories in the di

Serial no.	Name of the industry.	No. of persons employed.
1	Hind Lime Works, Dalmianagar	10
2	Khedan Lime Works, Dalmianagar	22
3	Diadih Lime Works, Dalmianagar	20
4	Kalyanpur Lime Works, Banjari	100
5	Kalyanpur Lime Works, Dehri-on-Sone ..	110
6	Rohtas Lime Works, Dalmianagar	20
7	Anant Lime Works, Tilothu	7
8	Sasaram Lime Works, Dalmianagar	16
9	Dehri Lime Works, Dehri-on-Sone	10
10	Sinha Lime Works, Sasaram	30
11	Hindustan Lime Centre, Dalmianagar ..	8
12	Nathuni Singh and Brothers Lime Works, Dalmianagar.	9
13	Shahabad Lime Works, Dalmianagar ..	10
14	Bihar Lime Works, Dehri-on-Sone	10
15	Bharat Lime Works, Dehri-on-Sone ..	30
16	Janta Lime Works, Dalmianagar	10
17	Janta Lime Works, Takia	7
18	South Shahabad Lime Works, Nokha ..	6
19	Rohtas Lime and Stone Centre, Dalmianagar ..	6
20	Kasiawan Lime Works, Dehri-on-Sone ..	15
21	Kurwaha Lime Works, Dehri	10

The average daily production ranges from 40 to 80 mds.

In this district there is a large number of families traditional profession is utensils manufacturing industry of bell-metal and German silver, etc. There are 70 families at Jag pur, about 20 families at Buxar, and 20 families at Sarenja who been brought in co-operative fold.

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FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES.

Rice Mills.—The district is a large rice-growing area in Bihar. here are altogether 275 pure rice mills and 71 rice, oil and *dal* ills in the district. A list of important rice mills with number of orkers employed and average daily crushing capacity in December, 63 is given below:—

erial no.	Name of mills and place.	No. of persons employed average per day.	Average daily crushing capacity.
			Mds.
1	Shree Laxmi Rice Mill, Sasaram	15	150
2	Shahabad Industry Private Ltd., Gajrajganj, Buxar	29	290
3	Ambika Rice Mill, Mohania	35	350
4	Shankar Rice Mill, Nokha	82	650
5	Bishwanathji Rice Mill, Buxar ..	91	800
6	Shri Manohar Rice Mill, Charitraban, Buxar ..	31	300
7	Shri Mahabirji Rice Mill, Paijela, Sasaram ..	60	500
8	Shri Krishnaji Rice Mill, Nokha	38	350
9	Shri Annapurna Rice Mill, Nokha	74	650
10	Shri Laxmi Narain Rice Mill, Ghusiakalan, Shahabad	47	425
11	Shri Thakurji Rice Mill, Nokha	63	550
12	Shri Laxmi Rice Mill, Nokha	87	800
13	Shri Durga Rice Mill, Chausa, Shahabad ..	70	650
14	Shri Janki Rice Mill, Nokha	150	1,500
15	Shri Mahadeoji Rice Mill, Nokha	70	700

Oil Mills.—There are about 25 oil mills in the district hich are quite separate. Besides, the oil mills are attached with ther rice mills or flour mills. The average number of persons mployed per day is about five. The market is local. It may be oted that the labour force required for the industry is mostly nskilled and they are recruited from the local population. The ndustry is of seasonal nature.

Repairing Workshops.—There are a number of repairing workhops. Some of them are the Central Workshop at Dalmianagar, ijoy Gopal Engineering Works, Dehri-on-Sone, Oriental Lathe Works, Dehri, Jai Hind Motor Works, Arrah, Vishwakarma Engineering Works, Bihia, Shahabad Engineering Works, Arrah, Sharma Engineering Works, Raja Bazar, Bihea, Mahesh Engineering Works, Arrah, Arrah Engineering Works, Arrah, etc.

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Women Industrial School, Arrah.

The scheme was started in 1961 to impart training t females in knitting, embroidery (hand and machine), tailorin cutting, cane and bamboo wares, leather goods, toys and making. The total number of the trainees in the centre i and the course of training is for one year. This is the only tion in the district for imparting training to the females in d crafts.

Training-*cum*-Production Centres.

There are twenty-seven training-*cum*-production centres ing eight for ladies in different trades, e.g., tailoring and knitting and embroidery, blacksmithy and tinsmithy, ca leather goods-making, tanning, cane and bamboowares, weaving, *durrie* and carpet-weaving, wool-weaving and toys etc., in the different blocks of the district. These centres training to the artisan class of the rural areas. The trainees given financial and technical help in order to implement the up programme.

Institutional Type Cluster Centre, Dumraon.

The centre was started in 1961-62. Three crafts, viz., carpentry and blacksmithy have been clustered in the centre total number of the trainees (1964) is 36, i.e., 12 in each During 1963-64 the production was worth Rs. 10,384 in the centre and the sale of the products was worth Rs. 10,313 co

Weavers' Training Centre, Tilothu.

The centre was started in 1961-62 to impart training professional weavers on improved type of looms and desi cotton weaving, *durrie* weaving and dyeing. The number of in the centre is 36.

Model Blacksmithy Workshop.

It was started in 1962 as Training-*cum*-Production Ce Arrah. In 1963, eight trainees had passed from this centre centre will impart training to the blacksmiths on improved power-driven machine. The building for the centre has constructed and the installation of the machine and connection is in process.

Dumraon Industries, Dumraon.

This is managed by the Dumraon Maharaja, the ex-land Dumraon. There is a lantern factory under this management is called Dumraon Lantern Factory. It started production At present (1963) its capital is Rs. 5,96,000. It is equipped the necessary machineries and other implements required manufacture of lanterns. Its present (1963) production on the average 400 per day. The lanterns are consumed State and outside.

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Tinsheet, the main raw material, is brought from Jamshedpur. here are a number of plants for turning in the different mponents. Three brands of lanterns are produced and the pacity is 400 pieces daily on the average. It is gathered that there as no difficulty in disposing of the produce before. Recently, how-er, a few such factories have been set up in other States and now ere is keen competition. The peak period of the sale is from June September every year.

There is a side line of manufacturing nails which are used for aking shoes. It is understood that there is no difficulty in disposing f the produce.

The following figures supplied by the District Industries Office ill indicate the production of five years from 1959-60 to 1962-63:—

Years.	Number of pieces.
1959-60	1,44,802
1960-61	1,46,301
1961-62	1,48,291
1962-63	1,54,802
1963-64 (December, 1963).	1,60,207

The total number of labourers employed in the factory was 107 during 1963-64.

Industries in Central Jail (Buxar).

The Buxar Central Jail since 1880 has been engaged in various types of industries manned by the convicts. The following are the main items at present (1964):—

(1) *Tailoring.*—This is a very busy section turning out liveries of various types for different classes of Government servants of both Central and State Governments.

(2) *Tent.*—Manufacture of tents with the subsidiary industries like the making of *Durry, Newar* rope and dyeing has been a prominent feature of the jail. Previously beautiful carpets were also made.

(3) *Weaving.*—Bedsheets, towels, *Dhotis, Jharans* and cotton cloth for prisoners clothing are made.

(4) *Spinning.*—There are 50 powerlooms which are fully engaged and cotton yarn for feeding the heavy weaving industry is made. Yarn is also supplied from this jail to the other jails.

There are some minor sections like oil and flour mills, carpentry and smithy, etc.

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The table below supplied by the Superintendent of Cent Buxar, will give the output in industries from 1959 to 1963.

Sections.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1 (D
1	2	3	4	5	
1. Weaving (in meters).	1,31,415.10	1,43,562.87	1,63,931.21	1,26,453.84	1,5
2. Garments (in number).	1,27,419	1,34,136	1,39,035	1,34,348	1
3. Tent (in number).	584	610	504	836	
4. Rope (in Kg.)	7,542.19	8,063.88	8,282.32	9,540.80	
5. Oil "	12,130.35	14,312.39	15,219	14,312	1
6. Spinning "	1,05,677	1,13,397	1,08,108	1,13,124	1

Kg.—Kilogram.

A chart of the number of prisoners employed in the fac given below:—

Years.	Average daily labouring prisoners.	Sales in (rupees).	Net profit (in
1940	888	5,44,905	87,
1941	905	5,50,172	60,
1942	916	5,97,935	77,
1943	865	9,39,582	2,44,
1944	978	13,04,026	2,50,
1945	908	7,67,505	1,18,
1946	753	7,79,991	1,29,
1947	563	6,15,174	80,
1948	479	7,28,427	91,
1949	536	10,26,715	3,53,
1950	572	12,43,822	1,56,
1951	820	10,76,430	1,63,
1952	642	13,08,078	1,13,
1953	621	13,91,107	76,
1954	646	13,31,258	56,
1955	649	12,07,512	55,
1956	698	14,29,279	73,
1957	646	17,30,278	1,40,
1958	690	14,89,478	1,24,
1959	756	19,77,060	2,29,
1960	812	17,11,556	1,77,
1961	804	20,19,153	1,81,
1962	827	23,50,726	2,12,
1963	851	25,31,216	2,89,

As will be evident from the above figures, the sale figu Rs. 5,44,905 in 1940 has gone up to Rs. 25,31,216 in 1963 a State Government have already got back in full the investment to this jail industry up to 1963 plus the labour cost for prisoners working in the factory, the present rate being 8 anna prisoner per day and about 4 per cent interest charges all years.

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BUILDING INDUSTRY.

The incidence of urbanisation in Shahabad district has increased and Arrah, Dehri, Sasaram, Buxar and Dumraon have expanded enormously and other townships are also developing. The more availability of cement has led to a change in the pattern of the houses. Instead of mud and brick houses more of reinforced brick and reinforced concrete houses are being built. There has been a great expansion of Government offices at the district headquarters and a number of institutions are now located in Arrah. All this has led to a sizeable population being engaged in what may be loosely described as the building industry.

This building industry has spread to many of the rural areas as well. The location of the block headquarters at important villages has led to the construction of a number of *pucca* houses for Block Development Office and residential houses. The well-to-do villagers have also come to appreciate better houses to live in and houses with modern comforts are coming up in many villages.

There are no brick-kilns in Arrah town but they are at Dumraon, Dehri, Bhabua, Buxar, Sasaram, Bikramganj, Jagdishpur and other places. On a rough estimate about 1,300 persons are engaged at the brick-kilns in Shahabad district.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATION.

Shahabad district is not yet very well industrialised. Industry is localised in one zone. The employers have not got a very effective organisation in the district. The industries of the district require both skilled and unskilled labour. Most of the unskilled labourers employed in different factories come from within the district itself. The supply of the skilled personnel comes from not only within the district but from outside the district also. There are labour unions in different industries. It may be mentioned that generally it is taken that the labourers are more conscious of their rights than their obligations. Some of these labour organisations make themselves occasionally felt by threatening complete or partial strikes.

Following is the list of the registered labour unions as supplied by the Labour Office, Shahabad in the district till 31st December, 1963:—

Serial no.	Name of the union.	Registration number.	Date of Registration.	Affiliation with Central Organisation.
1	Bihar Light Railway Men's Union, Light Railway Colony, Arrah.	58	5th September 1944.	*A.I.T.U.C.
2	The Rohtas Industries *Mazdoor Sangh*, Dalmianagar.	93	4th September 1946.	†H.M.S.

*A. I. T. U. C.—All-India Trade Union Congress.
†H. M. S.—Hind Mazdoor Sabha.

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Serial no.	Name of the union.	Registration number	Date of Registration.	Affiliated to Organisation
3	The Rohtas Industries Staff Union, Dehri-on-Sone.	110	24th January 1947.	N
4	The Baulia Quarries *Mazdoor Sangh*, Baulia.	128	8th March 1947.	
5	The Arrah Scavengers' Union, Arrah	155	27th June 1947	
6	The Rohtas Quarries *Mazdoor Sangh*, Murli, Rohtas.	135	29th March 1947.	T
7	The Kamayarange Quarries Labour Union, Banjari.	199	15th November 1947.	I
8	Kalyanpur Lime and Cement Workers' Union, Kalyanpur.	200	15th November 1947.	I
9	Electrification and Lift Irrigation Employees' Union, Dehri.	227	10th January 1948.	I
10	Arrah Electric Supply Co. Workers' Union, Arrah.	248	4th March 1948.	
11	Dalmianagar *Mazdoor Sewa Sangh*, Dalmianagar.	297	24th September 1948.	I
12	Dehri Rohtas Light Railway Employees' Union, Dalmianagar.	301	28th October 1948.	
13	Baulia Quarries *Rastriya Mazdoor Sewa Sangh*, Baulia.	356	5th May 1949	I
14	Shahabad Zila *Dukan Karamchari* Union, Arrah.	418	11th February 1950.	N
15	Buxar Municipal *Karamchari* Union, Buxar.	503	7th April 1951	
16	Rickshaw *Mazdoor* Union, Buxar ..	504	9th April 1951	
17	Dehri-on-Sone Dalmianagar Notified Area Workers' Union, Dehri.	534	30th November 1951.	
18	The P.W.D. Workers' Union, Dehri	536	18th January 1952.	
19	Dalmianagar Staff Employees' Union, Dalmianagar.	579	9th January 1952.	N
20	Shahabad *Sona Chandi Karigar* Union, Dumraon.	634	14th September 1953.	
21	Dumraon Industries *Mazdoor* Union, Durmaon.	687	23rd October 1954.	N
22	Shahabad Stone Quarries *Mazdoor* Congress, Karwandia, Shahabad.	746	7th October 1955.	
23	Arrah *Aspatal Karamchari Sangh*, Arrah.	757	26th November 1955.	

*I. N. T. U. C.—Indian National Trade Union Congress.

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Serial no.	Name of the union.	Registration number.	Date of Registration.	Affiliation with Central Organisation.
24	Cinema *Karamchari Sangh*, Arrah ..	792	11th August 1956.	H.M.S.
25	*Biri Mazdoor* Union, Arrah ..	793	11th August 1956.	A.I.T.U.C.
26	Martin Light Railway Employees' Union, Arrah. ..	839	23rd October 1957.	H.M.S.
27	Cinema *Karamchari Sangh*, Buxar ..	853	7th May 1958	H.M.S.
28	Eastern Railway Vending and Catering Workers' Union, Dehri-on-Sone.	856	7th May 1958	Not affiliated.
29	Eastern Railway Licensed Porters' Union, Dehri.	865	27th September 1958.	Ditto.
30	*Vyapar Mazdoor* Union, Dehri ..	882	30th December 1958.	Ditto.
31	Bihar Martin Light Railway *Mazdoor* Union Congress, Arrah.	888	27th February 1959.	Ditto.
32	*Biri Mazdoor* Union, Jagdishpur ..	917	4th October 1959.	H.M.S.
33	Shahabad *Khelohar Mazdoor Sangh*, Maravna, P.O. Karma, Shahabad.	927	21st November 1959.	Not affiliated.
34	Nokha Mills *Mazdoor Sewa Sangh*, Nokha.	931	11th January 1960.	Ditto.
35	*Karamchari Sangh*, Nawratan Bazar, Sasaram.	949	31st March 1960.	Ditto.
36	Dehri-Dalmianagar *Biri Mazdoor* Union, Dehri-on-Sone,	985	26th October 1960.	Ditto.
37	Universal Bank Employees' Union, Dalmianagar.	986	26th October 1960.	Ditto.
38	Kachuar Quarries *Mazdoor* Union, Banjari.	987	26th October 1960.	Ditto.
39	Dehri Workshop *Mazdoor* Union, Dehri-on-Sone.	992	6th December 1960.	Ditto.
40	*Chawal Mill Mazdoor Panchayat*, Nokha	1011	6th July 1961	Ditto.
41	Rickshaw *Chalak Panchayat*, Sasaram	1018	12th August 1961.	Ditto.
42	Press *Karamchari Sangh*, Sasaram ..	1019	14th August 1961.	Ditto,
43	*Rastriya Paramit Mazdoor Sangh*, Amjhore, Shahabad	1026	9th November 1961.	Ditto.
44	Rickshaw *Mazdoor* Union, Dumraon, Shahabad.	1050	6th July 1962	Ditto.
45	Sone Barrage *Karamchari Sangh*, Dalmianagar.	1052	10th July 1962.	Ditto.
46	Patel Baruhi Lime Stone Quarries *Mazdoor Sangh*, Rohtas.	1060	20th December 1962.	Ditto.

There are no employers' organisations in the district.

Welfare of Industrial Labour.

There are altogether 510 factories running with power and 20 factories running without power. About 24,421 labourers are working in this district in the registered factories. This number, however, does not include the workers employed in construction work relating to the factories.

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Labour Welfare.—For the successful implementation different objectives to be realised through various labo regarding general condition of work, health, remuneration and security, it had been contemplated in the two Five-Year to augment the strength of the Factory Inspectorate so that quency of inspection may be increased. To achieve the e Inspector of Factories with staff has been posted at Dehri-on

Secondly, one Labour Superintendent and two Labour are posted at Arrah under the programme of expansion of the Department. The officers look after labour welfare work industrial establishments in the district. Their duty covers conditions, recreational, educational and sanitary facilities workmen. The employees have to be provided with c dispensaries, hospitals and other requirements under the F Act.

WELFARE AMENITIES SUPPLIED BY THE FACTORIES IN THE DIST UNDER FACTORIES ACT.

As regards provision for the welfare facilities to in workers it may be noted that under the Bihar Factories Act, there has been provision for welfare facilities mentioned bel

Washing facilities.—In every factory adequate and s facilities for washing shall be provided and mai for the use of the workers therein. Separate a quately screened facilities shall be provided for t of male and female workers. In every factory s sitting arrangements be provided and maintained all workers obliged to work in a standing posit order that they may take advantage of any opp ties for rest, which may occur in the course of work.

First-aid boxes have to be maintained and in the factory more than five hundred workers, an ambulance medical and nursing staff has to be maintained.

Canteens.—In the factory where more than two hundred fifty workers are employed, a canteen or canteens be provided and maintained by the occupier for use of the workers.

Shelter, rest rooms and lunch rooms.—In the factory more than one hundred and fifty workers employed, shelters or rest rooms with provision drinking water shall be provided and maintained the use of the workers.

Creches.—In the factory where more than fifty w workers are employed a room or rooms for the the children under the age of six years of such w

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shall be provided. Such rooms shall provide sufficient accommodation and lighting and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition under the charge of women trained in the care of children and infants.

Welfare Officers.—In the factory where five hundred or more workers are employed, the employer shall employ welfare officers as may be prescribed.

WELFARE FACILITIES PROVIDED BY THE FACTORIES.

(1) *Kalyanpur Lime and Cement Works Limited, Banjari.*—s factory employs about 1,892 workers. Since 1958 there is one dle school with 200 students and five teachers. During 1961-62 high school has also been started with 179 students and seven hers. A well-equipped club has been provided for the recreation the workers. The factory provides free housing accommodation about 700 workers. A canteen and a creche have been provided the factory. A Welfare Officer has been appointed to look after welfare and interests of the workers.

There is a labour welfare centre sponsored by the State vernment and also a voluntary welfare centre started by the mpany where the workers of all the industrial units of Banjari ve an access. A hospital with about 18 indoor beds has been rted by the company. Besides, the Employees State Insurance pensary has been started by the Government where only the istered employees of the factory are treated. Ten beds in the mpany's hospital are reserved for hospital cases from Employees' te Insurance dispensary.

(2) *Pulp Factory, Dalmianagar.*—The factory employs about 39 workers. It has started one middle school with 150 students d four teachers, a well-equipped club, a library, free housing commodation for about 800 workers, a canteen, a creche, and a -bedded hospital. The factory has appointed a Welfare Officer look after the interests of the workers.

(3) *Paper Factory, Dalmianagar.*—The factory employs about 70 workers. A Welfare Officer has been appointed by the factory. recreation club, a voluntary welfare centre, a middle school with 9 students and four teachers, a canteen, a creche and a library ve been provided by the factory. About 1,000 workers have been en houses.

(4) *Cement Factory, Dalmianagar.*—The factory employs about 0 workers. A well-equipped club has been provided for the workers th games and library. A canteen and creche have been started. e factory provides free housing accommodation to about one-rd of the employees. A Welfare Officer has been appointed by company to look after the interest of the workers.

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(5) *Asbestos, Vanaspati and Sugar Factory, Dalmianagar* factories employ about 1,046 workers. A Welfare Officer appointed by the factory. A recreation club, a middle sch 315 students and seven teachers, a canteen, a creche and a have been provided by the factories. About 579 workers ha given houses.

Besides, one Employees' State Insurance Dispensary wi doctors, two compounders, two dressers has been provided State Government. One high school has been started wi students and 20 teachers. A well-equipped club has been for the recreation of the workers. Under the Industrial Scheme, 500 quarters have been allotted by the State Govern all workers of the factories located at Dalmianagar.

There is a Labour Welfare Centre sponsored by the Government and also a voluntary welfare centre started Company where the workers of all the industrial units of nagar have an access. A hospital with about 47 indoor beds started by the Company. A rest shelter has been provided drinking water is also supplied.

It may be noted that the welfare centres located at Ka and Dalmianagar have got a film projector and a propaga health van. There are facilities for indoor and outdoor ga

The organisation at Dalmianagar maintains a dairy for of cow and buffalo milk at subsidised rate to the employees wood and soft coke are also supplied to the workers at con rate. To workers working in conditions that entail dust a mustard oil and *gur* are supplied free of cost. Soap and s also supplied free of cost.

Workers' Earnings.—A worker getting a basic wage of Rs per week gets Rs. 90.00 for working 23 days. If the cost of L holidays and weekly rests are taken into, he earns Rs. 112 month as under in 1963-64:—

(1) Weekly wage	
(2) Dearness allowance	
(3) Bonus	
(4) Company's contribution to Provident Fund.	
(5) Gratuity	
(6) Minimum cost of accommodation ..	
(7) Proportionate cost of leave, holidays and weekly rests.	
TOTAL	

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The production bonus scheme enables the employees to earn between 10 per cent to 15 per cent of their gross wages. Maximum bonus earned in different factories in 1963-64 is as under:—

(1) Pulp 12.25 per cent of gross wages.
(2) Paper 13.72 per cent of gross wages.
(3) Cement 26.72 per cent of gross wages.
(4) Asbestos 10.25 per cent of gross wages.
(5) Vanaspati 12.50 per cent of gross wages.
(6) Chemical 14.18 per cent of gross wages.
(7) Acid 17.58 per cent of gross wages.
(8) Power House 13.68 per cent of gross wages.
(9) Electric Workshop 15.15 per cent of gross wages.
(10) Vulcanised fibre 17.10 per cent of gross wages.

Industrial Potential and Plans for future development.

Shahabad district has a good industrial potential based on agriculture, mineral and forest resources. The southern belt has a good deposit of high quality limestone. Recently (1960) a huge reserve of pyrites has been found in Amjhore to the south-west of Banjari about 21 miles from Dehri-on-Sone. It is proposed to recover the sulphur in elemental forms. Apart from above, this will help in preparing the acid plant in Sindri in Dhanbad district from the waste gas. Sulphuric acid is one of the important chemical products based on which a number of other chemical industries may be started. After the full exploitation of this project, India is expected to meet the sulphur requirements. The Government of India will shortly enter into an agreement with a Finnish firm for the installation of the said plant to produce sulphuric acid from pyrites. Dr. Kane, Adviser to the Union Petroleum Ministry, New Delhi, had proceeded to Finland for finalising the negotiations. Pyrite reserves at Amjhore has been estimated at about 200 million tons.

There are already two cement factories at Dehri-on-Sone and Banjari, which are fed by the limestones available in plenty in Kaimur areas. There are a number of lime producing units in the district. Full exploitation of the deposits can only be possible, if communications are better developed. The narrow gauge Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway runs only up to Pipardih and further extension is required. The capacity of this railway is very limited and cannot cope with the growing demand. Transport through trucks is also difficult and expensive because of bad road communications. Better roads and better railways can only fully utilise the rich industrial potential of the area. Apart from these cement factories, the cement factory of Japla in Palamau district is also fed through ropeways from Baulia in the Rohtas lime hills. Now with the

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prospect of the establishment of the new Steel Plant at Bokar in Dhanbad or in Hazaribagh district, the demand of lim increase tremendously. As a matter of fact the blue print re the resources to be tapped for the Bokaro Steel Project m utilising the limestone deposits of this area. At present (19 lime deposits of Rohtas hills are connected by the narrow Dehri-Rohtas Light Railways, owned by the Rohtas Industries will not be able to cope with the increased load of goods tr the near future. With the growing importance of this a pyrites and supply of lime to the Steel Plants, it is felt n that the above railway line should have broad gauge and lines. Electrification of the railway section when made into gauge with double lines will follow automatically. It is unde that the railway section from Gaya to Mugalsarai will soon electrification.

Rohtas Industries have created an industrial nucleus for lopment of a number of new industries. A number of ind units as discussed before are running. It may be repeated there is a great concentration of large-scale industries in Dalmi a part of Dehri situated in the southern part of the district possibilities of starting new industries either to feed the larg units or to utilise their products for further processing on scale basis, viz. (1) Cement Factory, (2) Asbestos Cement Fa (3) Vulcanised Fibre Plant, (4) Paper mills, (5) Sugar Factor (6) *Vanaspati* Factory were examined by the office of the De ment Commissioner (Small-Scale Industries), Ministry of Com and Industry, New Delhi, during 1959-60 in Shahabad di They had submitted a Small-Scale Industry Area Survey Rep 1960 for Shahabad district.

According to this report the new small industries from scale industrial units at Dalmianagar are as follows:—

(1) *Cement.*—There is a good scope for manufacturing pipes and cement tiles. These two industries good prospects in Bihar, as the existing units meet the growing demand of the State. Dalmi could be a central location for such types of ind

(2) *Asbestos.*—A unit for manufacturing soil pipes drainage pipes from asbestos cement could be along with this unit, as the proposed unit wou required to mould the wet asbestos cement into pipes and drainage pipes.

(3) *Vulcanised fibre.*—(*a*) Due to easy availabilit vulcanised fibre, a unit for the manufacture of cases, winding spools for silk mills and end electric wires may be set up near Dalmianagar.

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The Vulcanised Fibre may also be used for making fibre coding for use in telephones and other electrical installations.

(*b*) The Vulcanised Fibre plant at Dalmianagar is consuming about 3,000 pieces of black sheet pans of the value of Rs. 10,000 monthly in the manufacture of vulcanised fibre cans. The demand for these bottom is likely to rise to 6,000 (numbers) monthly in the near future. At present (1964) these are purchased from Calcutta. These black sheet bottoms could be manufactured by a small-scale unit, located nearby Dalmianagar.

(*c*) The Vulcanised Fibre Plant in Dalmianagar is selling about 4 tons of waste vulcanised fibre sheets every month. These sheets have a maximum width of 12″ and a maximum length of about 3′-6″. These are being purchased by suitcase manufacturers of Kanpur and Agra for making suitcase corners. These pieces can be used for making waste-paper basket, washers and corks. Dalmianagar could be the best place to start this unit.

(4) *Paper.*—The present unit is consuming felts and wires worth of Rs. 12 lakhs annually which are imported from other countries. According to the management of this factory, felt worth Rs. 2 crores are consumed by the paper mills all over the country, whole of which are imported from outside. A unit may be started in Dalmianagar.

(5) *Sugar.*—(*a*) This unit is consuming chains and spare-parts, etc. The unit also consumes bolts and nuts of $\frac{1}{2}$″ to $\frac{3}{4}$″ length and valves from $\frac{1}{2}$″ to 6″ sizes. All these spares may be profitably manufactured by small-scale units. A factory could probably be set up for manufacturing valves in Dalmianagar or near about.

(*b*) There is a good scope for setting up a unit for manufacturing sugar cubes at Dalmianagar. There is a growing demand for sugar cubes in the country. There are three sugar mills also located within a radius of 100 miles. They are at Bihta, Warsaliganj and Guraru which will also supply sugar besides the sugar mill at Dalmianagar.

(*c*) The sugar mill at Dalmianagar releases 9,600 gallons of molasses per day. A distillery unit may be set up in Dalmianagar. It may be noted that there are other three sugar mills within a radius of 100 miles and the distillery unit can be fully supplied with molasses.

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The units are at Bihta in Patna district and Wars-ganj and Guraru in Gaya district. It has been es-mated by the Survey Committee that about 22,00 gallons of molasses would be available daily which is sufficient to feed a distillery.

(6) *Vanaspati*.—The *vanaspati* factory at Dalmianagar is using nickel as catalyst which becomes waste after being used twice. About two tons of nickel waste (containing 5.7 per cent nickel) is available annually from the factory. This waste may be used in the manufacture of nickel salts used mostly for electroplating purposes. The possibility is to procure the nickel waste and setting up a unit for manufacturing its salts at Dalmianagar*.

It may be mentioned here that in spite of the recommendations of the Survey Committee's Report in 1960, no such industrial units on small-scale basis have been started in the district as yet.

Straw boards which find market for use as flat files, for book binding trade, for card board boxes and for making registers have got a ready market. Hence straw board may be manufactured out of paddy straw. At Dumraon, a straw board manufacturing unit has been sponsored and is expected to go into action very soon. About 4,26,524 maunds of paddy straw are available annually in the district. In board making bleaching which requires very costly plants is not essential and the board is made mainly by manual process after the pulp has been prepared. The feasibility of a possible site for a unit at Rajpur in Buxar subdivision may be examined.

Two rolling mills one at Nokha and the other at Buxar have been started in 1961. With the increased demand of mild steel rods for building purpose, the prospect of rolling mills appears to be quite bright near Dalmianagar area.

The rate of cattle mortality especially in the northern part of the district in *diara* area is reported to be very high during the flood seasons. Bhojpur, Koilwar, Chenari and Bhabua are the main centres for collection of semi-dried salted hides, which are exported to Calcutta market. The State Government has taken a decision to locate a small tannery at Bhabua. Recently (1963) Rampur village about a mile from Bhabua has been selected for starting a model tannery unit. Further, the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bihar, has decided to start a model tannery at Chenari and the work is in progress.

* Extract taken from the book Small-Scale Industry Area Survey Report by the office of the Development Commissioner (Small-Scale Industries), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, New Delhi (pages 62—68) (Year 1959-60).

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The local exploitation of the bones which are sent out of the district may also be investigated.

These tanneries will be benefited by the abundance of tanning materials especially Myrobalan in Adhaura range and an unit for manufacture of tanning materials especially Myrobalan powder may be set up successfully in Rohtas range.

Buxar and Nokha are at the centre of rich rice-growing areas. The grain is made up of husk, the seed coat, embryo at the end and the starchy portion inside. During the process of milling, when only the husk is removed, the product obtained is brown rice. Further polishing of the brown rice in order to get white rice results in removal of the red coating from the outer layer of the grain and embryo from the corners which constitute bran. The bran is roughly between 5 per cent to 8 per cent of unpolished rice. It contains oil to the extent of 15 per cent to 22 per cent. This rice bran may be extracted from the bran with the help of a suitable solvent. The oil so obtained is edible and may also be used in the manufacture of *vanaspati* or for making soap. The prospects of two units, one at Nokha and another at Buxar may be looked into for extraction of oil from rice bran.

Further development of communications will help industrialisation. If there is a straight railway line or a first class metalled road from Arrah to Bhabua running through Udwantnagar, Jagdishpur, Dawath, Dinara, Karghar and Kudra, this will open up further the rich rice bowl of this district. It will create a better market and it may be visualised that there could be a better utilisation of paddy for starting a straw board factory.

Further development of communications covering Chainpur, Bhagwanpur, portions of Chenari, Adhaura and Rohtas area will lead to more industrialisation and probably timber utilisation units could be located somewhere near Chenari.

There is abundance of lightwood like *Gambhar* in the forests of Kaimur hills which is exported at present (1964) to Varanasi for the manufacture of toys. A few units for seasoning of this wood and manufacture of wooden toys may probably be set up in the Rohtas range.

Manufacture of blankets is an old indigenous cottage industry at Nasriganj. There is no difficulty in the availability of wool. The development of this industry is definitely indicated.

Nasriganj has also been a great centre for turnover of timber and bamboos. Nasriganj can have some saw mills or even a timber seasoning unit.

It is understood that country boats used to be once made at Nasriganj. There is no reason as to why this industry cannot be encouraged.

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There is a scheme to settle the weavers to work on power-lo at village Maharajganj near Tilothu Bazar and at Nasriganj. F power-looms have been sanctioned for Nasriganj.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE.

The establishment of Industrial Estate has already come to recognised as a positive means to achieve decentralisation dispersal of industry. The four Industrial Estates set up in P Biharsharif, Darbhanga and Ranchi during the Second Five-Y Plan have been helpful in building up an industrial outlook for stimulating investment in consumer goods industries.

Accordingly, in the light of the recommendation of the wor ground set up by the Government of India for small-scale indust the following schemes of the Industrial Estates have been propo in the Third Five-Year Plan in Bihar:—

(*a*) Two units of Large Industrial Estates at an estimated c of Rs. 15 lakhs each for towns having populat ranging between 50,000 and 1,00,000.

(*b*) Two units of Small Industrial Estates at an estimated c of Rs. 10 lakhs for towns having population betw 20,000 and 50,000.

(*c*) Ten units of Small Industrial Estates at an estimated c of Rs. 5 lakhs each for towns having populat between 5,000 and 20,000.

(*d*) Fifty units of Workshop Sheds for village artisans at estimated cost of Rs. 10,000 each in rural t having less than 5,000 population.

The total outlay on these schemes, therefore, is kept at Rs. 20 lakhs for the entire Third Plan period.

The State Government has taken a decision in 1963 to se an Industrial Estate at Bikramganj. Some more places, nam Arrah, Dehri-on-Sone and Buxar for Industrial Estates may taken up.

Lastly it may be noted that as many of the blocks of this dis are under Intensive Agricultural Development Programme, the a huge demand of agricultural implements for the implement of this programme. Some of the units at Buxar, Bihea and D on-Sone are manufacturing one or two items but the bulk of implements are being purchased from Uttar Pradesh and as there is a good prospect for developing such units which can facture the various implements like ploughs, ridgers and thra

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INDUSTRIES.

Any plan for exploiting the industrial potential of a district should also mention as to the availability of man-power. There is a surplus population within the district that is not usefully employed. The people of the district are sturdy and intelligent and there are certain sections where indigenous technical skill is readily available. There will be no dearth of local man-power to run the industries whether cottage, small-scale or large-scale. It is a complaint that the children of the soil and particularly the men of Shahabad district have got a very small percentage of employment in the industries within the district. It is also a notorious fact that the quarrers in the lime quarries are mostly outsiders. This, however, is mostly due to the allergy of the local people to take to such hard manual work.

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CHAPTER VI.

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE.

History of indigenous banking in the district.

Before the introduction of the modern banking system in the district people both in the rural and urban areas normally invested their savings in land, ornaments and cattle. The dignity and status of a family were judged more by his landed property. People also used to keep money buried for its safety. This facility was available to the people because money was, in earlier days, mostly in coins. The savings invested in land and cattle proved a good source of income.

The money-lenders used to advance money at a very exorbitant rate of compound interest. The usual result was that the debtor was unable to repay the principal and the interest and had to part with some of his property to satisfy the creditor. Ultimately a stage was even reached when the debtor lost most of his property.

There were also other methods of borrowing money. They were through (*i*) handnotes, (*ii*) mortgage of property, and (*iii*) *Zarpesgi* or *Sood Bharna*. Handnotes still continue to be the means for taking loans. When the loanee was literate, there was little chance of bungling except that sometimes a loanee in distress had to make out a handnote for a larger amount than what he actually received. When the loanee was illiterate he was advanced a loan on giving thumb impression on blank paper which was filled in later on by the creditor. In the case of mortgage, the land mortgaged continued to be in the possession of the debtor and the interest on the loan was compoundable usually every half-year. The amount actually received might be less than what was stipulated in the mortgage deed but the debtor had to pay the stipulated capital along with the interest thereon. The debtor was occasionally not in a position of repaying the loan and the property mortgaged eventually passed into the hands of the creditor. The third method of *Zarpesgi* or *Sood Bharna* was that the land mortaged immediately passed into the hands of the creditor for enjoyment and the debtor was liable only to pay the principal. After the stipulated period the debtor could repay the amount of *Zarpesgi* and get back his land. The creditor had the advantage of enjoying the produce of the land till it was redeemed. The profit due to this use of the land by the creditor was taken as the repayment of interest on the loan hence this arrangement was called *Sood Bharna* also.

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A third kind of indebtedness arose due to paucity of warm clothing like blankets, etc., during the winter months. This was generally taken advantage of the foreigners like *Kabuliwalas* who used to sell woollen and cotton blankets, *chaddars* and clothing to the poorer people of the district at exorbitant prices payable in the month of *Baisakh* of every year. These types of indebtedness used to continue.

In the urban areas the system of lending and borrowing was on more organised basis. There were regular *gaddis* of the *mahajans* in the district for lending and borrowing and also issuing and cashing *hundis* (bill of exchange). The lendings and borrowings were at a rate of interest which were not as exorbitant as in the rural areas. The rates varied and were higher if the loan was unsecured. The usual security was in the shape of ornaments or land or houses. For commercial transactions, there were *gaddis* of the important commercial houses at Arrah, Sasaram and Buxar. The *gaddis* belonged to some of the affluent Sahu families and to some of the prominent landlords and their *hundis* were respected in other districts as well. Money was also borrowed from some of the prominent *mahajan* of Banaras.

The agency of the *Kabuliwalas* for advancing loans still continues. It is only the low-paid Government servants, school masters and poorer people who cannot hope to get unsecured loan from other sources, take loans from these persons. The rate of interest usually charged by the *Kabuliwalas* is two annas per rupee per month. But these *Kabuliwalas* try their best to realise their interest from on the pay day of every month and avoid taking their principal. If necessary, they resort to abuse and even physical force to realise it.

Francis Buchanan in his "An Account of the District of Shahabad (1912-13)" has mentioned that there were agricultural banking establishment in the district. The bankers persuaded the landholders to make a nominal sale to them of large parts of their estates and to retain only certain parts, on which most of the revenue was contrived to be thrown. These parts were afterwards allowed to be sold for arrears and no one would offer.

He further mentioned that Baidyanath, a banker of Patna and Sugar Lal of Arrah were big *mahajans* and they had procured their property by questionable means.* The number of native banks increased at the time of W. W. Hunter (1877) but no European had any branch in Shahabad district.

Regarding money-lending W. W. Hunter has mentioned that the rate of interest in petty loans, when the borrower pawns some valuable article (such as an ornament or household vessel), was even

* *An Account of the District of Shahabad in* 1812-13 by Francis Buchanan published by Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Patna, 1934, page 386.

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24 per cent per annum. In large transactions, or when a mortg was given upon houses or lands, the rate was 12 per cent. For P advances to the cultivators, the rate varied, with the necessity of borrower, from 24 to 28 per cent per annum.

He further mentioned that money-lending was conducted only by the village shopkeepers and grain merchants but also by land-owners. Ninety per cent of the cultivating classes supposed to be in debt, and unless some radical change was made their relations with the land-owners, they were never likely to themselves from the burden.*

GENERAL CREDIT FACILITIES, INDEBTEDNESS, RURAL AND URBAN

General credit facilities now available in the district normally the professional money-lenders, agriculturist money-lenders richer relatives, traders, co-operative, ex-landlords and lastly State.

Generally, it may, however, be said that indebtedness is also a normal feature in the economy of the average family of common man. The middle class which forms the backbone of society is the hardest-hit in the present set up and the incidence indebtedness in that class is quite high.

The need of credit of the common man in the district usually met by the *mahajans* and the Zamindars at a high rate interest. A few years before, these *mahajans* and Zamindars profiteering in money-lending business with their high rate interest varying from 18 to 36 per cent per annum. The prin money-lenders and generally the old *mahajan* families have been known to advance paddy seeds or money for it in *Kharif* transplantation season to the poor cultivators at a rate of even 50 per cent interest. Registration of sale or mortgage deeds for borrowing money is common and their figures will give some idea of the tr of indebtedness. The following table indicates the number of sale or exchange or mortgage and other in the last six years:—

Year.	Sale or Exchange deeds	
	Total no.	Value in rupees
1957	26,251	2,30,40,[illegible]
1958	30,360	2,75,54,[illegible]
1959	31,390	2,86,04,[illegible]
1960	39,242	3,70,13,[illegible]
1961	36,051	3,61,92,[illegible]
1962	31,867	3,32,24,[illegible]

* *Statistical Account of Bengal, Volume XII* (Gaya and Shahabad) by W. Hunter published in 1877, page 269.

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Mortgage.

Year.	Total no.	Value in rupees.
1957	8,935	1,29,53,203
1958	23,588	1,64,91,769
1959	19,535	1,43,47,614
1960	24,161	2,06,57,493
1961	23,643	2,17,54,260
1962	19,211	1,93,21,592

Other kind of deeds.

Year.	Total no.	Value in rupees.
1957	3,468	30,96,725
1958	4,306	39,93,935
1959	4,153	45,53,602
1960	5,875	50,52,329
1961	6,410	61,30,040
1962	5,783	63,99,057

To safeguard the interest of the borrowers the Money-lenders 1938 was passed. The main object of the Act was to check the tendency of the interest and thereby to grant relief to the This Act was made applicable to the Shahabad district. Act was followed by another Act known as the Bihar Money- (Regulation of Transactions) Act, 1939 according to which Court shall, in any suit brought by a money-lender in respect of advanced after the commencement of this Act, pass a decree interest at rates exceeding nine per cent per year in the case of loan and twelve per cent per annum in the case of an loan, an agreement entered into by a debtor for the pay- of compound interest realised cannot be greater than the of loan advanced."*

This Act makes it obligatory for a money-lender to register and obtain a license for his business. He has to maintain account books and to furnish each debtor periodically a statement of accounts in respect of each loan transaction the outstanding amount of the principal and the interest amount of every payment received from the debtor. are provided for breaches.

Bihar Code, Vol. IV, page 120.

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The following chart gives the number of the licensed money-lenders of the district from 1952-53 to 1961-62:—

Year.	At the beginning of the year	
	Urban	Rural
1952-53	9,266	Nil
1953-54	2,261	5,641
1954-55	2,767	6,572
1955-56	2,193	7,159
1956-57	2,298	7,965
1957-58	2,228	8,491
1958-59	2,039	9,213
1959-60	2,334	10,416
1960-61	2,637	11,425
1961-62	2,795	12,212

Year.	At the close of the year	
	Urban	Rural
1952-53	2,261	5,641
1953-54	2,266	6,572
1954-55	2,193	7,159
1955-56	2,298	7,965
1956-57	2,228	8,491
1957-58	2,039	9,213
1958-59	2,416	10,695
1959-60	2,516	11,283
1960-61	2,795	11,212
1961-62	3,187	12,545

The following families carried on money-lending business of Rs. 10,000 and above during the year 1960-61*:—

Serial no.	Name of families.	Places where business was carried on.
1	Srimati Bhari Devi, W/o Sri Mahadeo Prasad Sharma	Arrah town.
2	Sri Ram Balak Singh, S/o Sri Palal Singh ..	P.O. Kasap, Shahabad
3	Sri Rudal Prasad Rai, S/o Sri Ajan Rai ..	Sasaram.
4	Srimati Ramdulari Upadhyay, W/o Sri Badri Nath Upadhyay.	Jagdishpur.

* The statement has been compiled from data given by the District Sub-Registrar, Arrah.

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Name of families.	Places where business were carried on.
Sri Ram Khelawan Singh, S/o Late Sri Lakhpati Singh	Arrah town.
M/s. Narayan Kumar & Company	Arrah town.
Sri Ram Lochan Singh, S/o Late Sri Ram Nagina Singh	Jagdishpur.
Sri Bishwanth Prasad Gupta, S/o Sri Ram Chandra Prasad.	Arrah town.
Sri Sheo Saran Prasad, S/o Sri Mahabir Prasad ..	Biranpur, P.-S. Arrah.
Sri Hardwar Rai, S/o Sri Parmeshwar Rai ..	P.S. Shahpur, Arrah

Co-operative Credit Societies and Banks.

History.

With the passing of the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912, Co-operative Societies began to be organised and registered in this district. Registered Societies were organised at Sasaram, Buxar and other subdivisions between the years 1915—1918. These societies had the objective of supply of credit with unlimited liability. Some societies were also registered in Bhabua subdivision in 1925. The Central Co-operative Banks at Sasaram, Arrah and Buxar were opened in 1915 and at Bhabua in 1925. The societies in their respective subdivision were affiliated to the respective Central Banks. The Central Banks were managed by a Board of Directors, elected by the shareholders, with the Subdivisional Officer as the *ex-officio* Chairman.

Due to the economic depression and fall in the agricultural prices, the societies received a great setback and the agriculturists were unable to repay their loans between 1928 to 1936. The condition of the Co-operative Banks in general and particularly the Central Banks at Arrah and Buxar deteriorated considerably. These Central Co-operative Banks were liquidated in 1941-42. The societies affiliated to these two banks were about 225.

In 1946-47, the Multipurpose scheme was introduced under which new Co-operative Societies with multipurpose objects were organised with limited liabilities and most of the old credit societies were converted into multipurpose societies. These societies were entrusted with the work of distribution of commodities in short supply which had to be controlled by various statutes. Some Consumers' Co-operative Stores were also organised for this purpose. In 1949, the number of such societies and stores stood at about 400 throughout the district.

With a view to ensure close supervision and rapid expansion of the movement a new administrative circle was created in 1949 with headquarters at Arrah under the charge of an Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

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With the introduction of the First Five-Year Plan in 1951 an intensive effort was made for consolidation and expansion of the co-operative movement. A large number of co-operative societies were organised. Two new Central Banks in place of the liquidated banks at Arrah and Buxar were organised in 1950 in order to finance and supervise the expanding number of societies and their activities.

The Multipurpose Societies distributed both loans and manures among the agriculturists for improving the agricultural production. The sale of fertilizers through depots is one of the main duties of the Co-operative Societies.

The following figures will show the cash and credit sale of fertilizers through the Co-operative Societies and Central Credit Agricole Depots in this district since 1952 to 1963*:—

Years.				Tons.
1952-53	..	..	..	2,210
1953-54	..	..	..	2,900
1954-55	..	..	..	3,500
1955-56	..	..	..	4,100
1956-57	..	..	..	Not available.
1957-58	..	..	..	4,500
1958-59	..	..	..	5,000
1959-60	..	..	..	6,000
1960-61	..	..	..	10,000
1961-62	..	..	..	18,000
1962-63	..	..	..	21,000

Before the adoption of the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee in 1958, the Co-operative Movement was treated more as a non-official movement and little Governmental assistance was given. The departmental officers had only the power to inspect the societies and to suggest remedies for improvement. But after the adoption of the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee in the year 1958, the Co-operative Movement took a different form. Government began to give aid in the shape of contribution of share capital in the primary and apex institutions and also managerial assistance. Since then the number of societies, their membership and share capital have shown a marked increase.

* This information was collected from the Manager, Credit Agricole Depot, Arrah.

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Year.	Kind of societies.	No. of societies.	Membership.	Loan advanced.	Value of goods sold.	Paid up share capital.	Reserve and other funds.	Working capital.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1951* ..	1. Multipurpose Co-operative Societies.	269	12,556	8,550	4,38,000	1,33,523	Nil	2,85,000
	2. Non-agricultural and non-credit societies.	21	945	Nil	5,74,000	91,000	Nil	1,93,000
	3. Industrial Societies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Non-agricultural (Salary earners) Co-operative Societies.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Joint Farming Co-operative Societies.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Milk Dairy Co-operative Societies.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	290	13,501	8,550	10,12,000	2,24,523	Nil	4,78,000

*This information was collected from the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Arrah. The figures exclude Sasaram and Bhabua Circles.

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Year.	Kind of societies.	No of societies.	Membership.	Loan advanced.	Value of goods sold.	Paid up share capital.	Reserve and other funds.	Working capital.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1956* ..	1. Multipurpose Co-operative Societies.	907	18,111	11,89,118	6,39,577	1,62,547	22,757	6,32,106
	2. Non-agricultural and non-credit societies.	43	504	Nil	80,408	17,274	5,000	31,320
	3. Industrial Societies ..	10	875	Nil	1,65,175	16,820	2,656	1,70,309
	4 Non-agricultural (Salary earners) Co-operative Societies.	5	448	Nil	Nil	17,885	4,402	19,750
	5. Joint Farming Co-operative Societies.	2	15	2,500	..	3,060	..	..
	6. Milk Dairy Co-operative Societies.	1	37	Nil	7,650	405	..	405
	TOTAL ..	968	19,990	11,91,618	8,92,810	2,17,991	34,815	8,53,890
1961 ..	1. Multipurpose Co-operative Societies.	2,230	42,764	21,53,061	19,35,069	5,91,051	69,286	32,33,913
	2. Non-agricultural and non-credit Societies.	103	735	14,978	2,41,414	1,01,269	40,789	2,11,372
	3. Industrial Societies ..	191	1,452	29,198	48,873	20,850	1,444	78,012
	4. Non-agricultural (Salary earners) Co-operative Societies.	10	940	Nil	5,700	20,430	7,405	35,340
	5. Joint Farming Co-operative Societies.	9	222	11,300	N.A.	3,075	300	435
	6. Milk Dairy Co-operative Societies.	4	50	N.A.	9,740	705	N.A.	N.A.
	TOTAL ..	2,547	46,164	22,08,537	17,40,796	7,37,380	1,10,224	35,59,072

*This information was collected from the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Arrah. The figures exclude Sasaram and Bhabua Circles, N.A. Not available.

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The following is the list of co-operative societies in this district ...g 1962*:—

Name of society.	Arrah Subdn. No. of society.	Bhabua Subdn. No. of society.	Sasaram Subdn. No. of society.	Buxar Subdn. No. of Society.
1	2	3	4	5
1 Multipurpose Co-operative Society	619	418	631	317
2 Credit Co-operative Society ..	Nil	..	679	33
3 Cane-growers' Co-operative Societies	20	..	697	46
4 Cane Development and Cane Marketing Union.	Nil	..	4	1
5 Large-sized Multipurpose Co-operative Societies.	7	2	4	3
6 *Tappar Mandal Sahyog Samities* ..	8	4	10	4
7 Oilmen's Co-operative Societies ..	..	7	..	..
8 Consumers' Co-operative Store ..	3	6	17	12
9 Weavers' Co-operative Societies ..	12	6	11	10
10 Joint Farming Co-operative Societies	6	2	8	1
11 *Vishwakarmas* Industrial Co-operative Societies.	..	..	..	..
12 Fishermen's Co-operative Societies	4	2	4	3
13 Bee-keeping Co-operative Societies	Nil	..	1	..
14 Brick Manufacturing Co-operative Societies.	2	..	1	..
15 Rope-making Co-operative Societies	1	..	1	..
16 Stone-cutters' Co-operative Societies	Nil	3	3	..
17 Poultry Co-operative Societies ..	..	..	2	..
18 Soap Manufacturing Co-operative Societies.	1	..	2	..
19 Forest Co-operative Societies ..	Nil	..	3	..
20 Mahila Industrial Co-operative Societies	..	..	3	..

* This information was collected from the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Arrah. It is, however, not known how many of them are actively working. The investigator was told that many of them are not working.

Guru Math, Shivala, Varanasi Collection. Equipment: Heritage Foundation, Jalgaon.

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	Name of society.	Arrah Subdn. No. of society.	Bhabua Subdn. No. of society.	Sasaram Subdn. No. of society.	Ba[illegible] Subdn. No. of society.
	1	2	3	4	5
21	*Khadi Kendrit Rachnatmak* Co-operative Societies.	1	..	1	..
22	Vegetable Growers' Co-operative Societies.	4	2	2	..
23	Hand-pounding Co-operative Societies	1	..	1	..
24	Carpet Weaving Co-operative Societies	Nil	..	1	..
25	*Samagra Seva* Co-operative Societies	..	..	2	..
26	*Charmakar* Industrial Co-operative Societies.	..	..	11	..
27	Dairy Co-operative Societies ..	..	..	1	1
28	Home Construction Co-operative Societies.	..	..	2	..
29	*Gramodyog* Co-operative Societies ..	..	..	1	..
30	Jail Industry Co-operative Societies	..	..	2	..
31	Pottery Industry Co-operative Societies.	..	..	1	..
32	Basket Making Co-operative Societies	..	..	1	..
33	Harijans Co-operative Societies	..	..	1	..
34	Palm-Gur Co-operative Societies	..	..	1	..
35	Industrial and others ..	76	30	26	[illegible]

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS.

The four Central Co-operative Banks are at Arrah, Buxar, Sasar[illegible] and Bhabua. These four Central Banks work as the pivot [illegible] Co-operative banking and credit. All the Co-operative Societies [illegible] to be affiliated to these banks for the purpose of supervision, guidan[illegible] and credit facility. These banks encourage institutional pattern [illegible] credit and not extend any credit to individual persons direct. Th[illegible] extend finance only to co-operative institutions which in turn p[illegible] on the same to their members.

The Central Co-operative Bank, Buxar is now (1963) amalg[illegible] mated with the Arrah Central Co-operative Bank which is nam[illegible] as Arrah-Buxar Central Co-operative Bank with its headquarte[illegible] at Arrah and branch office at Buxar.

The Central Co-operative Bank, Bhabua was amalgamated w[illegible] the Sasaram Central Co-operative Bank in 1960. The new bank h[illegible] been named as Sasaram-Bhabua Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. with its headquarters at Sasaram and branch office at Bhabua.

RajGuru Math, Shivala, Varanasi Collection. Equipment: Heritage Foundation, Jalgaon

Year.	Membership. Individual.	Membership. Societies.	Share capital.	Reserve and other funds.	Deposits.	Borrowing.	Working capital.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Arrah-Buxar Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.					
1959-60	98	737	1,76,222	1,15,200	4,94,801	4,04,004	11,20,227
1960-61	97	807	2,95,207	1,22,313	7,63,158	4,88,342	16,69,020
1961-62	96	1,066	3,36,618	1,31,668	13,05,635	9,58,291	27,31,412
		Sasaram-Bhabua Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.					
1959-60	136	1,339	1,95,953	61,707	6,85,940	5,27,549	12,71,148
1960-61	136	1,616	3,19,483	70,217	8,53,275	7,43,466	19,86,941
1961-62	136	1,773	3,68,974	70,587	11,07,965	6,93,716	22,41,160

Year.	Loan advanced.	Loan realised.	Loan due from societies.	Percentage of realisation.	Overdue.	Outside investment.	Demand.
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			Arrah-Buxar Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.				
1959-60	4,42,891	5,77,559	5,55,081	67	2,89,664	1,31,288	8,56,628
1960-61	10,33,899	6,52,568	9,36,412	71	2,90,067	3,75,019	8,97,453
1961-62	23,38,718	17,95,440	14,79,690	91	1,79,018	2,71,243	18,77,166
			Sasaram-Bhabua Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.				
1959-60	8,81,952	6,24,889	7,39,329	70.3	3,47,819	1,82,983	11,72,706
1960-61	15,40,631	12,99,149	9,97,329	62.3	2,78,992	5,58,786	15,78,141
1961-62	25,35,681	24,60,386	8,90,169	89.2	2,95,782	10,14,183	27,55,968

* This information was collected from the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Arrah.

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Financing by these banks is restricted to short-term and med term loans for agricultural purposes only. Short-term loans advanced to agriculturist members to meet their current produ needs such as seeds, manures, etc. These loans are made avai within nine to twelve months. In exceptional cases such as for cultivation of sugarcane they are advanced within fif months. Medium-term loans are advanced for purchase of live agricultural implements, etc., for a period of three to five y The rate of interest on all kinds of loans was $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent annum from the ultimate borrower, i.e., the cultivators but January, 1961 it has been raised to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. L are advanced on the security of landed properties of the mem but such securities are not required for loans below Rs. Personal securities are taken in all cases. Loans are also avail from Co-operative Societies to its non-agriculturist members, such artisans up to Rs. 100 as working capital. In every excepti cases loans up to and exceeding Rs. 1,000 are advanced on the p approval of the Circle Assistant Registrar. Long-term financing done by Land Mortgage Co-operative Bank at Patna which a District Branch at Arrah.

The Bihar State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.

As discussed above a branch of the Bihar State Co-operat Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd. has been established at Arrah in 19 The main object of the bank is to finance long-term loans to members on the security of immovable properties for the redem tion of old dues, i.e., for redemption of loans borrowed on morg of lands or other immovable properties for the improvement lands and purchase of lands for consolidation of holdings for m economic and scientific cultivation. It is not known how far object is being achieved.

It advances loans to its members for long terms which may for 15 to 20 years. Repayment of loans is required to be made annual equal instalments. A member may get an advance of a 20 times of his paid-up share capital in the bank. The maxim however, is Rs. 10,000 per member. Since its inception up December, 1962 the progress of the bank is as follows*:—

(1) Membership—674.
(2) Share capital—Rs. 29,775.
(3) No. of loan applications received—225.
(4) Amount of loan applied for—Rs. 12,10,000.
(5) Amount of loan disbursed—Rs. 3,12,500.

Banks.

There are a few banks in the district which offer all the mod banking facilities. The district has branches of the State Bank

* This information was collected from the Manager, Land Mortgage Ba Arrah.

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Ltd., The Central Bank of India, Ltd., The Punjab National Bank Ltd., The Allahabad Bank Ltd. and the Bank of Bihar Ltd.

The State Bank of India has got four branches:—

(i) Arrah since 18th March, 1957.
(ii) Sasaram since 28th April, 1958.
(iii) Dalmianagar since 31st March, 1959.
(iv) Buxar since 12th November, 1960.

The Central Bank of India, Ltd. has got two branches:—

(i) Arrah since 1953.
(ii) Sasaram since 1943.

The Bank of Bihar, Ltd. has got two branches:—

(i) Arrah since 1926.
(ii) Buxar since 1941.

The Punjab National Bank, Ltd. has got two branches:—

(i) Arrah since 1950.
(ii) Dumraon since 1957.

The Allahabad Bank, Ltd. has one branch at Buxar which was established in 1941.

The banks as usual collect the savings of the public, give loans on reasonable security and undertake the other monetary transactions which are usually done in a bank such as acting as the agent of the customers in collecting and paying cheques, bills, etc. Many of the banks act as the custodians of the valuable documents and jewelry of the customers and issue various forms of easily negotiable credit instruments. Through the banks a big turnover of business is done. *Hundi* business is still continuing and is generally confined to foodgrains, cloth, etc.

General and Life Insurance.

Life Insurance is one of the important items or individual's contractual saving. The characteristics of a contractual saving is that the individual concerned agrees either voluntarily or by obligation of service terms to make regular payments to a fund over a period of time, subject to the condition that he would be paid back the amount remitted by him together with or without interest and profits at a later date. The time of repayment, the mode and other details are usually prescribed in rules and regulations governing the fund. In the case of Life Insurance the nature of the responsibility which a company assumes for the individual concerned depends upon the conditions under which the policy has been issued by the company or the authority that does the business. A Life Insurance Policy contemplates insurance against one's life, against a specific contingency and premiums are paid by the insured over

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a particular period at an expiry of which the company or authority discharges its legal obligation to the insured by paying of the stipulated amount with or without bonus.

Before the Life Insurance Corporation was formed in 1956 there were a number of well-established Life Insurance Companies like Oriental, New Asiatic, Empire, National, National India, etc. in the country and they had agencies within the district of Shahabad.

The companies worked through a chain of agents, supervisors etc. The agents were, however, more confined to the urban areas. The services given by the agents were good and the companies invariably issued a notice of payment due to the insured. They also used to be very prompt in settling claims. Nationalisation of insurance business was decided as a policy in 1956 and the Life Insurance Corporation was set up. All the companies working in life insurance merged into the Life Insurance Corporation and the insured persons did not have to incur any loss. The Life Insurance Corporation took over the assets and the liabilities.

With the Nationalisation of life insurance business, the Life Insurance Corporation of India became the only agency doing life insurance business in India. The Corporation was constituted under the Life Insurance Corporation Act of 1956 and was officially established on 1st September, 1956 by the Government of India.

From 1st September, 1956 all Life Insurance and Provident Societies whether Indian or of foreign origin were taken over by Life Insurance Corporation. The security of the policy money is guaranteed by the Central Government.

General Insurance work, however, covering fire, marine, accident, theft, burglary and other insurance business has been left to the concerns in the private sector. Most of the former insurance companies and societies which used to transact all insurance business including life, have now switched over entirely to general insurance business.

Under the organisational set-up of the Corporation, the Arrah branch of the Life Insurance Corporation was started on the 1st September, 1956. This branch has been placed under the territorial jurisdiction of the division of Patna in the Eastern Zone. The corporation has branch offices in the district at Arrah and Dehri-on-Sone. The Development centre at Dehri-on-Sone is under the charge of an Assistant Branch Manager, Dehri-on-Sone.

There are 18 Development Officers in this district distributed as follows:—

Arrah town—4.
Jagdishpur—1.
Dumraon—1.
Nawa Nagar—1.

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Buxar—1.
Raghunathpur—1.
Tarari—1.
Bhabua—1.
Bikramganj—1.
Dehri-on-Sone—2.
Mohania—1.
Sasaram—2.
Kargahar—1.

The Development Officers, who have specified area in their work through appointed agents who are distributed over the in their area. These village agents work on commission calculated on the premium paid on policies.

The Branch offices collect proposals along with the first pre- instalments either in full or in part and then these proposals sent to Patna in the Divisional office for decision in respect of tance or otherwise of the proposals. The acceptance advices sent by the Divisional office with copies to the respective agents, officers and the branch or sub-office collect the balance of the premium and make adjustments and issue official receipts to policy-holders. In case the full first premium is realised along the proposal, the adjustments are made directly by the ional office who also issues the receipts and the policies to the

In Shahabad district, Life Insurance business done and the er of agents, etc., since 1957 to 1962 are as follows*:—

Year.	No. of policies.	Sum assured.	Number of agents.	Development Officers.	No. of branch officers.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.			
1957 ..	2,112	76,23,569	445	11	1
1958 ..	2,303	83,49,500	529	12	1
1959 ..	4,004	1,88,79,850	629	13	1
1960 ..	4,338	1,51,27,250	369	13	1
1961 ..	4,407	1,55,12,320	430	15	2
1962 ..	4,847	1,63,14,200	449	18	2

So far as General Insurance is concerned which includes the ance of godown, money in transit, goods in transit, personal ent, fire, etc., the incidence is rather poor excepting motor car ance which is compulsory. General Insurance may be divided three categories: Miscellaneous accidents in which motor trucks, buses, taxis, motor cycles, burglary, etc., are included.

* Supplied by the office of the Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation, Patna.

RajGuru Math, Shivala, Varanasi Collection. Equipment: Heritage Foundation, Jalgaon.

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Fire including riot risks, floods, etc., usually covering propert houses, godowns, workshops, factories, etc., and marine acci due to which goods may not arrive intact whilst in transit from centre to another. Motor cars and trucks are insured compulsor against third party risks. Owners of new cars and some owner old cars take out comprehensive policies with private insurers the subsidiaries of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

There are three subsidiaries of Life Insurance Corporation India, viz., Oriental Fire, National Fire and Asiatic Govern Security which have been merged into one company known Oriental Fire and General Insurance.

The India Government has introduced an Emergency R Insurance from 1st January, 1963 due to Chinese aggres According to it all the factories and big mills of India will have be insured.

The Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company d General Insurance business through about 50 agents, and one p Inspector is posted at Patna. The district is looked after direc by the Divisional Officer at Patna where there is a Divisio Secretary. Other General Insurance Companies have their age and inspectors in the district. Some of them are New Ind Company, Ltd., Hindustan General Insurance Company, Ltd., etc

About fifty Indian and foreign companies are working in th district. An average annual premium of about Rs. 1.25 lakhs Rs. 2 lakhs by the different parties is realised.

SAVINGS IN THE DISTRICT.

Small Savings.

The scope for small savings in this district is meagre. In a under-developed country and particularly in view of the m development projects there should be a spirit to save for the futu and for this facilities have been provided.

All the banks accept small deposits and the State Governm have offered some attractive means of investments for such savin

The Post Offices have Savings Banks sections to collect sm deposits. Many of the rural Post Offices have this facility. T statement below shows the deposits and amount withdrawn in th Post Offices of Shahabad district from 1958-59 to 1961-62:—

Year.	Amount deposited in rupees.	Amount withdrawn in rupees.
1958-59	75,23,530.37	68,09,994.81
1959-60	75,26,522.36	74,23,313.39
1960-61	97,10,161.81	82,12,091.47
1961-62	1,10,16,938.46	95,78,052.09

The figures are suggestive. The Postal Savings Banks are popu but the need to withdraw the savings is acute.

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Any citizen who can spare even so small an amount of Rs. 5 can open a Post Office savings bank account at any Post Office which also does saving banks work. The maximum limit of investment is Rs. 15,000 for an individual and Rs. 30,000 for a joint account of two individuals. All local authorities and co-operative societies and non-profit making institutions can also open accounts in these banks which are called public accounts.

Interest on individual and joint accounts is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent for the first of Rs. 10,000 and 2½ per cent on the balance in excess of Rs. 10,000. On public accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent and interest is calculated for each calendar month. The interest earned on these investments is free of income-tax and super tax.

As an inducement to savings, the Central Government started from 1st April 1960, a scheme of 5 years' interest-free Prize Bonds eligible for participating in drawings quarterly each year till 31st March, 1965. These bonds were of two denominations, one of Rs. 5 and the other of Rs. 100. The attractive feature of the bonds was that at each draw prizes were available ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,500 for five-rupee Bonds and Rs. 500 to Rs. 25,000 for 100-rupee bonds that win the draw. The investor was repaid for his investment while there was a chance for him to win a prize in addition.

The total amount of sale of the Prize Bonds in the district of Allahabad up to March, 1962 was Rs. 90,785. This amount in two years, however, does not show that the Prize Bonds had become very popular.

With the sponsoring of the scheme described below the further sale of these bonds were closed.

Premium Prize Bonds.

Premium Prize Bonds are available for sale in denomination of Rs. 100 and Rs. 5 from 1st January, 1963. They will be sold up to 31st December, 1963 and will be repaid with premium of Rs. 5 nP. and Rs. 10 for every bond of Rs. 5 and Rs. 100 respectively, five years after the date of their sale. In addition to the premium, every bond sold is eligible for participating in two draws of prizes to be held in the year 1964. For every crore of rupees of bonds sold of each denomination prizes for different amounts are to be awarded in each of the two draws.

In this district up to March, 1963 Premium Prize Bonds of Rs. 10,415 were sold.

12-Year National Plan Savings Certificate.

This was introduced in 1955-56 by the Central Government. The scheme was, however, dropped in November, 1962 due to the Chinese aggression. The Government introduced a new savings

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scheme in November, 1962 which is called National Defence Certificate.

The following statement will show the amount deposited under 12-Year National Plan Savings Certificate:—

Year.	Amount invested
	Rs.
1958-59	10,02,298
1959-60	9,50,980
1960-61	9,46,675
1961-62	9,34,070

NATIONAL DEFENCE CERTIFICATES.

The Government of India have introduced since November 1962, the National Defence Certificates to enable every citizen to invest his savings for the national defence. In this district from November, 1962 up to March, 1963 National Defence Certificates worth Rs. 4,85,200 were sold. The certificates are in denominations of Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 25,000.

On maturity at the end of 12 years, the certificates will be repaid at a premium of 75 per cent of the issue price, yielding a return of 6.25 per cent per annum single or 4.75 per cent per annum compound; a certificate of Rs. 100 would fetch Rs. 175 at the end of 12 years. The interest is free of income-tax.

STATE ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

With the passing of the Bihar State Aid to Industries Act, 1956, Government can now grant loans and other help to persons in Shahabad district carrying on or intending to start industries within the State. This aid has given a fillip to the growth of small-scale and cottage industries in the district. A list of such industries to which loans have been given has been supplied by the Industries Department and is printed later. It may, however, be mentioned that no spot check has been made by the Gazetteer Revision Branch to see if the industries have been floated or not.

It may be mentioned that under the Bihar State Aid to Industries Act, 1956, financial assistance can be given in the following forms:—

(*a*) grant of loan, (*b*) grant of subsidy, (*c*) taking of shares or debentures, (*d*) guarantee of minimum return on the whole or part of the capital of a joint stock company, (*e*) grant on favourable terms of land, raw materials or other property vested in the State, (*f*) supply of machinery on hire purchase terms, (*g*) supply of electrical energy at concessional rates, (*h*) guarantee of a cash credit, overdraft or fixed advance with a bank.

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To facilitate quick and easy distribution of loans, power to sanction them has been delegated to various authorities. Loans up to Rs. 5,000 for any single industry are sanctioned by the Project Executive Officer of the Community Development Block or the S. D. O. concerned. The sanctioning authority for loans up to Rs. 10,000 is the Collector or the Additional Collector, and for loans up to Rs. 20,000 in any single case is the Director of Industries, or the Additional Director of Industries. Loans beyond this amount are sanctioned by Government in the Department of Industries and Co-operation. The interest chargeable on these loans up to Rs. 5,000 is 3 per cent and 5 per cent for any amount beyond this amount. The maximum period of repayment is 10 years. The repayment starts after the lapse of two years from the date of the grant of the loan. In the matter of interest special concessions have been allowed to industrial co-operative societies and they pay interest at 2½ per cent only.

Serial No.	Name of Industry.	Amount sanctioned.	Date of payment.	Purpose for which loan given.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		
1	Gorhla-Kambal Ashram Private Limited, Nasriganj.	10,000	26th March 1956	Kambal manufacturing.
		15,000	31st March 1958	
2	Bihar Leather and Tanning Company Limited, Nasriganj.	10,000	28th September 1956	Leather goods and tanning industry.
		10,000	20th August 1958	
3	Bihar Printing and Dyeing Works, Arrah.	5,000	9th October 1956	Printing Industry.
4	Arrah Cold Storage, Arrah	40,000	31st March 1957	Cold Storage.
		32,409	31st March 1958	
5	Brick Kiln Industry ..	9,000	23rd May 1957	Brick Kiln Industry.
6	Saw Mill Industry, Arrah ..	9,000	4th September 1957	Saw Milling.
7	Vaishali Industries, Aharpool, Arrah.	24,000	17th September 1958	Soap, Biscuit manufacturing.
8	Buxar Industrial Corporation, Buxar.	10,000	13th October 1958	
			16th December 1958	
9	Gopal Singh Soap Industry, Buxar.	5,000	30th March 1959	Agricultural implements and domestic utensils.
		10,000	13th January 1959	
10	Ayurvedic Medicine Industry, Jagdishpur.	8,000	19th May 1959	Soap and Mahua oil manufacturing.
		5,000	28th July 1960	Manufacture of Ayurvedic medicines.
11	Bhartiya Barten Udyog Sahyog Samiti, Buxar.	5,000	1960-61	

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EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE DISTRICT.

Regarding the old time exports and imports of the district we have at least two accounts by Francis Buchanan and W. W. Hunter. Francis Buchanan (An Account of the district Shahabad in 1812-13 Patna 1934) mentions that a large number of items were exported and imported.* From this report it appears that rice was a major article for both export and import. Wheat was mainly exported and Shahabad wheat was largely used by European bankers in Bengal and Madras presidencies. Other grains exported included barley, peas, different kinds of pulses, gram, mustard, linseed, cumin and til. Tobacco, sugar, both refined and coarse, molasses, silk, cotton, wool, iron goods, brass vessels were imported. Betel leaf, *Sajimati* (impure carbonated soda), Ganja, mahua flowers were imported. He particularly mentions of timber and bamboos being sent out from the vicinity of Rohtas. Woollen and cotton carpets were sent out to Chapra and Muzaffarpur while silk goods from Malda and Tasar silk goods from Daudnagar and gold and silver laces, shoes and the essences were imported from Patna. A large quantity of buffalo *ghee* used to be made within the district and the export was chiefly to Banaras. Some *ghee* was also imported. Buffaloes were exported while oxen were imported.

According to Francis Buchanan the places noted for trade and commerce within the district were Arrah, Dumraon, Rohtas, Tilouthu and Sasaram. Particular mention has been made of Tilouthu in connection with trade in Tasar silk, lac, resin, catechu and stones.

He describes communities at Sasaram, Dumraon, Tilouthu and Arrah exclusively occupied in business.

He has an excellent account as to the conveyance of goods through which export and import used to be carried out.

W. W. Hunter in his Statistical Account of Bengal (1877) mentions about Commerce as follows:—

> "The trade of Shahabad District is chiefly carried on by means of permanent markets in the town and at fairs. The principal articles of export, as returned by the Collector in 1870, are rice, wheat, barley, pulses, gram, oats, linseed, caraway-seed, paper, and spices. The imports consist of rice (cleaned by boiling), betel-nut, tobacco, sugar and molasses, salt, pepper, cotton, iron, brass, zinc, copper, lead, tin and betel-leaf or pan. During the year 1874-75 the railway returns show under the head of imports, 1,322,979 maunds of 47,249 tons 2 cwts, of grain; and 5,88,970 maunds of 21,034 tons 13 cwts, of other merchandise. Under

* An Account of the District of Shahabad in 1812-13 by Francis Buchanan published in 1934, pages 419—429.

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head of exports, there were 1,17,723 maunds, or 4,204 tons 7 cwts, of grain; and 3,04,072 maunds, or 10,859 tons, of other merchandise. Of the grain imported 93,284 maunds, or 3,331 tons 11 cwts, was on account of Government, of which 38,019 maunds, or 1,357 tons 16 cwts, were sent across to Chapra in Saran. This still leaves an importation of grain on private account of 12,29,695 maunds or 43,917 tons 11 cwts. It need not be pointed out that this amount is exceptional, nor that the traffic received a vast stimulus from the reduction of freight under the arrangements entered into with Government; but it should be remembered that these figures, being for the official year, only include the slack end of the great importation in grain which had set in from the previous November, and died out after the first quarter of the year under review. Under the heading of "other merchandise", the principal articles at Arrah, which may be taken as typical of the other stations, were as follows:—Imports—coal, 72,604 maunds; cotton, 12,286; iron, 6,536; mahua, 5,954; piece-goods, 9,181; salt, 65,945; seeds, 1,745; timber, 5,123; tobacco, 6,648; railway property, 7,394; miscellaneous goods, 32,865, total, 2,26,281 maunds, or 8,283 tons. Export—gunny bags, 5,408 maunds; hides and horns, 1,388; indigo, 1,177; molasses, 6,737; salt, 3,961; seeds, 8,431; piece-goods, 1,533; railway property, 5,553; sugar, 1,467; timber, 4,270; melted butter and oil, 1,809; miscellaneous goods, 17,452, total 58,284 maunds or 21,336 tons. Of these, it may be presumed that coal, iron and timber were destined, for the most part, for use on the canals. The following figures, compiled from the registration returns at Sahibganj show the Ganges-borne traffic of the District during a corresponding twelve months. In 1874 there were registered at Sahibganj, as coming from Shahabad, 28,064 maunds of wheat, and 25,278 maunds of pulses and gram. In the same year nothing was registered as going to Shahabad.

The local trade has been thus described by Mr. Eyre:—The town of Nasriganj on the Son we owes its commercial prosperity to its trade in timber, bamboos, and rope-fibre, the products of the Kaimur and Palamau Jungles. In 1872-73, 39,00,000 bamboos, valued at £ 3,900, were floated on rafts down the Son for Nasriganj and Patna. These rafts contained also rope to the value of £ 200 and a considerable quantity of timber. Lime which is manufactured at the kilns along the eastern base of the plateau, is not only used

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on the canal works, but is also largely exported Tirhut and Patna. In 1872-1873, 3,50,000 maund 1,786 tons, valued at £ 4,000, were sent down the Grain, oil-seeds, and cotton are imported from C Nagpur. Pack-bullocks are used, which cross the at Bandu ghat and travel along the left bank of river to Sasaram, Dehri, Nasriganj, etc. It is comp that during the cold and dry seasons one hun bullocks cross the Son every day. The *hara* nut, in dyeing, is exported to Patna and Benares. annual amount is estimated at 8,000 maunds, or tons, worth £ 1,200. Finally, there is at Sasaram large trade in Manchester piece-goods. The merch say that they annually import cloth to the value £ 11,150, of which £ 7,400 worth is consumed loc and £ 3,750 is again exported. The Grand Tr Road enters Shahabad at Dehri, and, after pas Sasseram and Jahanabad, leaves the District at Naub pur. Piece-goods, grain of all kinds, sugar, be Forest products, melted butter are carried along t road, but I have been able to obtain no estimate the extent of the trade."*

Trade Now.

The last *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) mentioned th principal exports were gram and pulses, refined and unrefined sug *gur* and molasses and linseed. Sugar was largely exported to Ut Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and linseed to Calcutta. The princip exports were coal, salt, cotton goods and kerosene oil. There w a decline in the imports of rice and in the exports of wheat, whi may be attributed to the extension of rice cultivation owing to can irrigation and to the contraction of the area under wheat.†

The picture of the present exports and imports (1963) co be had by study of the statistics at the principal railway stations o the district and study of the markets. The result of the mar study may not be accurate as the merchants were not keen to sh their registers and any study of the market would have had to b spread over a pretty long time. Statistics of the turnover of th different commodities through roadways are not maintained by a particular authority. For our purposes it is considered that th railway statistics of Arrah Railway Station and the stations o Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway will be sufficient indicators.

The main commodities exported from Arrah Railway Stati are rice, paddy, *gur*, mango, stone-chips and the main imports a cloth, engineering goods, medicine, etc. The main places wher

* W. W. Hunter's '*A Statistical Account of Bengal, Volume XII*' (Gaya a Shahabad) published in 1877, pages 263-64.

† From the *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 111-112.

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...odities are sent are Patna, Bhagalpur, Calcutta, etc. The ...n places from where commodities come to Arrah are Calcutta, ...alpur, Muzaffarpur, Kanpur, Hapur, Bombay, etc.

From Arrah Railway Station separate figures for the commodi... were not readily available. The staff at Arrah Railway Station, ...ever, gave the total maundages handled as export and import ...the year 1960–62. The figures are as follows:—

		Export in maunds.	Import in maunds.
	1960	1,352	4,281
	1961	1,292	4,237
	1962	1,105	3,947
	1960	520	3,337
	1961	1,398	5,129
	1962	1,595	7,819
	1960	770	3,525
	1961	775	5,295
	1962	895	4,986
	1960	505	3,684
	1961	550	5,434
	1962	455	5,339
	1960	1,738	4135
	1961	3,528	5,252
	1962	3,987	5,170
	1960	921	4,233
	1961	1,468	4,763
	1962	1,339	4,686
	1960	386	4,034
	1961	1,099	4,132
	1962	990	3,979
	1960	318	3,575
	1961	1,073	4,733
	1962	998	4,673
	1960	367	3,565
	1961	388	3,710
	1962	399	3,611
	1960	702	4,746
	1961	902	8,317
	1962	802	8,517
	1960	776	4,364
	1961	775	4,265
	1962	885	4,635
		903	4,747
		Not available	Not available
		Ditto	Ditto.

...Sasaram Light Railway runs through a tract which has ...le lands with irrigation facilities. Rice is the main pro... of this area. The livestock population is remarkably dense.

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The Light Railway runs parallel to a first class road which is well served by carrier trucks and passenger buses. The railway is met by several roads the principal of which are from Garh Nokha and Nasriganj. There used to be a sugar mill at Bikramganj years back. An extensive quantity of sugarcane is also grown this area. There is a large sugar factory at Dalmianagar. Dalmianagar has also several factories, namely, cement, paper, etc. There are several rice mills in the area served by Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway.

On investigation from the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway authorities it was ascertained that they could readily give the over all figures in quintals of the different commodities handled at the sixteen railway stations on this Light Railway. The more important of these sixteen stations handling goods are Arrah, Hasanbazar, Bikramganj, Garh Nokha and Sasaram. Commodities like bulk grain, rice and paddy are exported to Arrah, Dinapur, Patna, Bhagalpur, Chapra, etc. Commodities like manures and timber are imported from Sindri, Jogbani, etc.

The figures supplied by the District Traffic Superintendent for the years 1959-60 to 1962-63 (up to March) are as follows:–

——	Coal weight in quintals.	Ballast weight in quintals.	Grains and pulses weight in quintals.	Rice and pulses weight in qunitals.	Manure weight in quintals.	Timber weight in quintals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			1959-60.			
April, 1959 ..	5,009	4,867	623	16,956	..	1,[illegible]
May, 1959 ..	9,520	7,740	2,520	55,520	580	[illegible]
June, 1959 ..	2,890	2,601	396	20,136	1,198	1,[illegible]
July, 1959 ..	5,225	3,546	172	22,365	5,181	[illegible]
August, 1959	3,143	377	455	9,353	5,520	[illegible]
September, 1959	7,599	1,444	101	9,156	1,381	[illegible]
October, 1959	3,470	3,340	100	7,870	4,760	[illegible]
November, 1959	8,887	5,632	108	10,391	347	[illegible]
December, 1959	1,881	396	153	17,673	..	14,[illegible]
January, 1960	2,784	6,659	146	34,703	425	[illegible]
February, 1960	3,790	4,430	75	34,580	1,080	[illegible]
March, 1960..	2,512	5,815	37	22,600	437	[illegible]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			1960-61.			
..., 1960 ..	3,920	790	..	18,060	1,280	2,090
..., 1960 ..	9,611	4,031	145	24,915	2,953	112
..., 1960 ..	3,955	4,137	194	17,825	4,793	500
..., 1960 ..	1,891	1,693	443	8,619	860	1,972
..., 1960 ..	2,152	3,909	123	6,272	2,373	1,228
..., 1960	2,214	3,140	682	5,437	4,266	2,428
...ember, 1960	2,798	3,228	463	2,840	10,509	1,066
...ber, 1960	3,156	580	69	3,179	3,412	2,187
...ember, 1960	2,843	380	65	9,995	2,334	2,433
...ber, 1960	2,257	1,315	350	19,043	424	212
...ary, 1961	2,275	5,165	213	20,514	..	694
...ary, 1961	1,955	3,987	158	23,834	3,822	2,146
..., 1961..						
			1961-62.			
..., 1961 ..	2,272	3,383	831	2,82,871	6,400	1,583
..., 1961 ..	1,975	3,110	436	23,498	9,633	2,178
..., 1961 ..	2,550	11	542	18,153	4,520	1,019
..., 1961 ..	2,343	2,892	3,338	15,469	5,928	762
..., 1961	2,374	..	2,021	16,334	7,204	1,732
...ember, 1961	1,886	..	560	13,193	4,719	3,046
...ber, 1961	1,810	1,034	299	8,238	3,646	1,696
...ember, 1961	1,828	5,148	223	11,827	8,636	868
...ember, 1961	1,865	2,350	78	13,714	3,151	535
...ary, 1962	2,088	5,200	234	20,471	3,060	326
...ary, 1962	1,893	3,998	508	28,079	..	853
..., 1962..	2,458	7,598	620	23,626	2,654	236
			1962-63.			
..., 1962 ..	2,884	4,751	1,090	31,032	6,940	82
..., 1962 ..	2,164	2,356	902	10,939	11,620	368
..., 1962 ..	2,578	4,109	297	20,507	6,600	496
..., 1962 ..	2,995	5,084	722	20,209	7,152	216
..., 1962	2,379	4,791	451	7,263	19,243	1,391
...ember, 1962	2,097	..	310	10,394	15,287	1,268
...ber, 1962	4,780	7,900	321	4,895	16,457	2,953
...ember, 1962	2,090	881	151	2,422	8,892	1,306
...ember, 1962	2,564	3,808	48	7,196	2,220	1,740
...ary, 1963	4,186	5,530	281	16,184	211	725
...ary, 1963	2,110	1,690	426	18,074	8,484	1,297
..., 1963..	3,043	3,766	94	23,407	926	702

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Taking the district as a whole the statement below indicates the important commodities and the chief places from where they are imported and the main destination of export:—

(1)

Name of commodities that come into the district.	From where imported.
Cotton piece goods ..	Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Varanasi, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur, etc.
Coal	Raniganj, Giridih and Jharia Coalfield areas.
Salt	Calcutta, Tuticorin.
Iron and Steel	Calcutta, Tatanagar, Kulti.
Shoes	Kanpur, Agra, Delhi and Calcutta.
Kerosene oil and petrol ..	Budge Budge.
Cotton	Kanpur, Ballia, Varanasi.

(2)

Name of commodities that go out of the district.	From where exported.	Destination of export.
Cement	Banjari and Dehri	Calcutta, Patna, Varanasi, places in Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, etc.
Rice	Buxar, Sasaram, Bhabua, Arrah.	Patna, Varanasi, Ballia, Calcutta, Assam, etc.
Linseed	Buxar, Bihea, Arrah, Bhabua, Sasaram.	Calcutta, Kanpur, Varanasi
Lime	Dehri	Calcutta, Gaya and Varanasi
Fish	Buxar	Calcutta, Asansol, etc.

Regulated Market System in the District of Shahabad.*

The regulation of wholesale sale and purchase in the markets of Shahabad has been taken up under the Bihar Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1960 (Bihar Act XVI of 1960). The Act has the major objective of (*i*) securing the best possible price to which the agriculturist is entitled after defraying the legitimate expenses of marketing and after taking into account the price that could be realised for the same quality of the produce in the consuming markets, (*ii*) seeing that the intermediaries standing in between the agriculturist (taking his produce to the market) and the purchaser or the latter himself do not gain on unfair advantage over the agriculturist, (*iii*) establishing equity in the bargaining power between the agriculturist and the purchaser, permitting mutual confidence, preventing malpractices and giving fair deal to

* Contributed by the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Marketing), Patna, April, 1963.

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mers. The important wholesale markets in the district are ram, Buxar, Arrah, Nokha, Mohania, Behia and Dehri. It is posed to bring all these markets under the purview of regulation ording to a phased programme. To start with the work has been n up in the markets of Sasaram and Buxar. Accordingly one rket Secretary, who is a gazetted officer in Junior Class II of ar Agricultural Service and another, a non-gazetted Market retary in the scale of Rs. 150 to Rs. 350, have been posted at ram and Buxar respectively to take necessary steps for necessary rcement of the Act in the two markets.

As required under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act the e Government have already issued necessary notification as per 21697-agri., dated the 13th December, 1962, declaring its inten- to regulate sale and purchase of paddy, rice, wheat, gram, sari, *masur* and linseed in the area covered by Sasaram Police- ion within Sasaram Subdivision and paddy, rice, wheat, *khesari*, and mustard seed and linseed in the area covered by Buxar and hi Police-Stations within Buxar subdivision of the district and ted suggestions and objections, if any, from the persons likely be affected thereby by 20th February, 1962. After considering suggestions and objections the final notification under section 4 the Act declaring the respective market areas in respect of the modities specified will be issued.

The Act provides for the formation of a Market Committee for of the market to be regulated. It will be a corporate body rged with the management and administration of the market cerned. Each Market Committee will consist of 15 members resenting the following interests:—

Agriculturists	7
Trader	3
Co-operative Marketing Society ..	2
Co-operative Bank	1
Government representative	1
Gram-Panchayat or Municipal representative	1
TOTAL ..	15

us the interests of the agriculturist will predominate in the rket Committee.

The first Market Committee is to be nominated by the vernment appointing one amongst the members nominated as irman and another from them as Vice-Chairman. It will remain office for one year. The necessary notification under sections 6 8 of the Act declaring the formation of the 1st Market

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Committees in respect of the two markets is likely to be is almost simultaneously with the issue of notification under section noted above.

The second and subsequent Market Committee will be elected body with its term of office for three years. It will elect of its members as Chairman and another as Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman shall be the controlling and supervising of of the Market Committee and all officers and servants of committee shall be subject to his control. The Secretary, subject the control of the Chairman, will be the Chief Executive Officer the Market Committee and shall be responsible for ensuring pro and efficient working of the market.

In accordance with the provisions made under the Act and rules framed thereunder the Market Committee will issue licen to the traders, commission agents, brokers, weighmen, measure surveyors, warehousemen and other persons including persons firms engaged in the processing and pressing of agriculture prod brought under regulation in the market and will collect license from the licensees at most reasonable rates as specified under rules. Sales by open auction, abolition of unauthorised m allowances and arbitrary deduction in weights, prohibition of tak samples free of cost, fixation of marketing expenses at reasona levels and prompt payment of sale-proceeds to the producer-se together with the sale-slips detailing the accounts of transactions some of the statutory provisions made under the Bihar Agricultu Produce Market Act, 1960. Effective provisions have also be made in the Act for the prompt settlement of disputes between buyers and sellers by the disputes sub-committee, for the collect compilation and dessimination of market news such as prices, ma arrivals and despatches of agricultural commodities. The Ma Committee will also provide amenities like sheds, rest hou drinking water, etc., to the users of the market.

The Market Committee shall levy and collect market fees agricultural produce brought in the market area on *ad valorem* b at a nominal rate of 25 nP. per Rs. 100 worth of the agricultu produce and the same will be realised from the buyer but will recoverable from the seller as a market charge.

All money received by the Market Committee by way of licen fee and market fee shall be paid into Market Committee Fund all expenditure incurred by the committee under or for the purp of the Act shall be defrayed out of the said fund. Any sum remaining with the Market Committee at the close of the y after such expenditure shall be credited to its permanent fund the committee which will be used only towards incurring expenses of a permanent nature such as the construction of bu ings, acquisition or purchase of sites or for such other purpose

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So far as extending the regulative measures under the Act in the remaining wholesale markets of Nokha, Arrah, Mohania, Behia and Dehri is concerned, their preliminary survey has already been carried with the aim of getting them under the orbit of regulation by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. In order to expedite the progress in that direction one non-gazetted market Secretary has already been posted at Dehri and the posting at the remaining markets is expected to be made in near future.

The number of *mandies* and important marketing centres of the district is 28. A list of the wholesale markets of Shahabad district with indication of approximate number of wholesalers (dealing in agricultural produce) operating in each of them is given below:—

Sub-Division.	Police Station.	Name of the Wholesale Market.	Approximate number of wholesalers.
2	3	4	5
1 Arrah Sadar ..	Arrah ..	Arrah ..	31
2 Ditto	Bihea ..	Bihea ..	20
3 Ditto	Piro	Hasan Bazar ..	13
4 Ditto	Do.	Piro	4
5 Buxar	Buxar	Buxar	30
6 Ditto	Dumraon ..	Bhojpur ..	5
7 Ditto	Buxar	Chausa ..	9
8 Ditto	Rajpur ..	Dhansoi ..	4
9 Ditto	Dumraon ..	Dumraon ..	11
10 Ditto	Brahmpur ..	Raghunathpur ..	4
11 Sasaram ..	Bikramganj ..	Bikramganj ..	6
12 Ditto	Chenari ..	Chenari ..	..
13 Ditto	Dehri ..	Dehri	11
14 Ditto	Sasaram ..	Nokha ..	14
15 Ditto	Ditto ..	Sasaram ..	19
16 Bhabua	Ditto ..	Tilouthu ..	3
17 Ditto	Bhabua ..	Bhabua ..	..
18 Buxar ..	Ditto	Hatta	2
19 Arrah ..	Itarhi	Itarhi	10
20 Bhabua	Jagdishpur ..	Jagdishpur ..	3
21 Ditto	Durgawati ..	Karamnasa ..	8
22 Ditto	..	Kudra ..	4
23 Sasaram	Mohania ..	Mohania ..	17
24 Ditto	Nasriganj ..	Nasriganj ..	5
25 ..	Dinara ..	Natwar ..	14
26 Sasaram	.. ..	Noaon ..	2
27 Ditto	Nokha ..	Sanjhauli ..	3
	Dawath ..	Surajpura ..	1

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MARKETS.

A brief discussion of some of the important markets at Bihea, Arrah and Buxar will be of interest in this connection.

Bihea is at a distance of 14 miles from Arrah and is served by Eastern Railway and a good road. Bihea is a very important grain market. The following are the approximate figures for the annual arrivals and despatches of some of the important commodities at Bihea Market:—

*Annual arrivals.**

	Commodity.	In maunds.	Places from where imported.	Places where exported.
1	Rice ..	1,25,000	Local supply	Patna, Chapra, Ballia and Bhagalpur.
2	Linseed	6,400	Local supply and Uttar Pradesh.	Places within the district.
3	Gram ..	5,000	Local supply	Patna, Dinapur and places within the district.
4	*Masur*..	2,500	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Barley ..	1,500	Ditto	Uttar Pradesh, Chapra and Jhajha side.
6	Mustard oil ..	15,000	Local supply, Utter Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan.	Places within the district.
7	*Khesari*	6,000	Local supply	Patna side and places within the district.
8	*Rahar* ..	2,000	Ditto	Ditto.
9	Wheat..	1,500	Ditto	Places within the district.
10	Maize ..	2,500	Naugachhia and Colgong.	Ditto.
11	*Gur* ..	5,000	Local supply	Patna, Chapra, Ballia.
12	Paddy ..	1,000	Local supply and Uttar Pradesh.	Places within the district.
13	Oil cakes (Linseed and mustard oil).	22,000	Local supply and Uttar Pradesh.	Ditto.
14	*Ata* ..	6,000	Patna and Uttar Pradesh.	Ditto.

* Sources of Information.—Deputy Director of Agriculture (Marketing), Bihar.

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Arrah town, the district headquarters, has two important market ...ns at Muhalla Nawada and Chauk Bazar. Arrah is well served by railways, roadways and waterways.

The following table will show the average annual arrivals of principal commodities and their import and export*:—

Arrah-Nawada.

Commodity.	Annual arrival. In quintals.	Places from where imported.	Places where exported.
...	18,600	Bihea and local supply.	Chapra, Patna.
...	18,600	Ballia local supply	Places within the district.
...	700	Local supply	Ditto.
...	3,700	Ditto	Ditto.
...	200	Ditto	Ditto.
...	3,700	Ditto	Dinapur, Patna.
...	18,600	Ditto	Ditto.
...	1,500	Ditto	Places within the district.
...	9,300	Ditto	Dinapur, Patna.
...	400	Ditto	Places within the district.

Arrah Chauk Bazar.

...	1,50,000	Local supply	Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh, Coalfield areas, Monghyr.
...	18,600	Ditto	Places within the district.
...	3,700	Ditto	Ditto.
...	200	Ditto	Ditto.
...	700	Ditto	Places within the district, Patna and Calcutta.
...	700	Ditto	Places within the district.
...	400	Ditto	Ditto.
...	400	Ditto	Ditto.
...	700	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.	Ditto.
...	8,400	Patna	Ditto.
...	26,900	Bihta and Dalmianagar.	Ditto.

Buxar is a subdivisional town and an important trade centre. It is served by railways, roadways and waterways. It is located just on the bank of the river Ganga. Ballia, a district town of Uttar Pradesh, is just on the other side of the river Ganga and is very close to this

* Source of information :—*Marketing Directory, published in* 1960 by the Joint Director of Agriculture, Marketing, Bihar.

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town. Its hinterland is also very rich in production of gra vegetables and fish. Fish is obtained from the river and the lo water pools and sent to Calcutta, Patna and other places daily. Th Buxar Central Jail manufactures *newar, duries,* carpets, etc., an they are sent to various places both within and outside the Sta The main trade of the town is grain, vegetables, fish and manufa tured goods of Jail industry. Buxar is also a pilgrim centre an some famous *melas* are held in Buxar subdivision.

The following table will show the average annual arrivals o principal commodities and their export and import from Buxar*:—

—	Commodities.	Annual arrivals. In quintals.	Places from where imported.	Places where exported.
1	2	3	4	5
Buxar	Paddy	74,600	Local supply	Ballia, Patna, Varanasi.
	Rice ..	37,300	Ditto	Ditto.
	Wheat	29,000	Ballia	Within the district.
	Gram ..	9,300	Local supply	..
	Arhar ..	3,700	Ditto	Calcutta, Patna and Dinapur
	Khesari	37,300	Ditto	Assam, Kerala, West Bengal
	Masoor	18,600	Ditto	Patna, Fatuha, Uttar Pradesh, Calcutta, etc.
	Linseed	30,000	Ballia and local supply.	Calcutta, Patna, etc.
	Mustard seed.	19,000	Ditto	Ditto.
	Onion ..	750	Local supply	Calcutta, Patna.
	Fish ..	3,700	Ditto	Calcutta, Patna and places within the district.

The following are the important trading centres and commodities dealt in the district:—

(1) Arrah—Cereal and pulses, vegetables, spices, oilseeds and oils, oilcakes, rice, Animal Husbandry produces, etc.

(2) Bihea—Cereals and pulses, spices, oilseeds, vegetables, *gur,* etc.

(3) Piro—Cereals and pulses, spices, oilseeds, vegetables, *gur,* etc.

* Sources of information.—*Marketing Directory, Shahabad* (1960), published by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Marketing, Bihar.

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(4) Hasan *bazar*—Cereals and pulses, spices, oilseeds, vegetables, *gur*, etc.
(5) Buxar—Cereals and pulses, spices, oilseeds, oils, vegetables, *ghee*, milk, fish, meat, etc.
(6) Chausa—Cereals and pulses, oils, oilseeds, etc.
(7) Dumraon—Cereals and pulses, oilseeds, oil, livestock and animal husbandry products, *gur*, etc.
(8) Bhojpur—Cereals and pulses, Vegetables, etc.
(9) Etarhi—Cereals and pulses, vegetables, etc.
(10) Sasaram—Cereals and pulses, vegetables, oil, oilseeds, *ghee*, *gur*, sugar, fish, meat, etc.
(11) Takia—Cereals and pulses, etc.
(12) Dehri—Cereals and pulses, vegetables, fish, *gur*, sugar, meat, etc.
(13) Kudra—Cereals and pulses, vegetables, fish, oils, oilseeds, etc.
(14) Chenari—Cereals and pulses, *ghee*, *hare* and *bahera*, etc.
(15) Natwar—Rice, cereals and pulses, etc.
(16) Nokha—Paddy, rice and oils, etc.
(17) Bikramganj—Cereals and pulses, oil, vegetables, etc.
(18) Bhabua—Cereals and pulses, oil, oilseeds, fish, meat, etc.
(19) Mohania—Cereals, oil, meat, vegetables, etc.
(20) Durgawati—Cereals and oilseeds, etc.
(21) Karmnasa—Cereals, etc.

Centres of wholesale business and mandis.

Regarding centres of trade, the last District Gazetteer mentioned that the internal trade of the district was centred at the bi-weekly markets held in the large villages. Here the villagers and smaller *mahajans* brought their surplus grains on pack bullocks and purchased their daily necessities, such as salt, cloth and oil. The grain was despatched thence in carts to the larger centres of trade on the railway, the Ganges or the Son Canals, such as Arrah, Dumraon, Buxar and Chausa*. Railway and Waterways were the only main trade routes at that time. Carrier trucks were not in use at that time for the transport of goods.

Some of the principal commodities of wholesale business at the moment are paddy, rice, cereals, sugarcane, cloth, mustard oil, *ghee*, spices and vegetables. Many retail dealers of other districts like Saran, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Patna have a direct contact with

* District Gazetteer of Shahabad by L. S. S. O. Malley (1960), revised by J. P. W. James (1924), page 112.

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wholesale dealers of the district. The petty and less resourceful dealers of the district have their dealings with the local wholesale merchants. The Sadar subdivision is the chief paddy and sugarcane producing area in the district. The main produce of the district is rice which is generally sent to Patna, Varanasi and other places in Uttar Pradesh, Calcutta, etc.

The chief centres of wholesale business as mentioned elsewhere are Arrah, Bihea, Buxar, Sasaram, Bhabua, Dalmianagar and Garhi Nokha. Each of them is a very busy centre for wholesale business.

The main retail marketing centres in the district are at Arrah, Buxar, Sasaram, Dalmianagar, Bhabua, Dumraon, Bihea, Bikramganj and Mohania. At these places retail shops for the commodities locally consumed are found. Retail shops of some particular articles like radio receiving sets, sewing machines, cycles, etc., are to be found only in the urban areas like Arrah, Sasaram, Buxar, Bhabua and Dehri-on-Sone.

It is reported by the Labour Department that there are about (1963) 6,800 retail dealers and about 311 wholesale dealers at Arrah, Sasaram, Buxar and Bhabua, etc. Retail trading is done in all kinds of commodities like foodgrains, cloth, silk, sugar, *kirana* goods, etc.

Retail sales are generally on cash basis. Among retail trade shops in the district the grocery group is the most important. It has the largest number of shops. Cereals and pulses, spices, jaggery, oil, *ghee*, tea, coffee, cigarettes, indigenous drugs, dry fruits, tinned goods, food stuff, *chura* (fried rice), and a number of other miscellaneous articles are sold in these shops. The value of stock in trade of individual shops varies widely, i.e., from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000. The retail shop-keepers get their stock from the local wholesale dealers either on cash or credit and there is a good margin of profit. The local wholesalers in their turn obtain the same from various manufacturing centres particularly from bigger places within Bihar or cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Lucknow, Delhi, Varanasi, Kanpur, etc.

Next in importance to groceries comes the sweetmeat and other shops that sell cooked food. There are a large number of them in all the urban areas, large villages and *hats* and fairs. There is a very brisk trade in these shops at the time of religious festivals. The stock in trade of this type of shops varies from Rs. 300 to Rs. 3,000 or more. The number of people having a daily meal at such eating houses is definitely on the increase.

There are a very large number of *Pan, biri* and cigarette shops in the urban areas, large villages, *hats* and *melas*. They have a large turnover in the district. Sale is normally on cash basis. Most of the establishments are one man's establishments. There are separate wholesale dealers for *Pan*, cigarettes and *biris*.

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All the towns, large villages and every *hat* and *mela* have shops selling cotton and woollen goods, silk and cotton pieces, *sarees*, dhotis, towels and various kinds of hosiery. They also sell handloom and powerloom products. The capital of these shops is usually large and may even near a lakh of rupees (in Arrah). Sales usually shoot up during festivals and in the months when a large number of marriages take place.

Shops dealing in footwear and other leather goods of Arrah and other urban areas have a large sale and the capital invested will go up to rupees ten thousand.

Shop-keepers under the group of chemists and druggists sell chemicals of various kinds, foreign and indigenous drugs, medicines and surgical instruments. A large part of the chemicals, drugs and medicines stocked is brought mainly from Patna, Varanasi, Calcutta, Bombay, etc.

Hawkers.

Like pedlars in rural areas, their counterpart in urban areas, viz. hawkers, play an important role in the retail trade of the district. There is not, however, much scope for them. But they continue to be prominent in semi-urban areas. They sell comparatively cheaper articles usually in everyday uses, viz., fruits, sweetmeats, snacks, sugarcane juice, cheap utensils, newspapers, toys and a number of other articles of daily use including food-stuff. They are found to be doing their business near the railway stations, bus stands and cinemas. In towns hawkers from nearby areas come to the *bazar* to sell their goods.

Grain Mandi.

Among the grain *mandis*, the *mandi* at Bihea was particularly noticed. This is one of the largest grain markets, within the district. The market is well located having both road and railway facility. Commodities are brought by trucks, bullock-carts and pack ponies. There are about 30 big godowns of *Arhatias* (stockists and commission agents). The *Arhatias* usually charge a commission of Re. 1 from the seller and 50 nP. from the buyer for every Rs. 100 worth of cereals. The *Arhatia* will also charge a weighing charge, *Dharmada* and *Dhalta* charges. The rate of weighmen charge is normally 6 nP. per bag of $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds and is payable by the purchaser. The rate of *Dharmada* is not fixed. It is a small amount collected and the collected money usually goes to a religious trust or a *gaushala* or a public institution. *Dhalta* charges are levied on commodities like *ghee* or oil which has to be poured out from one vessel to another. There is not much transaction involving *Dhalta* charges. In *gur* transaction weighman takes one seer of *gur* and 6 nP. for one cart-load of 8 to 10 maunds of *gur*.

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Bihea market has a large transaction of paddy, rice, wheat, *khesari* and *gur*.

The pattern of the other *mandis* is almost the same as the *mandi* at Bihea. The charges, however, vary from one *mandi* to another to some extent.

Vegetable Markets at Arrah.

Among the vegetable markets, the market at Arrah proper was particularly studied. This is one of the largest vegetable markets within the district. The market is well located having both road and railway facility. Vegetables are brought by trucks, bullock-carts and pack ponies. There are about 40 *Arhatias* (commission agents) in the market. The *Arhatias* usually charge a commission of 3 nP. from the seller for every five seers of green vegetables like spinach, cucurbita, brinjals, etc. Besides a commission of 6 nP. is also charged from the seller for a rupee worth of non-green vegetables such as jack-fruit, potato, etc.

Daily arrivals of commodity in maunds.	Places from where imported.	Places where exported.
1. Potato (80)	Supply from within the district.	Places within the district.
2. Ladies finger (60)	Ditto ..	Places within the district and Patna.
3. Jack fruit (100)	Monghyr and Ballia	Places within the district. Supply only in season.
4. Brinjal (30)	Supply from within the district.	Patna, Dinapur and places within the district.
5. Pumpkin (50)	Ditto ..	Patna, Dinapur and local.
6. Onion (200)	Ditto ..	Chapra, Calcutta, Patna, Dinapur. Places within the district.
7. Cucurbita (200)	Ditto ..	Chapra, Patna, Dinapur, etc.
8. Spinach and other perishable green vegetables.	Ditto ..	..

Fish Market at Arrah.

Among the fish markets, the market at Arrah proper was particularly studied. The market is located in the heart of the town having both railway and road facility. Fish are generally brought by head-load, truck, rail and cart-load. The market is managed by the contractor. He charges 2 annas per basket by the seller. There are about 50 seats for the sellers. The source of supply are the rivers Ganga and Sone and a number of tanks within the district. The important fish of this area are *katla, rohu, hilsa, garai, kalbai*,

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jhingwa, bacha, boari, manguri, etc. The rate of fish ranges from Re. 1 to Rs. 3. The turnover of fish is about 50 maunds daily in this market. The quantity of fish that usually comes daily is not sufficient for local consumption. Very little of sanitary arrangements were seen. There is an abundance of flies. Dried fish is also freely sold.

Arrah also exports some quantity of fish to Dinapur and Patna.

HATS.

Hats are held once or twice a week in a number of villages. They are primary markets for grains and other village produce like grains, vegetables, etc., and clearing markets for a lot of consumers' goods for the villagers like soap, cloth, etc. Generally about 1,000 to 1,500 people from the neighbouring villages congregate at the *hats* to sell and purchase commodities. Some of the *hats* which have a larger population have a few permanent groceries or sweet-meat shops. Grain merchants come to the *hats* and purchase grains in large quantity. The chief modes of conveyance for carrying goods to the *hats* are the bullock-carts, ponies, pack-bullocks and head-load. Now-a-days carrier trucks also carry goods away from the *hats*.

There are several permanent shops in the *hats* which sell commodities like salt, mustard oil, kerosene oil, *ghee,* pulses, cloth, etc. Big villages also have such shops. The *hats* and the big villages have now a number of *pan-biri* shops, itinerant stalls for selling tea, snacks and sweets. The *hats* play a very important role in the village economy. The *hats* in this district also play the role of a meeting place and social exchanges of ideas but not to the extent they serve the purpose in Chotanagpur or in the Santal Parganas.

Salesmen of various products from vegetable oils to medicines, cosmetics and cigarettes have started utilising the *hats* for propaganda and publicity for their articles. Some of the important *hats* are at Jagdishpur, Piro, Bihea, Shahpurpatti, etc. The scope for further development is immense.

FAIRS AND MELAS.

There are a large number of fairs held throughout the year but some important fairs are held at Brahampur (Brahpur), Buxar, Jagdishpur, Sirpalpur, Ekawana, Karaghar, Bhaluni, Nuaon, Kuria-Kulharia, Sasaram and Jaro.

Brahampur Mela.—This *mela* is held at Brahampur village which is at a distance of two miles from Raghunathpur Railway Station. This fair is important for a very large transaction in cattle. It is held twice in a year, viz., on the occasion of *Falgun Shivaratri* and *Baisakh Shivaratri* and lasts for ten to fifteen days. There is a Shiva temple where people come to offer *puja.* About 20,000 people congregate at Brahampur on such occasions.

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Buxar Mela.—Three seasonal *melas* are held at Buxar called *Khichri, Amawas* and *Satwani*. There are generally bathing festivals and are usually attended by about four to six thousand people. The principal articles for sale are piece-goods, brassware, earthenware, other miscellaneous goods and sweets. A large number of people from the other side of Ganga river (Uttar Pradesh) visit these *melas*.

Niazipur Mela.—It is held at Niazipur, P.-S. Dumraon, six miles north of Dumraon Railway Station on the occasion of *Ganga ashnan* in the month of *Kartic*. It is attended by about four thousand people.

Sirpalpur Mela.—It is held at Sirpalpur, P.-S. Brahara in Sadar subdivision twice a year on the occasion of *Basant Panchmi* and *Ram Navmi*. It is a small cattle fair in the district. The turnover of other goods is also considerable.

Ekawana Mela.—It is held at Ekawana, P.-S. Sahar in Sadar subdivision in the month of *Jeth* and *Asarh*. Besides cattle, there is a good clearance of other commodities.

Karaghar Mela.—It is one of the most important cattle fairs in the district which fetches a good revenue to the State. It is held at Karaghar, P.-S. Karaghar in Sasaram subdivision thrice in a year, viz. *Phalgun, Baisakh* and *Jeth*. It lasts for more than a week. There is a large turnover of all kinds of commodities necessary for an ordinary household.

Bhaluni Mela.—It is held at Bhaluni, Police-Station Dinara in Sasaram subdivision twice in a year. There is a temple of *Jakhmata Bhawani* at Bhaluni which attracts a large number of devotees. It is usually attended by about 5,000 people and lasts for about a month.

Nuaon Mela.—It is held at Nuaon village, Police-Station Ramgarh in Bhabua subdivision. It is held four times in a year, namely, in the months of *Phalgun, Baisakh, Jeth* and *Kartic*. It lasts for more than a week on each of these occasions.

Kuriachak Mela.—It is held at Kuriachak, Police-Station Chainpur in Bhabua subdivision in the months of *Phalgun, Baisakh, Jeth* and *Kartic*. The *mela* is known as Sheo Shankar *mela* and there is a temple of Shiva in that village. It is one of the largest *melas* in the district. It lasts for more than a week. It is essentially a religious *mela*.

Kulharia Mela.—This fair is held annually on the occasion of *Chait Ram Navmi* at Kulharia, police-station Durgawati in Bhabua subdivision. The main attraction is the temple of *Bhagwatijee*. There is a small cattle fair also.

Gupta Mela.—It is held at Sasaram in the month of February on *Basant Panchmi* day. It lasts for more than a fortnight. It is attended by about 10,000 people. It is mainly a religious *mela*.

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Kothi Mela.—It is held at village Jaso near Buxar twice a year on the occasions of *Ram Navmi* and *Ganga Dasahara*. It is attended by about five thousand people. It is essentially a religious *mela*.

Co-operation in Wholesale and Retail Trade.

Without mutual co-operation between these two sets of dealers business cannot thrive. The wholesalers normally supply the commodities to the retailers on cash basis but credit to reasonable amount based on past relationship and credit of the retailers is also allowed. Credit is not encouraged in perishable goods and in gold and silver business.

Price Control Measures.

Due to the exigencies of the Second Great War there was an abnormal rise of price of certain essential commodities, viz., rice, wheat, cloth, cement, kerosene oil, petrol, etc. It was necessary to control both the supply and consumption of these articles for essential purposes and to ensure that there were adequate commodities to go round to meet the immediate requirements of the civil population at a fair price. The State Government along with the Central Government had to follow a uniform and co-ordinated policy of controlling the supply of such goods which were absolutely necessary for the public. In order to check the spiral rise of price of such articles and to stop the rampant black marketing in them, a scheme of the opening of Fair Price Shops in the urban areas was evolved. A buffer reserve of essential commodities was sought to be built up by the State Government by direct procurement of foodgrains and other articles, stock them in Government godowns at district headquarters or other places and arrange distribution of the commodities through the licensed Fair Price Shops. The Fair Price Shops were licensed and regularly inspected. A maximum quota of foodgrains and cloth were laid down for each individual family unit and for this purpose a survey of the family units was made. Ration cards were issued to the head of the family.

The Fair Price Shops were first started in Shahabad district in 1943 for the supply of rice, wheat, sugar, kerosene oil and cloth, etc. At this stage was there a totalitarian control on these commodities. It had the salutary effect in bringing down the prices of those commodities available outside the Fair Price Shops. Each set helped the other. Whenever there would be a large supply of commodities in the market through normal channels, the need for taking such stuff from the Fair Price Shops would rapidly decline. The Fair Price Shops were expected to act as a check against black market in essential commodities. The system worked throughout the War period. No district is now a separate unit. It is an integral part of the State and the country at large and the system of Fair Price Shops is still continuing in some

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During War period Government had also to exercise control over steel, iron goods and cement but the supply of these commodities was not made through the ordinary Fair Price Shop. These commodities continued to be supplied to the public through the normal agencies but under the restrictions imposed by statutory orders. Licensing system had to be introduced and the distribution of quotas to the agencies was regulated along with the quantity available to the consumers. The consumer had to apply for such goods indicating his requirements and a permit would be given for as much of the commodity as possible. If, however, the supply position was good and no sale through permits was necessary the restriction would be taken off. This system is still continuing for steel, iron goods and cement. The vast development projects throughout the country during the Plan periods, both in the private and public sector naturally have to be given precedence to individual requirements.

Even after the close of the Second Great War, the control of the essential food-stuff as indicated before has had to continue. The ration card system for drawing commodities had stood the test and was allowed to remain. The demand on the Fair Price Shops becomes more acute whenever there is an abnormal rise of prices due to short supply or other reasons. In such circumstances the authorities will immediately see to the supply of the stuff to such shops so that there is no starvation.

The control on the essential food-stuff was abolished in 1950 but had to be reimposed shortly. Due to failure of the Hathia rain in 1951 and 1957 there was an acute shortage of foodgrains and the Government had to open a large number of Fair Price Shops throughout the district. At present (1963) there are ten Government godowns and twelve Supply Inspectors in Shahabad district to distribute grains to the Fair Price Shops.

The Government godowns are located at Arrah town (2), Bihea (1), Buxar town (2), Dumraon (1), Brahampur (1), Bhabua (1) and Sasaram (2).

In this connection reference may be made to the findings of the Agro-Economic Research Centre of Viswa Bharati University Shantiniketan which had studied the working of the Fair Price Shops in Bihar in 1956-57. From their published report it appears that there was no marked rise in the prices of foodgrains in Bihar at the end of 1955. But by February, 1956 prices were beginning to show upward trends. This made the Bihar Government to decide in favour of opening Fair Price Shops in the city of Patna. By February, 1956, prices of the foodgrains all over the State had risen considerably. *Rabi* crops were damaged in 1956-57 and prices started soaring from the beginning of 1957 and Fair Price Shops began to be opened in other districts as well. But it was observed that there were often delays in supply from the godowns to the Fair Price

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...ge. Besides the supply at the Fair Price Shops was hardly ade-...e to do away with the demand in the open market where the ...es were slightly higher. The clogging of the machinery at ...ous stages did not allow the Fair Price Shops to work very ...ssfully.

The statement below shows the supply of foodgrains (wheat ...d rice, etc.) through Fair Price Shops, number of persons benefited, ... in the district of Shahabad from 1958 to 1962:—

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of godowns functioning.	17	17	10	10	10
Supply of foodgrains (wheat, rice and pulses in maunds).	3,42,298	1,93,290	2,42,740	2,53,360	N.A.
Number of Fair Price Shops	629	629	651	651	480
Number of persons benefited by Fair Price Shops.	N.A.	6,11,873	23,42,474	4,95,977	4,97,157

N. A.—Not available.

Control on other Articles.

Cement.—The Bihar Cement Control Order, 1948 was intro-...d in December, 1948, which required dealers to obtain licence ... dispose of the stock at controlled rate to permit-holders. In ... due to satisfactory position of cement, control over its distri-...n was relaxed. In 1959, the control over distribution of ...ent was withdrawn. In 1960, due to restricted movement supply ...n of cement became uncertain and Government have had to ...ce the quota system on cement allotment. The selling rate ...ment has to be fixed by the Subdivisional Officers concerned. ...s way the supply of cement is either controlled or uncontrolled ... circumstances require.

The following table will show the number of licences for stock-...d selling cement subdivisionwise during (March) 1963:—

Subdivision.	Location and number of licensee.	
...subdivision	Arrah proper	13
	Hasanbazar	4
	Dhanauti	1
	Piro	1
	Barahra	1
	Shahpur	1
	Jagdishpur	1
	Bihea	1
	Garhani	5
		2
	TOTAL	29

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Subdivision.		Location and number of licensee.	
Sasaram subdivision	..	Sasaram proper	5
		Tilouthu	1
		Dehri	7
		Bikramganj	4
		Sanjhauli	2
		Ghosikalan	1
		Nokha	2
		Nasriganj	2
		Asoshigola	1
		Banjari	1
		TOTAL	26
Buxar subdivision	..	Buxar proper	6
		Dumraon	4
		Gazadhargunj	1
		Chausa	3
		Purana Bhojpur	1
		Raghunathpur	2
		Nawanagar	1
		Brahampur	1
		TOTAL	19
Bhabua subdivision	..	Bhabua proper	3
		Kudra	2
		Mohania	4
		Durgawati	1
		TOTAL	10

There has been a spurt of industrialisation in certain places. There has also been a certain amount of urbanisation and every town and township have had a considerable expansion and better type cement and brick houses are being added. In the villages also such houses are being added. The various development projects in the N. E. S. Block also require a considerable quantity of cement. All these reasons explain the great demand for cement in this district. It may be mentioned here that the district has one cement factory at Dalmianagar and another at Banjari (both in Sasaram subdivision).

Iron and Steel.—At present (March, 1963) there are four registered iron stockists, at Arrah (2), Buxar (1) and Sasaram (1). Allotment of goods is made by the State Government to the stockists through quota certificates. The stockists submit indent to the Iron

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and Steel Controller, Calcutta. The supply is irregular and does not satisfy the needs.

Kerosene oil.—The Bihar Kerosene Oil Control Order was promulgated in 1949 in this district to regulate the supply and distribution of kerosene oil. In 1952-53 due to foreign supply, i.e., from Burma and other places the position had somewhat improved and in 1953-54 the control on kerosene oil was withdrawn. Since then the supply position has been satisfactory. The price of kerosene oil has gone up due to the new taxation in 1963 but there is no short supply.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS.

Association and organisation of traders and merchants play a necessary and important role in the community's economic life. These associations have been formed to foster the interest of the businessmen but they cannot ignore the interest of the consumers.

Some of trade associations at Arrah are listed below:—

(1) Cloth Merchants' Association—Established in 1950—Members—50.

(2) Foodgrains Merchants' Association—Established in 1954—Members—60.

(3) Retail Cloth Dealers' Association—Established in 1940—Members—50.

There is no Consumers' Association in the district. The details regarding labour association will be found in the relevant chapter.

MODE OF DISSEMINATION OF TRADE NEWS.

Trade news of market generally percolate to the local merchants through letters, daily papers, radio receiving sets, telephones and telegrams. The daily newspapers published from Patna, Calcutta and other places in English or in the vernacular languages carry trade news and they are eagerly scanned. Recently some exclusive trade journals in English are becoming popular with the English-knowing businessmen. Besides, the merchants also receive information from Government Department. A marketing section has been opened under the guidance of Agriculture Department and Marketing Inspectors and Inspectors have been appointed who communicate news regarding trade and commerce, and also the fluctuation of daily price of the market to the traders.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Regarding Weights and Measures W. W. Hunter mentions as follows:—

"The following tables are given by the Collector:—8 *rati*=1 *masha*; 10 *masha*=1 *tola*; 5 *tola*=1 *chhatak*; 16 *chhatak*=1 *seer*; 5 *seers*=1 *paseri*; 8 *paseri*=1 *man* or *maund* of 82 lbs. avoirdupois. This is the standard or *pakka* rate of weight throughout the district; but

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in grain and other transactions various local weights are commonly used. These vary, not only from *Pargana* to *Pargana*, but from village to village; and different weights are often used in the same village for weighing different commodities. The number of *sers* in a *maund* varies from 40 to 52, and the weight of the component *sers* also varies. The standard *ser* contains 80 tolas, the *tola* being the weight of 180 *sikka* rupees, or 180 grains; and no *ser* is heavier than 88 *tolas*. The most commonly used *kachcha* country *ser* contains only 48 *tolas* or 12 *gandas*; but 48 of these *sers* go to make up the *kachcha maund*. Land measure does not vary to the same extent, the higher of 27,225 square feet being used throughout the district, except in the Bhabua subdivision, where the *bigha* contains only 10,885 square feet. The standard table of square measure is as follows:—*dhurki*=1 *dhur*; 20 *dhur*=1 *katha*; and 20 *katha*=1 *bigha*. The *bigha* is measured by a bamboo of 8 feet 3 inches in length, called *lagi*, *bans*, or *talka*. For cloth measure the ell (*gaz*) of 56 fingers (*anguli*) is in common use, but in Arrah a longer ell of 64 fingers is used by the cloth dealers. According to Dr. Buchanan Hamilton the ell equals 17½ *girah* or 45 *inches*."*

The bewildering variety of measures was a handicap and it was felt necessary that the weights should be standardised by law. This was done and the weights were standardised with the enforcement of Bihar Weights Act, 1947 made applicable in 1948 by fixing the weight of a standard *seer* at 80 *tolas*. The *seer* became the unit. This was called the *pucca* weight by the rural folks as against the weights used before the enforcement of the Act as the *kachcha* weights. The previous weights have been eliminated from the trade but they still linger in a very small manner among the farmers for weighing their farm produce or to distribute grains to the labourers in rural areas.

The *kachcha* weights had no fixed standard. They are from place to place. The unit is the *Panseri*. This *panseri* consists of 78 *gondas* in Sandesh, Sahar, Ghagha and Dhobba areas and 80 *gondas* in Bikram and Sasaram areas.

This was the condition in so far as foodgrains were concerned. These weights were even more irregular and unstandardised than other measures. Though *tola, massa, ratti* were the units of weight, the jewellers generally used the old silver one rupee coin, eight annas coin, four annas coin, two annas and one anna coins to weigh one *tola* (*Ek bhur*), half *tola* (*Adha bhur*), ¼ *tola* (*Char annas bhur*)

* Form '*A Statistical Account of Bengal, Volume XII*' (Gaya and Shahabad) published in 1877, page 245.

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tola (do annas bhur), $\frac{1}{16}$ *tola (Ek anna bhur)*. With the abolition of the silver coins the measures were still more complicated and fell back on the old units of *tola, massa* and *ratti*.

With the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures (1959) the age old system of maunds, *seers, chhataks*, inch, foot and yard have now come to an end but not completely. The Bihar Weights and Measures Enforcement Act, 1959 has been compulsorily enforced in urban areas but some big wholesale dealers still use old weights in the markets. This is illegal and for the implementation of the current weights being strictly used, the Government of Bihar has appointed four Inspectors, posted at Arrah, Sasaram, Buxar and Bhabua. The Inspectors are expected to visit the *bazars* in their jurisdiction and check the weights and measures in use. In 1960-61 and 1961-62, 494 number of old weights and 133 old scales, 1,578 old weights, 133 old scales were seized respectively by the Inspectors. During 1960-61 and 1961-62, Rs. 7,015.25 and Rs. 6,425.52 were realised from the shopkeepers as verification and stamping charge.

The Inspectors of Weights and the Metric Officer of this department have been entrusted with publicity and propaganda work to explain to the masses the present metric system. The Inspectors have also to instruct the *Mukhiyas, Gram Sewaks* and the Village Level Workers so that they could teach others. One set of metric weights from 50 kilograms to 100 grams has been supplied to every block for exhibition.

Standard weights are manufactured by *bona fide* licensed dealers. They sell standard weights. There are (March, 1963) seven dealers—at Arrah proper—2, Buxar—2, Mohania—1, Sasaram—1 and Dehri-on-Sone—1. The chart that follows gives the conversion rates:—

CONVERSION FACTORS.

Length—

1 inch=2.54 centimetres.
1 foot=30.48 centimetres.
1 yard=91.44 centimetres.
1 mile=1.61 kilometres.
1 nautical mile (UK)=1853.18 metres.
1 nautical mile (international)=1852 metres.

Area—

1 square foot=0.093 square metre.
1 square yard=0.836 square metre.
1 square mile=2.59 square kilometres.
1 acre=0.405 hectare.

Volume—

1 cubic foot=0.028 cubic metre.

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Capacity—

1 gallon (Imperial)=4.55 litres.
1 seer (80 tolas)=0.937 litre.
1 Madras measure=1.77 litres.

Weight—

1 tola=11.66 grams.
1 chhatak=58.32 grams.
1 seer=933.10 grams.
1 maund=37.32 kilograms.
1 palam=34.99 grams.
1 seer (24 tolas)=279.93 grams.
1 viss=1.40 kilograms.
1 maund (Madras)=11.20 kilograms.
1 candy=223.94 kilograms.
1 ounce=28.35 grams.
1 pound=453.59 grams.
1 hundredweight=50.80 kilograms.
1 ton=1016.05 kilograms.

Temperature—

t° Fahrenheit=9|5 (T° centigrade)+32.

Metric Weights and Measures.

Length—

10 millimetres=1 centimetre.
100 centimetres=1 metre.
1,000 metres=1 kilometre.
1,852 metres=1 nautical mile (international).

Area—

100 square millimetres=1 square centimetre.
10,000 square centimetres=1 square metre or centiare.
100 square metres=1 are.
100 ares=1 hectare.
100 hectare or 10,00,000 square metres=1 square kilometre.

Volume—

10,00,000 cubic centimetres=1 cubic metre.

Capacity—

1,000 millilitres=1 litre.
1,000 litres= 1 kilolitre.

Weights—

1,000 milligrams=1 gram.
1,000 grams=1 kilogram.
100 kilograms=1 quintal.
1,000 kilograms=1 tonne.
200 milligrams=1 carat.

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Abbreviations for Metric Units.

DECIMAL MULTIPLES AND SUB-MULTIPLES

Prefix.	Value in terms of unit.	Abbreviation.
	1000	k
	0.01 (10^{-2})	c
	0.001 (10^{-3})	m
	0.000001(10^{-6})	u

WEIGHTS

Denomination.	Value.	Abbreviation.
	1000 kg	t
	100 kg	q
	1 kg	kg
	1 g	g
	1 mg	mg
	200 mg	c

CAPACITY

	1, 000 l	kl
	1 l	l
	1 ml	ml

VOLUME

	m^3	m^3 or cu m*
	cm^3	cm^3 or cu cm*
	mm^3	mm^3 or cu mm*

LENGTH

	1 000 m	km
	1 m	m
	1 cm	cm
	1 mm	mm
	1/1 000 mm or — 10^{-3} mm	um

AREA

	1000000m^2	km^2 or sq km*
	1m^2	m^2 or sq m*
	1 cm^2	cm^2 or sq cm*
	1 mm^2	mm^2 or sq mm*

LAND MEASURE

	100 m^2	a
	100 a	ha
	m^2	ca

Rules for Abbreviations.

(1) Do not make any change, such as addition of 's' to indicate plurality, e.g., write 1 kg. 10 kg, 20 9, 5 g, 10 t, 20 ml, 27 l, 165 km, 2 mm, 100 cm, 66 km.

(2) Do not capitalize the abbreviations. For example, do not write 1 Kg, 2 Kg, 20 MM, 50 MM; the right way is to write 1 kg, 2 kg, 20 mm, 50 mm, 35 c.

(3) Do not use any other abbreviations except those given above.

* Both these abbreviations are current, but the first set should preferably be used internationally. The former abbreviation is used internationally.

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CHAPTER VII.

COMMUNICATIONS.

OLD TIME TRADE ROUTES AND HIGHWAYS AND MODES OF CONVEYANCE

From *"An Account of the District of Shahabad in* 1812-13" by Francis Buchanan, it appears that two great roads passed through the breadth of the district, but neither was of much advantage to commerce. One of them was the military road from Calcutta to Varanasi, and was maintained by the public. It contained no hard material and was merely a line marked by two ditches from which a little earth was occasionally thrown to fill up ruts or hollows made by the rain. The other road along the old bank of the Ganga was also a military road from Danapur to Buxar. It was kept up by an additional tax of 1 per cent levied on the whole land that was assessed. This road was not even suitable for military purposes, and it remained practically impassable in the rainy season.

Besides these, it appears from his account that the cross roads then existing were of chief utility to the people of the district, but were in a very bad condition, worse than those of Behar (at present Patna and Gaya districts).

From his account it appears that the district was less favoured with water transport than Behar and the number of boats in proportion was perhaps smaller, nor was any kept for the accommodation of the great in travelling.

He further mentions that the Sone was the only river of which advantage had been taken to form floats; each of these floats contained about 14,000 bamboos and they were used from February to May only.*

Besides these means of communications, Francis Buchanan mentions one more road running from Sasaram to Rohtasgarh. According to him goods were conveyed by bullock-carts, oxen and country boats and luggage by porters. Ponies were not used for the carriage of goods but were used for carrying passengers.

A hundred years back bullock-cart-trains either run by the Government or by private concerns used to pass over this road under the protection of armed sentries on horse back. The old English Correspondence Volumes about a hundred years old preserved in the Arrah Record Room referred to the frequent dacoities which used

* *An account of the District of Shahabad in* 1812-13 by Francis Buchanan published on behalf of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society in 1934 pages 440—43.

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place on the Grand Trunk Road. At frequent intervals were used to be Police Chowkis or *Murhellas* along with *Sarais* or that would give shelter to the travellers. The Grand Trunk in the early 19th century was the chief operating zone for the and *thugs*. Recently a road warning inscribed in *Kaithi* and Urdu on either side warning the travellers for not sweets from unknown persons as there are *thugs* in has been discovered near Durgauti in Kudra police-

Between the years 1813 and 1877 there had been marked in the means of communications in the district of W. W. Hunter writes:—

"The following list of the roads in Shahabad District was furnished by the Executive Engineer in 1876:—(1) Grand Trunk Road, 55½ miles in length, from Dehri to Naubatpur. This road is carried across the Son on a causeway, which is flooded every year during the rainy season. The annual cost of repairs is £ 2,062, 4s. (2) A metalled road from Durgauti to Zamania, 6½ miles in length, annual cost of repairing £. 32, 10s. The following sixteen roads are unmetalled, but they are raised and bridged throughout: (3) Road from Sasseram to Arrah, 65 miles long; annual cost, £ 156, (4) Road from Koelwar to Chausa, 58 miles long; annual cost, £ 145, (5) Road from Piru to Bihiya, 18 miles; annual cost, £ 45, (6) Road from Sinhan to Bihiya, 14 miles; annual cost, £ 21, (7) Road from Sinhan to Arrah, 11 miles; annual cost, £ 22, (8) Road from Barhara to Arrah, 11 miles; annual cost, £ 33, (9) Road from Kasopur to Kamnagar, 7 miles; annual cost, £ 10, 10s., (10) Road from Nasriganj to Dumraon 40 miles; annual cost, £ 120, (11) Road from Sasseram to Bihiya, 6 miles; annual cost, £ 12, (12) Road from Jadunathpur to Koelwar, 122 miles, annual cost, £ 224, (13) Road from Tilothu to Sasseram, 13 miles; annual cost, £ 19, 10s., (14) Road from Karondia to Chhilbiba, 10 miles; annual cost, £ 10, (15) Road from Chanari to Jahanabad, 20 miles; annual cost, £ 20, (16) Road from Jahanabad to Karamnasa, 28 miles; annual cost, £ 60, (17) Road from Bhagwanpur to Bhabhua, 9 miles; annual cost, £ 18, (18) Road from Mohanian to Bhabua, 9 miles; annual cost, £ 27. The following sixteen roads are raised, but not bridged:—(19) Bhagwanpur to Darauli, 28 miles; annual cost, £ 42, (20) Durgauti to Hatah, 24 miles, annual cost £ 24, (21) Barun to Jahanabad, 16 miles; annual cost, £ 16,

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(22) Mohanian to Chausa, 31 miles; annual co £ 53, 10s., (23) Ramgarh to Nawanon, 10 mi annual cost, £ 10, (24) Sasseram to Chausa, 40 mi annual cost, £ 9, (25) Barun to Buxar, 38 mi annual cost, not given, (26) Dildarnagar to Dinar 27 miles; annual cost, £ 27, (27) Nimjaur to Dumra 14 miles; annual cost, £ 14, (28) Nimjaur to Sara 20 miles; annual cost, £ 20, (29) Nawanagar to Arra 28 miles; annual cost, £ 84, (30) Baliyaghat Dumraon, 11 miles; annual cost, £ 16, 10s., (31) Sa to Arrah, 19 miles; annual cost, £47, 10s., (32) Bi ganj to Jagdishpur, 12 miles; annual cost, £12, Ukhagaon to Arrah, 12 miles; annual cost, £ 36, Barhara to Koelwar, 15 miles; annual cost, £ 15. T following five roads were made during the famine 1873-74, as relief works:—(35) Saraya to Puranda, miles, (36) Gadhari to Bihta, 16½ miles; annual co £ 33, (37) Bikramganj to Mohania, 40 miles; Nanaur to Barona, 4 miles; annual cost, £ 12, Jahanabad to Puranda, 25 miles. The total length district roads, exclusive of village tracks, is 957½ mi Total expenditure, £ 3,610, 4s. of which £ 2,062, is derived from Imperial and the remainder from lo funds. There is a road cess of 1 per cent on permanent revenue of the District.

"The report of the Shahabad District Road Fund for the y ending September, 1875, as published in the Calc *Gazette* of 12th July 1876, shows a total income for t year of £ 2,776, 8s. of which £ 1,644 was derived fro a road cess, not levied under the District Road Ce Act of 1871, and £ 889 from ferry tolls. The expen ture in the same year amounted to £ 4,469, 12s., which £ 1,411 was expended on original works a £ 2,760 on repairs.

"*Railways.*—The East Indian Railway traverses Shaha District from Koelwar station on the Son, to Chau on the Karamnassa, a distance of 60 miles. The inte mediate stations are Arrah, Bihiya, Raghunathpu Dumraon, and Baxar."*

As regards waterways he mentioned that a large through tra was carried on both up and downstream by the river Ganga but only places of any importance on the south bank were Buxar a Chausa.

* *A Statistical Account of Bengal*, 1878, Vol. XII, Gaya and Sha pages 256-57.

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According to W. W. Hunter, navigation on the Sone was inter-
and of little commercial importance. The principal traffic
bamboos and timber. The former were floated down on rafts
of 1,000 or so lashed together. It was estimated that
million of bamboos were floated down the Sone.*

According to the first edition of the *District Gazetteer of* published in 1906 by O'Malley as revised in 1924 by W. James, the district of Shahabad was well provided with of which the Grand Trunk traversed the district from south-to north-west and the whole district was well supplied with Board and village roads. The total mileage of these roads 1960. The Grand Trunk Road ran for $56\frac{1}{4}$ miles through district. It was bridged throughout the district but Dehri and Barun across the Sone there was only a stone which was often difficult to cross. The principal roads branched off from the Grand Trunk Road were those from to Arrah, from Mohania to Bhabua, from Durgauti to from Dehri to Akbarpur and from Dehri to Bikramganj. other great historic road of the district was the Ganga road Koilwar through Arrah and Buxar to Chausa. It ran in for 64 miles, of which only the portion passing through and also that between Dumraon and Buxar were metalled. other important roads as mentioned in the Gazetteer were:— the metalled road from Arrah to Sasaram, 61 miles in length; the metalled road from Nasriganj to Dumraon which crosses the Sasaram road at Bikramganj; (3) the metalled road from Piro through Bihea; (4) the metalled road from Arrah to on the Sone; (5) the unmetalled road from Koilwar run-by the Sone through Dehri to Akbarpur and beyond to the of the district; (6) the unmetalled road from Chousa to and (7) the unmetalled road from Chousa to Mohania.**

Regarding the trade routes the *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* mentions as follows:—

"The East Indian Railway constitutes the chief artery of commerce, and the main trade of the district is that which is carried out of it or brought into it by this route. A certain amount of produce passes along the canals, which are in direct connection with the rail-way, as both their northern and southern termini are on the line of rail. There was formerly a considerable inter-district trade in grain, oil-seeds and *ghi* carried by pack-bullocks between Shahabad and the market town of Garwa in Palamau, but this has now been

* Statistical Account of Bengal, 1878, Vol. XII, Gaya and Shahabad, pp. 193-194.

** District Gazetteer of Shahabad (1924), pages 113—116.

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diverted to the railway by the construction of the Barun-Daltonganj line. A large amount of produce also finds its way along the various roads and across the Ganges to the Ballia and Ghazipur districts; great quantities of bamboos are floated down the Sone and there is a considerable river-borne trade along the Ganges. The steamer service from Digha which terminates at Buxar connects that station with the great Bengal river marts, and with the marts of the United Provinces. A great part of the merchandise of the riparian tract is borne by this service and also by country boats plying on the Ganges."*

As regards railways the *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) mentions that Shahabad was fairly served by railways. The main line of the East Indian Railway (now Eastern Railway) ran through the north of the district which it entered at Koilwar where a lattice girder bridge had been built across the Sone. The other route of the district was tapped by the Grand Chord line of the East Indian Railway running from Dehri-on-Sone to the Karamnasa with a total length in this district of 53 miles. It is carried over the Sone by one of the longest bridges in the world. It had a total length of 10,044 feet and it comprised 93 spans of 108 feet each. Besides the East Indian Railway, there was a Light Railway from Arrah to Sasaram, and another Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway (24 miles in length) from Dehri-on-Sone to Akbarpur.

According to the Gazetteer mentioned above, the Ganga was navigable throughout the year and a steamer service for passengers and goods traffic plied as far as Buxar. Of the other rivers the Karamnasa, the Durgauti and Shuara were navigable only during the rainy season. Navigation on the Sone was intermittent and of little commercial importance. The main canals of the Sone irrigation system were navigable, 123 miles of canals being by that time open to navigation, and a bi-weekly service of steamers ran from Dehri to Arrah.**

In the last four decades after the *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* published in 1924, there have been remarkable changes in communications. The expansion of the railways has led to enormous increase in traffic both in passengers and goods. A certain part of the hilly section in the south of the district up to Pipradih is now connected by the railways and this is a very important link, both for goods and passengers. Roadways have been expanded and improved and a large number of passenger buses and trucks are running on them. The Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway has, however, had a slump owing to the diversion of certain part of goods traffic

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 111.

** *Ibid*, pages 116—118.

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ough truck on the parallel road and it is a notorious fact that ny of them also carry passenger in an unauthorised manner. The nger-boat service on the Dehri-Arrah canal has been closed down. e steamer service on the Ganga which used to stop at various ces in Shahabad district has also been closed down. The Grand unk Road has been given a much better service and is traversed hundreds of motor vehicles every day. Bullock-carts have not ly continued but have multiplied many times in the last few ades to cope with the increase in trade and industries. The ges and the village markets still require them.

Roads Now.

The roads now may be classified as Public Works Department ad, District Board roads, Municipal roads and village roads.

Public Works Department Roads.

The Public Works Department in this district is divided into o divisions: (*i*) Shahabad Division (Arrah) and (*ii*) Sasaram ivision. The Shahabad Division (Arrah) controls the northern ortion while the Sasaram Division controls the southern portion the district.

Roads under Shahabad P. W. D. Division (Arrah).

The Shahabad Division (Arrah) of Public Works Department ntains 31¼ miles of roads under Central Road Fund of which ly 8 miles are metalled. It also maintains the National Highways 31 miles of metalled road. Under the Five-Year Plans 104 miles roads are also controlled by it. Of these 89½ miles are metalled. also maintains 10 miles of metalled road under the Road provement Scheme. The total number of roads under the control this P. W. D. Division is 14, totalling 186¼ miles in length. The of the roads maintained by this division is given below:—

No.	Name of the road.	Classification.	Length in miles.
1	Arrah-Ekawari-Khaira-Sahar Road ..	Central Road Fund	21
2	Saraiya-Balua-Salempur Road ..	Ditto ..	6¼
3	Bhojpur-Dumri Road ..	Ditto ..	4
4	Arrah-Sasaram Road ..	National Highway	31
5	Arrah-Koilwar Road ..	Ditto ..	10
6	Arrah-Salempur Road ..	Five-Year Plan Communication.	9½
7	Sasaram-Chousa Road ..	Ditto ..	14
8	Ramgarh-Chousa Road ..	Ditto ..	11
9	Arrah-Sinha Road ..	Ditto ..	9½
10	Dumraon-Simri Road ..	Ditto ..	7
11	Koilwar-Babura Road ..	Ditto ..	7
12	Arrah-Buxar Road ..	Ditto ..	46
13	Buxar-Chousa Road ..	Road Improvement Scheme.	8
14	Buxar Bye-Pass Road ..	Ditto ..	2

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A short description of the roads is as follows:—

(1) *Arrah-Ekwari-Sahar Road.*—This is a road sponsored by the Central Road Fund. The length of the road is 20 miles. This is a *katcha* road. But out of 20 miles, 8 miles will be made *pucca*. The total length of 2 miles has already been made *pucca*. The improvement work of the road is in progress. It connects the district headquarters with Sahar, the headquarters of a police-station.

(2) *Saraiya-Balua-Salempur Road.*—This is a road sponsored by the Central Road Fund. This is 6½ miles in length. It is a *katcha* road but now (1964) it is being metalled.

(3) *Bhojpur-Dumri Road.*—This is a road sponsored by the Central Road Fund. This is a *katcha* road, 4 miles in length.

(4) *Arrah-Sasaram Road.*—This road takes from Arrah and connects Arrah with Grand Trunk Road at Sasaram. This is a National Highway. Under Shahabad P. W. D. Division (Arrah) the road is from 0 to 31 miles. This is a *pucca* road and runs side by side with the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway. Due to the lack of a road bridge on the Sone at Dehri this is a very important artery of communication between places west of Dehri and to its east, for all such road traffic has to pass along this road. It connects the district headquarters (Arrah) with the subdivisional headquarters (Sasaram). A traffic census was taken of vehicles, human beings and cattle using this road for the three days 5th, 6th and 7th March 1963 by the Public Works Department. The total for these 72 hours was as follows:—

(1) Loaded *tamtam*	128
(2) Unloaded *tamtam*	91
(3) Loaded bullock-cart	448
(4) Unloaded bullock-cart	272
(5) Loaded truck	1,158
(6) Unloaded truck	923
(7) Loaded bus	96
(8) Unloaded bus	56
(9) Car	377
(10) Rickshaw	41
(11) Cycle	3,146
TOTAL	6,736

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This gives an average of 94 vehicles per hour or 1.5 vehicles per minute. The number of the pedestrians was found to be 12,034 for 72 hours. This gives an average of 167 pedestrians per hour or nearly 3 per minute. The number of cattle that used the road was 3,231 for 72 hours, which shows that 45 cattle per hour passes along this road. These figures show the great importance of this road which runs through a rural area and there is also a light railway running parallel to the road.

(5) *Arrah-Koilwar Road.*—This is a National Highway. It connects Arrah, the district headquarters, with Patna, the State capital. The road up to Koilwar bridge (7 miles long) is in Shahabad district and under the jurisdiction of P. W. D. Division, Shahabad (Arrah).

(6) *Arrah-Salempur Road.*—It is under the head Five-Year Plans communication. The length of the road is 9½ miles. The road is metalled.

(7) *Sasaram-Chousa Road.*—It is under the head Five-Year Plans communication. It is 41 miles long of which 14 miles lie under Shahabad P. W. D. Division (Arrah) and the rest is under Sasaram P. W. D. Division

(8) *Ramgarh-Chousa Road.*—It is under the head Five-Year Plans communication. It is 11 miles in length of which 10 miles are metalled, the remaining one mile forms the approach road to Chousa Railway Station.

(9) *Arrah-Sinha Road.*—This is a State Highway. The length of the road is 10 miles. The improvement work of the road is in progress and is expected to be metalled within 1964. This is also a very important road for quick and cheap transport of goods from Shahabad to Ballia *via* a ferry on the Ganga at Sinha.

(10) *Dumraon-Simri Road.*—It is a State Highway. It is 7 miles in length of which one mile is metalled and six miles are *katcha.*

(11) *Koilwar-Babura Road.*—It is under the head Five-Year Plans Communication. The length of the road is 7 miles. It is a metalled road.

(12) *Arrah-Buxar Road.*—This is a State Highway and connects Arrah, the district headquarters, with Buxar, the subdivisional headquarters. This is a very old and important road. It is a metalled road.

(13) *Buxar-Chousa Road.*—This is a State Highway and of strategic importance. The length of the road is 8 miles. It is a metalled road. It starts from 1st mile of Ramrekhaghat-Buxar Railway Station Road and meets Sasaram-Chousa Road at 41st mile.

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(14) *Buxar Bye-Pass Road.*—This road is under Road Improvement Scheme. It is a metalled road of two miles. It is from Buxar Station Road to second mile of Buxar-Chousa Road.

Roads under Sasaram P. W. D. Division (Dehri-on-Sone).

The Sasaram Division of Public Works Department maintains 6½ miles of roads under the Central Road Fund. It also maintains the National Highways totalling 85 miles, the whole of which metalled. Under the Five-Year Plan 209 miles of road have been controlled by it. Of these 167 miles are metalled. The total number of roads under the control of this P. W. D. Division is totalling 332 miles in length. The list of the roads maintained this division is given below:—

Serial no.	Name of the road.	Classification.	Length in miles
1	Ramgarh-Mohania Road	Five-Year Plans Communication.	8
2	Ramgarh-Chousa Road	Ditto ..	11
3	Bhabua-Mohania Road	Ditto ..	9
4	Bhabua-Chainpur-Chand Road.. ..	Ditto ..	15
5	Bhabua-Adhaura Road	Ditto ..	34½
6	Kudra-Chenari-Malhipur Road	Ditto ..	11
7	Bikramganj-Mohania Road	Ditto ..	42
8	Sasaram-Chousa Road	Ditto ..	27
9	Area round Shershah Tomb Road ..	Ditto ..	2
10	Bikramganj-Nasriganj Road	Ditto ..	13
11	Dehri-Nasriganj Road	Ditto ..	18
12	Dehri-Bikramganj Road	Ditto ..	9
13	Telkap-Banjari-Akbarpur Road ..	Ditto ..	6½
14	Dehri-Amjore Road	Central Road Fund	21
15	Arrah-Sasaram Road	National Highway	85
16	Grand Trunk Road	Ditto ..	35
17	Station approach Road, Dehri	Repair Provision ..	1
18	Bedandih-Darsandih Road	Ditto ..	6
19	Sasaram-Malhipur Road	Ditto ..	8
20	Sasaram-Nikta Hill Road	Ditto ..	2
		TOTAL ..	332

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A short description of the roads is as follows:—

(1) *Ramgarh-Mohania Road.*—This is a road sponsored by the Five-Year Plans Fund. The length of the road is 9 miles. It is a pucca road. The improvement work on the road has been completed. It connects the Chousa-Mohania Road with Grand Trunk Road at Mohania.

(2) *Ramgarh-Chousa Road.*—This is a road sponsored by the Five-Year Plans Fund. The length of the road is 11 miles, of which miles are metalled and 3½ miles are in progress. It connects to Ramgarh-Mohania Road and then to Grand Trunk Road.

(3) *Bhabua-Mohania Road.*—This *pucca* road is sponsored by the Five-Year Plans Fund. The length of the road is 9 miles. It connects Bhabua town to Grand Trunk Road at Mohania.

(4) *Bhabua-Chainpur-Chand Road.*—This is a road sponsored by the Five-Year Plans Fund. The length of the road is 16 miles. It is a *pucca* road. It connects the Chand Police-Station under Bhabua subdivision with Bhabua town.

(5) *Bhabua-Adhaura Road.*—This is a road sponsored by the Five-Year Plans Fund. The length of the road is 34½ miles. This is a *katcha* road. The construction of the road is under progress. It connects the hilly and the interior parts of South Shahabad to Bhabua town.

The road running from Bhabua to Adhaura is *katcha* that is uncovered from Bhabua to Shuara river, a distance of about miles. This portion of the road is in the process of being metalled. Adhaura Block begins from the river Shuara which has its source in Okhergara, an uninhabited village of Adhaura Block. The scenery on this portion of the road is just like those in the Bhabua and has nothing remarkable in it. There is a culvert here over the Shuara river and the road passes over it. For two miles beyond this river the road passes through a *ghat* which is very steep and has five very dangerous bends in it. This portion of the road is metalled and tarred. The scenery though beautiful in this spot is very awe-inspiring due to these bends bordered by deep gorges. This ghat is called Hanuman ghat, most probably because monkeys are found in abundance here. There is a small Mahabir temple near the ghat.

From the *ghat* upwards to Adhaura the road is still only an apology for a road, for the surface has loose pebbles, clods of earth, etc. thrown over it. This bad portion of the road is about 24 miles

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From the river Shuara onwards the forest begins. This fo is a reserved forest in which *shikar* without permit is prohibi The jungle abounds in wild animals such as tiger, leopard, de stag, blue bull, wild boar, beer, rabbit, etc.

People from the plain use this area as the grazing ground their cattle during the rainy season. This area, therefore, becom rich in this season in milk and milk-products and exports spec *ghee* to U. P. and other parts of the district of Shahabad. Th forest also produces *mahua, chiraunji,* plum (*bair*), *piar*, et which are used as food by the Adivasis. The forest also produ other fruits like *amla, haray, bahera,* etc., and also *Kendu* lea bamboos, timber of different kinds which are exported to U.P. a other parts of Bihar. Firewood and charcoal prepared from th are the other economic products of the forest.

On the road there is a District Board Dak Bungalow at vill Karar at a distance of about 17 miles from Bhabua. It is not v furnished. There is a *Shiv linga* on a terrace near the dak bungal Besides the *linga* there are images of Hindu gods of ancient ori At a distance of about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the road near Karar there i steep vertical waterfall, about five hundred feet deep. The wa fall is called Telhar Kund. One remarkable feature is that at th bottom of this waterfall a *Sadhu* has been successful in establish a *Kuṭia* for himself in this rather inaccessible wilderness.

One peculiar mode of conveyance was seen here. It has n wheels. It is supported on a pair of wooden supports arranged i the form of a fork and slanting backwards. It is overlain with a c and dragged along by a pair of bullocks. This mode of conveya is used only during the harvest season for carrying produce from th fields.

Postal communication with Adhaura from Bhabua is main tained through runners in three stages. The telephone communica tion between Bhabua and Adhaura is very frequently interrupte The wooden poles are very often found dismantled.

(6) *Kudra-Chenari-Mahlipur Road.*—This is a road sponsored by the Five-Year Plans Fund. The length of the road is 14 miles The road is metalled. The improvement work of the road is i progress. It connects the Chenari Police-Station to Grand Trunk Road in mile 363.

(7) *Bikramganj-Mohania Road.*—This is a road sponsored by the Five-Year Plans Fund. The length of the road is 42 miles. It is a metalled road. The improvement work of the road is in pro gress. It connects Bikramganj, Kochas to Mohania and meets the Grand Trunk Road near Mohania.

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(9) *Sasaram-Chousa Road.*—This is a road sponsored by the Five-Year Plans Fund. The length of the road is 27 miles and falls under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Department Division, Chousa and is metalled. It connects the area of Kochas, Karaghar, Chousa and Sasaram and meets the Grand Trunk Road near Sasaram at mile 350.

(9) *Area Round Shershah Tomb Road.*—This is a road sponsored by the Five-Year Plans Fund. The length of the road is miles. It is a metalled road. The improvement work of the is in progress. It is a round road to the Tomb of Shershah.

(10) *Bikramganj-Nasriganj Road.*—This metalled road of 13 length is sponsored by the Five-Year Plans Fund.

(11) *Dehri-Nasriganj Road.*—This is a road sponsored by the Five-Year Plans Fund of 16 miles in length. The road is metalled connects the Nasriganj Police-Station to Dehri town.

(12) *Dehri-Bikramganj Road.*—This is a road sponsored by the Five-Year Plans Fund and is nine miles long out of which six miles concrete road and three miles are metalled. It connects Bikramganj Dehri and Dalmianagar.

(13) *Telkap-Banjari-Akbarpur Road.*—This is a road sponsored the Five-Year Plans Fund for metalling and black-topping only. length of the road is 6½ miles, out of which 5 miles have been and the rest 1½ miles are held up for want of decision the construction of a bridge over river Aswani which will out of the Central Road Fund. This road when completed a straight vehicular run from Dehri town to Rohtas Thana.

(14) *Dehri-Amjore Road.*—This is a road sponsored by the Road Fund which is 21 miles long and is metalled. It Dehri with a portion of South Shahabad and will have importance when the pyrite mines at Amjore are

(15) *Arrah-Sasaram Road.*—This road takes off from Arrah and Arrah to Grand Trunk Road at Sasaram. This is a Highway. The road falls under the jurisdiction of this Works Department Division from mile 32nd to 61|I. This road and runs side by side of the Arrah-Sasaram Light This road is important connecting the North Shahabad Shahabad. Other details regarding this road will be found

(16) *Grand Trunk Road (National Highway no. 2).*—This road the jurisdiction of Sasaram Public Works Department and runs from miles 338|II to 394|I up to the border of

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Bihar State, i.e., from Dehri-on-Sone to Karamnasa. This road one of the main arteries of inter-State communication in the country. The only drawback has been the absence of a road bridge over the river Sone at Dehri-on-Sone. This has been causing the diversion of vehicles going out of and coming into this district from Gaya district, through the Arrah-Sasaram Road. Vehicles can be transported by railway wagons over the river from Dehri-on-Sone to Sone-East Bank or *vice versa*. To avoid this difficulty a road bridge is being constructed over the river Sone at Dehri-on-Sone on the road. The work on this road bridge was started on 5th December 1962 at a revised estimate of Rs. 2,30,72,000 and is expected to be completed by 5th June, 1965*. The total length of the road is to be 10,044 feet, the width to be 23 feet with 2 feet of foot-paths on each side. There are to be 2 abutments and 92 pillars, the distance between the pillars being 108 feet (centre to centre).

On the completion of this bridge, through inter-State traffic will be possible on this road without any diversion.

(17) *Dehri Station Approach Road.*—This is a *pucca* road. The total length of the road is about one mile. It connects the Dehri-Nasriganj Road to Dehri Railway Station.

(18) *Bedadih-Darsandih Road.*—This is a *pucca* road. The length of the road is six miles which has recently been taken over from the Shahabad District Board. It connects the Grand Trunk Road in mile 352.

(19) *Sasaram-Malhipur Road up to Darigaw.*—This is a *pucca* road. The length of eight miles of this road falls under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Department Division. The road has been recently taken over from the Shahabad District Board. It connects the interior parts to Sasaram town.

(20) *Sasaram-Nikta Hill Road.*—This is a *pucca* approach road. The length of the road is about two miles. The road has been taken over from the Shahabad District Board. It connects the Sasaram College to Grand Trunk Road in mile 349.

District Board Roads.

There are 111 roads under the District Board, Shahabad, of the total mileage of 678 miles, of which 101 miles are metalled and 577 miles are *katcha*. There are 69 Local Board Roads totalling 250 miles of *katcha* roads under the Arrah Sadar Local Board, 8 Local Board Roads totalling 181 miles of *katcha* roads under the Sasaram Local Board, 54 Local Board Roads totalling 218 miles *katcha* roads under the Buxar Local Board, 49 Local Board Roads totalling 211 miles *katcha* roads under the Bhabua Local Board

*This expectation was not prefilled (P. C. R. C.).

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A statement regarding the expenditure incurred by the District Board, Shahjahanpur, on roads is attached herewith:—

The expenditure by the District Board on *Pucca, Katcha* and Village roads for the last ten years are as follows:—

Classification of roads.	1952-53.		1953-54.		1954-55.		1955-56.		1956-57.	
	Cost of original work.	Cost of repair work.	Cost of original work.	Cost of repair work.	Cost of original work.	Cost of repair work.	Cost of original work.	Cost of repair work.	Cost of original work.	Cost of repair work.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. *Pucca* roads ..	35,441	8,53,593	46,171	2,78,164	25,658	3,22,568	1,46,057	3,79,111	1,68,209	3,85,543
2. *Katcha* roads ..	6,679	1,16,587	Nil	70,400	187	1,12,334	29,184	43,080	18,356	1,95,793
3. Village roads ..	Nil	38,103	Nil	37,875	Nil	32,130	15,329	14,690	2,970	55,088

Classification of roads.	1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		1961-62.		1962-63.	
	Cost of original work.	Cost of repair work.	Cost of original work.	Cost of repair work.	Cost of original work.	Cost of repair work.	Cost of original work.	Cost of repair work.	Cost of original work.	Cost of repair work.	Cost of original work.	Cost of repair work.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. *Pucca* roads	2,95,612	1,86,309	1,57,287	2,01,381	2,63,129	1,35,229	3,13,211	1,65,127	1,31,641.61	2,13,851.79	1,19 889.25	5,01,957.14
2. *Katcha* roads	Nil	11,764	16,723	62,041	447	20,591	18,264	32,502	74,644.16	1,31,851.79	31,483.75	1,16,189.83
3. Village roads	2,834	33,135	1,530	26,263	981	12,040	200	11,928	1,608.00	56,434.50	2,865.00	54,266.00

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Municipal Roads.

The municipalities, viz., Arrah, Jagdishpur, Dumraon, Buxar, Bhabua and Sasaram and the Notified Area Committee at Dehri maintain roads in their own municipal areas in the district. The roads maintained by each of the municipalities and Notified Area Committee in 1963-64 are as follows:—

Serial no.	Name of the municipality.	Total mileage of road.	Classification.	
			Katcha road (in miles).	Pucca road (in miles).
1	2	3	4	5
1	Arrah	24	9	15
2	Jagdishpur	4½	2½	2
3	Dumraon	12	6	6
4	Buxar	9.07	1.82	7.25
5	Bhabua	2	..	2
6	Sasaram	13	5.09	7.01
7	Dehri-Dalmianagar Notified Area Committee	0.54	0.42	0.14

Village Roads.

Besides the roads under the District Board and the Local Boards, some 269 miles new roads have been constructed by *Gram Panchayats* in the district. They have further repaired 472 miles of old roads in the district.

Canal Roads.

There are 280 miles of canal roads along the main canals and 1,218 miles along the distributaries. These canal roads are opened for car and pedestrian traffic only. No other traffic is allowed over these roads and they cannot, therefore, be considered as general means of communication.

Forest Roads.

The Forest Department has constructed its own roads for the purpose of extraction of forest produce and also inspections. The Shahabad Forest Division has 221 miles and 6 furlongs of

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weather roads and 54 miles and 6 furlongs are under construc-
in 1963-64 as follows:—

Name of road.	Length. Miles.	Length. Furlongs.
Samhuta-Gamharia *Via* Rehal and Adhaura	42	4
Chaudherna-Karkatgarh	13	0
Kalyanipur-Kamharia	14	0
Akbarpur-Garadag	32	0
Mahlipur-Suggikhoh	21	6
Tarachandi-Budhua	28	3
Darsana-Darsanakhoh	2	0
Dhankhoh-Shergarh	6	0
Haripur-Makarikhoh	5	0
Dhansa-Suggikhoh	11	5
Sarodag-Athan	11	0
Baddi-Dumarkhar	5	0
Tori-Parari	9	0
Sarodag-Lohra	9	0
Beari-Kadhahar	3	4
Barachhiyadah-Karketgarh	8	0
TOTAL ..	221	6

Forest roads under construction in 1963-64.

Nanhatta-Dahar	18	0
Adhaura-Sarodag	18	0
Khan-Harsoti	6	0
Goria-Bhurkura	17	6
TOTAL ..	54	6

VEHICLES AND CONVEYANCES.

Vehicles used in the district may be broadly classified as (*i*) bullock-carts, (*ii*) horse-drawn *tamtams* and carriages, (*iii*) cycles, (*iv*) rickshaws, (*v*) *thailas* (platforms on wheels), (*vi*) motor cars and taxis, (*vii*) buses and trucks, and (*ix*) besides railways, steamers and boats. The other means of carriage of goods and passengers that are used in this district are to a negligible extent are ponies, bullocks, camels and

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The total number of bullock-carts and *tamtams* in the dis cannot be correctly given as the census of their number that is carr on by the Shahabad District Board is still incomplete. Horse-dr carriages are maintained in the municipal areas only. The nu of registered cycles, cycle rickshaws, bullock-carts and *tamtams* wi the different municipal limits in 1962-63 are given below:—

Serial no.	Name of municipality.	Bullock-carts.	Cycles.	Cycle rickshaws.	Ta
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Arrah	826	745	766	
2	Jagdishpur	700	125	Nil	
3	Dumraon		Not available		
4	Buxar	1,911	1,800	347	
5	Bhabua	665	675	20	
6	Sasaram	2,126	296	212	
7	Dehri-Dalmianagar Notified Area Committee, Dehri-on-Sone.	1,425	3,012	600	

Besides these, there is a large number of cycles which have ev registration so far. There are thousands of unregistered cycles o side the municipal areas. The popularity of cycles as a means carrying light loads as well is evident by the fact that milkm washermen, bakers, newspaper hawkers, vegetable-vendors, etc. them as a means of transport of their wares. The popularity cycles is also due to the fact that it can be plied in places wh many other means of mechanical transport cannot be used.

The statement showing the number of buses, trucks, motor c and jeeps, motor cycles, taxis, trailers and tractors for the last years obtained from the Police Office, Arrah, is given below:—

Years.	Buses.	Trucks.	Motor cars and Jeeps.	Motor Cycles.	Taxis.	Trailers.	Tra
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1953 ..	41	147	202	32	6	8	6
1954 ..	35	144	180	31	8	19	14
1955 ..	41	164	208	37	8	22	14
1956 ..	41	186	219	52	5	19	12
1957 ..	35	264	241	56	5	21	17
1958 ..	46	349	248	52	5	15	11
1959 ..	45	564	227	59	5	18	11
1960 ..	52	167	257	63	4	17	17
1961 ..	63	194	268	67	6	17	16
1962 ..	66	227	302	58	3	18	27
1963 (up to 31st March 1963).	74	351	322	82	5	24	

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The mechanically propelled and power-driven vehicles have replaced many of the indigenous means of transport such as horse-drawn carriages, *tamtams* and *palkis*. It is difficult to find now well groomed spirited ponies drawing *tamtams*. Elephants are no longer in demand as they are a great financial drain on the owner. Elephants no longer measure the prestige of the owner. Bullock-carts have been able to hold their sway, because in the overwhelming agricultural economy and when probably only 10 per cent of the villages have an access by even a jeepable road. Bullock-carts play a very important role.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTS.

The number of privately-owned buses, trucks and taxis is very large. Besides these the Bihar State Road Transport Corporation with headquarters at Patna runs three services up and down daily from Patna to Arrah and the Uttar Pradesh State Roadways runs two services up and down daily from Varanasi to Bhabua. Private buses ply on all the other routes. They ply for the conveyance of passengers not only within the district but also to and from other districts.

There are trucks plying on hire which are registered in the different districts of the country. These trucks are used as carriers of goods not only within the district but also for the export and import of different commodities from and into the district.

A number of routes including destinations have been allotted to private operators running passenger buses. They are—

Serial No.	Name of the route.	Number of parties holding permit.	Number of vehicles.	Number of services.
1	Arrah-Sahar *via* Garhani ..	3	3	3 Up and down.
2	Arrah-Sinha Ghat ..	3	3	9 ,,
3	Arrah-Ekauna ..	2	2	6 ,,
4	Arrah-Jagdishpur-Piro ..	9	9	9 ,,
5	Bihea-Jagdishpur ..	3	3	3 ,,
6	Bihea-Jagdishpur-Piro ..	1	1	5 ,,
7	Arrah-Buxar ..	1	1	1 ,,
8	Bahanpur-Buxar ..	5	5	5 ,,
9	Buxar-Chaugain ..	2	2	2 ,,
10	Buxar-Surajpura ..	2	2	2 ,,
11	Buxar-Dumraon-Kesath ..	1	1	1 ,,
12	Rajpur-Chousa-Buxar-Dumraon-Kesath. ..	1	1	1 ,,
13	Dumraon-Nasriganj-Dehri	2	2	2 ,,
14	Buxar-Chousa-Rajpur-Kochas ..	2	2	2 ,,

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Serial no.	Name of the route.	Number of parties holding permit.	Number of vehicles.	Number of service
16	Dumraon-Nasriganj ..	10	10	10 Up and down
17	Dehri-Nasriganj	2	2	4 "
18	Sasaram-Dehri-Nasriganj-Bikramganj.	1	1	1 "
19	Sasaram-Dehri-Nasriganj-Kochhawa	1	1	1 "
20	Nasriganj-Dehri-Bhabua ..	2	2	2 "
21	Dehri-Bhabua-Chainpur ..	1	1	1 "
22	Dehri-Bhabua	3	3	3 "
23	Dehri-Mohania-Nawan ..	1	1	1 "
24	Chainpur-Bhabua-Dehri-Tilouthu	1	1	1 "
25	Bhabua-Dehri-Tilouthu ..	1	1	1 "
26	Dehri-Sasaram	4	4	16 "
27	Rohtas-Dehri-Sasaram ..	1	1	1 "
28	Kargahar-Sasaram-Dehri-Rohtas	1	1	1 "
29	Tetrah-Dehri-Bhabua ..	1	1	1 "
30	Tilouthu-Sasaram ..	2	2	2 "
31	Sasaram-Kudra-Chenari ..	1	1	1 "
32	Dehri-Tilouthu-Akbarpur ..	1	1	2 "
33	Bhabua Town-Bhabua Road-Nawan	2	2	2 "
34	Bhabua Town-Chand-Dharauli ..	1	1	1 "
35	Bhabua Road-Chainpur-Chand-Dharauli.	1	1	1 "
36	Bhabua Road-Chainpur-Hatta-Chand.	1	1	1 "
37	Bhabua-Hatta-Chand ..	1	1	1 "
38	Bhabua Road-Chainpur ..	1	1	1 "
39	Bhabua Road-Bhabua Town ..	1	1	3 "
40	Bhabua Road-Adhaura (Bus is not plying on it).	1	1	1 "
41	Nasriganj-Koilwar	1	1	1 "
42	Arrah-Salempur	2	2	3 "
43	Sasaram-Malhipur *via* Beda and Alampur.	1	1	1 "
44	Bhabua-Bikramganj ..	1	1	1 "
45	Bhabua-Chousa-Buxar ..	1	1	1 "
46	Sasaram-Kochas	3	3	3 "
47	Bikramganj-Kochas ..	2	2	2 "
48	Bikramganj-Kochas-Mohania ..	2	2	2 "
49	Bikramganj-Mohania-Karamnasa	1	1	1 "
50	Buxar-Itarhi	2	2	6 "
51	Bhabua-Bhagwanpur-Adhaura (runs only up to Bhagwanpur).	1	1	1 "
52	Dumraon-Nasriganj-Kachhawa ..	1	1	1 "
53	Arrah-Varanasi *via* Sasaram ..	1	2	

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A cursory glance of the district map showing the roads will indicate that the district is fairly well connected with communication arteries excepting a portion to the north of the district which contains the *diara* villages in Barahampur, Shahpur and Barahara thanas. There is no straight road from Semari Police-Station to Barahara Police-Station. The very nature of the country there which is frequently inundated makes it difficult to make any stable road. This portion gets the impact of the Ganga river which is usually in floods during a part of the year. Similarly excepting the metal road running by the side of the Arrah Canal and its subsidiaries, there is no regular straight road connecting some of the important villages in Sandesh and Sahar *thanas* for the same reasons. This area has an impact of the floods of the Sone River. The other area rather inaccessible by roads is covered by the *thanas* of Semari, Rohtas, Adhaura and Chainpur. This is the area of the range of the Kaimur Hills and borders Palamau and Mirzapur districts. It is with a certain amount of difficulty and considerable expenditure that Bhabua has been connected with Adhaura by a fair weather jeepable road. Previously Adhaura was accessible by jeep only through Mugalsarai by a road running through Mirzapur district. The terrains make it difficult to construct roads in this area. The economy of this area depends on the raising of cash crops and jungle produce. There is no jeepable road now from Adhaura to Nauhatta and Rohtas. The Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway has been a boon for the exploitation of minerals and transport of jungle produce like bamboos in this area.

Bhabua subdivision has no railway excepting a portion of Eastern Railway (Grand Chord Line) which cuts through Bhabua subdivision. Some of the portion of Bhabua and almost all the area of Sasaram subdivision are fertile lands. Had there been a straight railway connection between Arrah and Mohania it would have opened up a rich rice bowl consisting of the areas of Jagdishpur, Piro, Dinara, Kargahar and Bhabua *thanas*. There could also be a straight first class metalled road connecting Arrah and Bhabua instead of traversing of two sides of a triangle from Arrah to Bhabua and from Sasaram to Mohania and then to Bhabua. The backwardness of the district and its vast agricultural potential needs this road. This will also improve the industrial potential. At Dumraon a paper factory is going to be started which will use paddy straw as raw ingredient. The paper factory of Dumraon using paddy straw is expected to achieve success. There is no reason why at least another paper mill in this area in between the railway line or metalled road could not be started. In 1963-64 an Intensive Agricultural District Programme commonly known as Package Programme will accelerate the rate of produce and more markets will be needed. The Community Development Blocks are also faced with the obligation of opening more village roads and to approaches to the villages.

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As has been mentioned before the river ways are not being properly utilised. The railways in all the three railway systems are always overcrowded. The public and the private carriers are not only busy but are usually overloaded. The roads in the towns are congested and the traffic conditions are chaotic. The reading of the road census on Arrah-Sasaram Road shows that on the average every minute near Arrah 1.5 vehicles pass. Patna-Arrah-Buxar Road can certainly take many more passenger buses. Arrah-Buxar Road has not got the volume of traffic as on Arrah-Sasaram Road and an investigation shows that there is need for more passenger buses. All this will show that the picture of communication of the district though good is still capable of further improvement.

Particular mention has to be made of the Arrah-Sasaram road which is only about 14 feet wide and has a track of Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway parallel to the road and at a higher level of only about 4 to 6 inches. The trains on this line are always over-crowded although a good percentage of the passengers is said to be travelling without any ticket. The carrier trucks, the large number of motor vehicles, bullock-carts, livestock and pedestrians make the traffic on this road a problem. In order to avoid an unhealthy competition between the carrier trucks and the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway the State Government have issued a circular* that there should be a restricted zone for five miles on either side throughout the length of the Arrah-Sasaram Road and that the trucks will not stop to load or unload goods. The railway authorities complain that this circular is more breached than followed. The Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway authorities report that they had been sending regular reports about violation of Motor Vehicles Act to the district as well as Transport authorities, Patna. This is also corroborated by our investigators.

This road has to be broadened and road blocks are necessary to avoid accidents. It is also gathered that there might be a considerable leakage of the realisation of sales tax by goods being carried on the carriers.

RAILWAYS.

The last *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) mentions as follows:—

> "Shahabad is fairly well served by railways. The main line of the East Indian Railway runs through the north of the district, which it enters at Koilwar, where a fine lattice-girder bridge has been built across the Son. This great work was commenced for a single line of rails in 1855, and after many interruptions during the

* No. P2-203/63-T.—2815 of Political (General and Transport) Department, Transport Branch, Patna, the 30th May, 1963.

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Mutiny, was completed in 1862; the second line was begun in 1868, and finished two years later. The total length of the bridge from back to back of the abutments is 4,199 feet, divided among 28 spans of 150 feet each. Underneath each line of rail is a sub-way for foot-passengers and beasts of burden. The line as far as Benares was completed in 1862, and in 1869 the large importations of grain it brought into the district saved it from famine.

The south of the district is tapped by the Grand Chord line of the East Indian Railway*, running from Dehri-on-Son to the Karamnasa, with a total length in this district of 53 miles. It is carried over the Son by one of the longest bridges in the world, which was constructed in three years at a cost of thirty-five lakhs of rupees; the total length is 10,044 feet, and it comprises 93 spans of 108 feet each. A light railway runs from Arrah, on the main line of the East Indian Railway, to Sasaram on the Grand Chord Line .....
The Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway runs for 24 miles, from Dehri-on-Son to Akbarpur†. The District Board permitted this railway to use the existing road; but they have not guaranteed its profits‡".

The railway system in Shahabad district has had further expan- and improvement since 1924. A number of smaller railway ns have since been opened on both the Main and the Grand d lines of the Eastern Railway, the present name of the old Indian Railway. The Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway section also opened some smaller stations. The number of rolling on each of the railway system has increased to a very great . There are now many more passenger and goods trains on ilway systems than in 1924. The traffic both in passengers n goods has tremendously increased.

The Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway has since been extended to -Pipradih and now this small railway section runs to 42 miles ace of the length of 24 miles as mentioned in the last District tter. The importance of the railway communications since has immensely increased owing to the development of the ial towns of Dalmianagar which adjoins Dehri-on-Sone. The way station still continues to be Dehri-on-Sone which is the n for Dalmianagar as well. Dalmianagar is really a part of the Dehri-on-Sone town. The Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway with its ion up to Tiura-Pipradih has opened up the untapped mineral

* Eastern Railway.
† Now runs upto Tiura Pipradih, 42 miles from Dehri-on-Sone.
‡ The District Gazetteer of Shahabad (1924), pages 116-117.

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resources of the south Shahabad district to a very great ex With the exploitation of pyrites at Amjhore which is near T railway station, the importance of this Light Railway will increased. As it is, the demand on the Dehri-Rohtas Light Rai is heavier than what it can meet. The railway station of Dehri Sone is of growing importance as the factories under the Ro industries are all being rapidly expanded.

The Eastern Railway has 12 railway stations and one halt the section from Koilwar and Chausa in the Main line, kilom 581 to kilometres 674 from Howrah. The names of the rai stations and the halt are:—Koilwar, Kulharia, Arrah Junc Karisath, Kauriaya Halt, Behia, Banahi, Raghunathpur, Tw ganj, Dumraon, Baruna, Buxar and Chausa. There are 11 rai stations and one halt from Dehri-on-Sone to Karamnasa (b inclusive) on the Grand Chord (from kilometres 555 to kilom 641 from Howrah). The names of the stations and the halt given:—Dehri-on-Sone, Pahleza Halt, Karwandiya, Sasar Kumahu, Shiu Sagar Road, Kudra, Pusauli, Muthani, Bhabua Ro Durgauti and Karamnasa.

The railway sections of the Eastern Railway intersect the ri rice area of the Shahabad District. Some of the stations con extremely important *hats* and *bazars* and also serve some of t famous *melas* of the district. The large villages and towns serv by the two sections have been covered separately. It may be m tioned here that the original name of Sasaram was Sasaram-Nai Hukkam. Nearabout 1947 or 1948 the name has been changed Sasaram. The significance of the original name has been expla elsewhere. Arrah, the headquarters of the district, may be descri as the pivot of the railway system and is one of the terminals Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway which connects Arrah to the s divisional town of Sasaram. Arrah is also the headquarters of t Superintendent of the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway. Buxar has engine shed and a Permanent Way Inspector is stationed the Besides being a subdivisional town, Buxar is in close contact w Ballia District being separated by the Ganga river only. Bux attracts a large number of pilgrims as well. Sasaram railway stati is also of growing importance as the subdivisional town of Sasar is expanding rapidly and is likely to have some industrialisati very soon. Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway terminates at Sasaram to T there is a small section of seven kilometres from Sasaram to Ta chandi for the transport of stones quarried from Tarachandi.

Details of the goods and passengers handled by the ma railway stations in Shahabad District have been given elsewhe Here it may be briefly mentioned that the main items of goods s out from Arrah, Buxar and Sasaram railway stations are grains a pulses, skin, livestock, mangoes and vegetables. Besides these, Arr

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and Buxar export fish and Sasaram exports stones and other quarry materials. The inward goods traffic at these three stations consists of coal, mineral oil products, cloth, medicine, salt, timber, etc.

Dehri-on-Sone Railway Station receives from the mills of Rohtas-ganj and the vicinity, bulk of cement, lime, paper and paper board, hydrogenated oil, asbestos sheets and stones for export. The inward goods traffic of this station consists mainly of coal, petroleum products, cloth, medicines, salt, waste paper, gypsum, etc.

Passengers and goods Traffic.

The tables indicate the turn over of the passenger and goods traffic at some of the important stations of the Eastern Railway lying within the district of Shahabad:—

Arrah Railway Station (Eastern Railway).

Passengers.

Months.	Inward.			Outward.		
	1961.	1962.	1963.	1961.	1962.	1963.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
..uary ..	78,566	74,086	82,484	73,571	78,044	1,18,070
..uary ..	72,748	63,975	85,614	76,211	61,690	1,33,791
.. ..	83,341	86,141	88,668	84,605	82,731	88,576
.. ..	1,01,691	84,008	84,564	92,919	84,844	1,30,429
.. ..	1,01,951	1,09,331	25,233	1,03,290	1,16,839	1,86,480
.. ..	1,00,263	1,08,120	1,10,470	1,05,521	1,20,857	1,80,071
..ne ..	1,00,593	90,163	75,261	1,09,739	1,15,967	93,002
..ne ..	97,013	73,101	72,627	85,774	72,174	75,011
..ly ..	75,638	73,622	85,447	75,621	79,327	77,730
..ly ..	75,130	80,568	77,523	81,165	82,736	86,250
..ly ..	77,269	83,096	75,560	85,734	84,627	89,450
..ly ..	68,470	72,579	76,608	86,423	72,731	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

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Arrah Railway Station (Eastern Railway).
Goods.

Months.	Inward (in quintals).			Outward (in quin		
	1961.	1962.	1963.	1961.	1962.	1963.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January ..	29,201	25,105	25,460	718	2,072	[illegible]
February ..	28,502	24,461	25,997	1,903	4,012	[illegible]
March ..	32,789	38,134	21,610	1,595	3,581	[illegible]
April	24,700	38,868	23,253	1,401	2,574	[illegible]
May	36,687	28,652	22,374	2,352	3,322	[illegible]
June ..	36,351	41,929	27,336	1,241	2,967	[illegible]
July	37,598	26,140	38,425	2,229	2,642	[illegible]
August ..	26,620	21,245	47,855	1,679	2,184	[illegible]
September ..	28,035	28,816	20,149	3,615	2,118	[illegible]
October ..	29,629	26,347	23,546	1,801	1,263	[illegible]
November ..	37,817	32,878	N.A.	3,182	1,597	N.A.
December ..	17,823	31,957	N.A.	3,555	2,153	N.A.

Buxar Railway Station.
Passengers.

Months.	Inward.			Outward.		
	1961.	1962.	1963.	1961.	1962.	1963.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January ..	58,800	45,378	48,287	56,327	42,077	[illegible]
February ..	58,450	37,236	43,829	41,496	36,037	[illegible]
March ..	51,938	48,455	45,544	48,350	44,874	[illegible]
April ..	56,384	53,674	59,911	5,419	53,345	[illegible]
May ..	59,154	65,930	68,838	63,535	64,451	[illegible]
June ..	66,082	65,363	60,246	59,056	70,662	[illegible]
July	48,166	48,274	46,615	47,890	54,310	[illegible]
August ..	39,396	34,919	36,277	43,111	35,067	[illegible]
September ..	38,939	40,788	36,076	41,981	40,901	[illegible]
October ..	41,983	36,751	45,533	47,899	43,140	[illegible]
November ..	44,384	42,976	40,031	48,920	52,347	[illegible]
December ..	38,001	33,262	40,813	40,840	36,168	[illegible]

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Buxar Railway Station.

Goods.

Months.	Inward (In quintals).			Outward (In quintals).		
	1961.	1962.	1963.	1961.	1962.	1963.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
..uary	.. 16,219.40	16,490.33	19,290.00	10,936.87	16,190.86	19,856.00
..uary	.. 16,808.10	12,049.05	14,769.00	18,051.49	9,827.41	20,160.00
..h	.. 30,188.10	16,173.79	15,430.00	1,899.05	33,206.69	27,145.00
..il	.. 3,567.42	14,155.11	27,849.00	16,614.19	29,216.06	28,803.00
..e	.. 18,053.20	16,252.78	20,601.00	16,005.45	25,854.28	14,410.00
..y	.. 22,695.19	18,748.39	16,071.00	18,097.60	22,170.59	17,579.00
..e	.. 15,306.76	16,643.85	21,193.00	13,883.95	11,830.64	10,638.00
..st	.. 25,998.75	18,808.28	26,763.00	14,521.63	29,690.61	8,434.00
..mber	.. 11,437.85	14,030.95	13,776.00	8,799.83	8,783.54	10,394.00
..ber	.. 20,832.25	15,035.33	11,966.00	10,426.78	8,308.63	9,358.00
..mber	.. 18,131.00	11,250.00	29,827.00	10,392.00	8,904.12	8,585.00
..mber	.. 12,765.00	16,778.26	16,272.00	14,425.00	8,579.96	10,772.00

Sasaram Railway Station (Eastern Railway).

Passengers.

Months.	Inward.			Outward.		
	1961.	1962.	1963.	1961.	1962.	1963.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
..uary	.. 31,680	25,712	21,715	29,789	24,557	20,933
..uary	.. 44,525	22,026	26,343	33,691	19,449	23,873
..h	.. 31,250	35,483	29,584	38,079	30,000	43,509
..il	.. 32,412	33,357	37,082	31,134	31,457	32,646
..e	.. 26,804	41,911	32,983	31,652	38,995	32,528
..y	.. 39,925	35,306	28,536	33,504	64,722	27,409
..e	.. 29,433	27,323	27,493	31,633	14,243	26,110
..st	.. 29,228	21,522	21,373	27,557	21,025	21,497
..mber	.. 32,942	26,928	24,611	27,715	17,535	24,182
..ber	.. 32,809	29,048	28,870	29,881	17,608	25,247
..mber	.. 30,002	26,968	22,625	26,234	10,738	19,311
..mber	.. 24,294	21,509	19,540	22,260	19,932	18,152

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Sasaram Railway Station (Eastern Railway).
Goods.

Months.	Inward (In quintals).			Outward (In quintals).		
	1961.	1962.	1963.	1961.	1962.	1963.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January ..	20,308	20,496	13,828	58,600	14,566	[illegible]
February ..	19,375	12,608	16,479	5,732	18,132	[illegible]
March ..	18,660	12 295	6,094	8,199	21,015	[illegible]
April	15,505	12,733	10,405	9,924	13,260	[illegible]
May	16,320	15,034	10,134	1,052	18,454	[illegible]
June ..	17,526	18,256	14,266	98,990	12,704	[illegible]
July	15,825	16,998	20,452	96,595	13,617	[illegible]
August ..	13,900	23,797	14,038	5,357	17,180	[illegible]
September ..	7,542	13,850	23,704	4,944	2,810	[illegible]
October ..	68,701	21,792	N.A.	2,390	4,561	N.A.
November ..	7,110	17,465	N.A.	3,698	2,662	N.A.
December ..	10,311	20,136	N.A.	5,214	5,625	N.A.

Dehri-on-Sone Railway Station (Eastern Railway).
Passengers.

Months.	Inward.			Outward.		
	1961.	1962.	1963.	1961.	1962.	1963.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January ..	48,074	38,974	45,342	30,511	49,458	[illegible]
February ..	46,872	37,726	49,152	59,650	45,510	[illegible]
March ..	47,406	58,490	48,841	64,349	74,156	[illegible]
April ..	48,117	57,045	54,456	65,748	67,785	[illegible]
May	51,922	62,571	60,676	70,369	80,121	[illegible]
June ..	51,208	51,186	62,121	74,613	74,430	[illegible]
July	44,138	47,270	42,702	71,269	61,658	[illegible]
August ..	42,526	36,251	45,686	56,005	48,343	[illegible]
September ..	60,046	47,429	50,770	62,159	61,853	[illegible]
October ..	48,249	48,928	55,038	65,063	59,108	[illegible]
November ..	45,224	51,377	45,085	57,465	56,786	[illegible]
December ..	42,134	44,559	46,199	50,246	45,844	[illegible]

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Dehri-on-Sone Railway Station (Eastern Railway).
Goods.

Months.	Inward (In quintals).			Outward (In quintals).		
	1961.	1962.	1963.	1961.	1962.	1963.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
..	1,98,737	2,92,396	4,34,887	3,50,297	2,42,252	3,65,952
..	13,21,764	5,85,554	5,97,332	3,47,832	3,01,557	4,52,571
..	5,66,946	6,11,350	8,25,531	4,03,945	3,97,432	5,19,968
..	5,12,724	2,09,162	2,18,721	1,98,794	4,56,481	4,29,565
..	5,45,982	4,64,373	4,85,284	4,04,230	3,92,224	4,59,814
..	3,81,321	3,87,304	6,12,008	2,56,735	2,99,873	4,26,852
..	2,86,291	3,42,659	4,25,668	3,42,671	3,46,942	2,83,050
..	4,36,929	4,31,082	8,32,871	4,23,405	3,75,206	3,81,398
..	5,05,506	4,31,053	4,25,973	5,02,913	3,78,809	3,44,475
..	5,67,462	4,04,694	3,23,864	4,80,976	5,37,041	4,71,965
..	4,57,085	3,09,038	4,53,063	3,32,608	3,74,477	4,47,925
..	4,14,083	8,15,966	3,52,383	4,54,889	4,23,965	5,18,568

Dalmianagar Eastern Railway Siding.
Goods.

Months.	Inward (In quintals).			Outward (In quintals).		
	1961.	1962.	1963.	1961.	1962.	1963.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
..	1,98,737	2,92,396	4,34,887	3,50,297	2,42,252	3,65,952
..	13,21,764	5,85,554	5,97,332	3,47,832	3,01,557	4,52,571
..	5,66,946	6,11,350	8,25,531	4,03,945	3,97,432	5,19,968
..	5,12,724	2,09,162	2,18,721	1,98,794	4,56,481	4,29,565
..	5,45,982	4,64,373	4,85,284	4,04,230	3,92,224	4,59,814
..	3,81,321	3,87,304	6,12,008	2,56,735	2,99,873	4,26,852
..	2,86,291	3,42,659	4,25,668	3,42,671	3,46,941	2,83,050
..	4,36,929	4,31,082	8,32,871	4,23,405	3,75,206	3,81,398
..	5,05,506	4,31,053	4,25,973	5,02,913	3,78,809	3,44,475
..	5,67,462	4,04,694	3,23,864	4,80,976	5,37,041	4,71,965
..	4,57,085	3,09,038	4,53,063	3,32,608	3,74,477	4,47,925
..	4,14,083	8,15,966	3,52,383	4,54,889	4,23,965	5,18,568

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Arrah Sasaram Light Railway.

The Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway line was constructed Arrah to Sasaram connecting Arrah station of the Eastern Ra on the main line and Sasaram on the Grand Chord Line. The was constructed under the order of Arrah-Sasaram Tra Company published under the Bengal Government notification 39-R of the 12th October 1909 and with the agreement, dated 15th October 1909 between the District Board of Shahabad Messrs. Martin and Company (now Messrs. Martin Burn, Li of Calcutta). The District Board guarantees to supplement the earnings by annual subsidy as may be necessary to allow Company to pay a dividend of 4 per cent and any profit in exce 4 per cent were to be equally divided between the Board and Company.

The line is constructed of 2 feet 6 inches in guage with a le of 65 miles of which 61 miles are open for passenger traffic Arrah to Sasaram and its extension to Tarachandi which is miles from Sasaram, is primarily meant for tapping stone metal Tarachandi quarries.

The line between Arrah and Sasaram was opened in the mo of March, 1911 and the extension to Tarachandi in the month November, 1914. The railway runs parallel with the Arrah-Sasa Road.

There are sixteen stations on the railway, viz., Arrah, Ud nagar, Kasap, Garhani, Semraon, Charpokhari, Dhanauti, Nonar, Hasan Bazar, Bikramganj, Ghusiyakalan, Sajhauli, Nokha, Karadih and Sasaram.

This railway passes through an area which is the largest producing area in South Bihar and supplier of foodgrains to N Bihar. The importance of the line is further enhanced by a nu of *melas* held near different stations of this railway. The important *mela* is held at Gupta Mahadeo Temple at a distance 24 miles from Sasaram. It is held on *Basant Panchami* day year and is attended by about 10 thousand people.

Near Sajhauli Station Ghinawar *Brahm melas* are held in months of *Chaitra* and *Kartik* every year and is attended by five thousand people from South Shahabad and Gaya dis A large fair lasting nearly a month is held near Surajpura at four miles distance from Bikramganj Station of this railway. *mela* is held near Jakhini Bhawani temple and attracts a number of traders.

On the occasion of *Chhat* there is a considerable movement passenger traffic over this railway to Palmerganj in Gaya di via Sasaram.

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On the occasions of these *melas* the railway runs special trains.

The goods traffic consists mainly of (*i*) stone ballast, stone-chips, (*ii*) rice, paddy and wheat from nearly all the stations of this railway specially from Garh Nokha which has some eight rice mills, (*iii*) sugarcane to feed the sugar mills at Bihta and Dalmianagar and (*iv*) Linseed for export.

The inward goods traffic consists mainly of (*i*) coal, (*ii*) kerosene oil, (*iii*) oil-cake, (*iv*) manure of all kinds, (*v*) timber, (*vi*) cement, (*vii*) stone-chips and stone-ballast from Gaya and (*viii*) salt.

The figures for passengers and goods traffic and the gross earnings of this railway are given below:—

Year.	Number of passengers.	Volume of goods traffic. (In maunds).	Gross earnings (In rupees).
1930-31	5,26,609	10,49,470	2,89,000
1931-32	6,48,602	13,76,491	4,17,530
1932-33	6,35,355	17,18,360	4,54,897
1933-34	18,66,470	20,18,000	15,59,961
1934-35	22,74,609	11,28,360	19,57,439
1935-36	21,70,216	12,46,000	19,87,689
1936-37	22,13,266	12,03,000	19,93,915

These figures show that though there has been an increase in the gross earnings of the railway, there has been a decline in the volume of goods traffic which has fallen by about 40 per cent and is now nearly on the same level as it was 40 years ago. This is evidently due to the fact that the Arrah-Sasaram Road with its truck traffic has become a strong competitor to this railway. But there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of passengers carried by this railway. The increase at present is about 400 per cent over what it was 40 years ago, for the railway is the quicker, safer and cheaper means of transport than other means.

Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway.

The Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway was opened in 1909 from Dehri-on-Sone to Rohtas a distance of 38.08 kilometres. This was done under the Bengal Government notification no. 24-R., dated 16th November 1908. It was constructed as a 2′6″ gauge line and

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ran along the District Board road running from Dehri-on-Sone to Rohtas for which Messrs. Octavius Steel and Company entered into direct relationship with the District Board by an agreement dated 4th June 1909. By another agreement, dated 20th December 1909, between the District Board of Shahabad and the Company, the railway extended from Rohtas Station to Akbarpur (Rohtas Fort) Station. But the railway line at Rohtas was washed away after some time by flood. So the railway continued to run from Dehri-on-Sone to Rohtas only up to 1958. After the construction of a bridge on river Osani between Rohtas and Rohtas Fort and under an agreement, dated the 30th June 1954, between the Light Railway and Messrs. Rohtas Industries Limited, a private siding for Rohtas Industries Limited, was constructed from Rohtas to Tiura Pipradih at a distance of 28.26 kilometres. Under a further agreement with the Rohtas Industries Limited this siding was opened for passenger traffic as well in 1958. The total distance served by this railway now extends to 66.34 kilometres as against 38.8 kilometres prior to 1958. This railway was purchased by Messrs. Sahu Jain Limited from Messrs. Octavius Steel Company Limited in 1941.

There are sixteen railway stations on this railway, viz., Dehri-on-Sone, Dehri City, Badiha Shankerpuri, Indrapuri, Tilouthu Bazar, Tilouthu, Ramdhira-on-Sone, Tumba, Banjari, Rohtas, Rohtas Fort, Baulia Road, Mahadeopuri Bhadara, Nimhat, Nauhatta Road and Tiura Pipradih.

This railway passes through an area which produces chiefly minerals for carrying which the railway was primarily meant. At the moment this Light Railway also carries a quantity of forest produce, particularly bamboos to Dehri. Some vegetables, seasonal, sugarcane and merchandise goods are also carried by it. The chief inward goods traffic consists of coal from Jharia coalfields, gypsum from Rajasthan and mercantile and consumers' goods from various places. The outward traffic consists mainly of cement, limestone, lime and laterite.

The figures for passengers and goods traffic and the gross earnings of this railway are given below:—

Year.	Number of passengers.	Volume of goods traffic in tonnage.	Gross earnings in rupees.
1944	1,70,963	2,96,309	4,94,954
1949	2,64,505	2,09,373	8,27,605
1954	3,50,171	5,92,600	20,60,479
1959	3,27,609	8,96,128	39,97,650
1962	5,28,636	9,54,736	52,03,831

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These figures show that there has been an all round increase in passenger and goods traffic as well as in gross earnings of the railway.

The area that this Light Railway serves is going to play a role of increasing importance in the near future. There will be more and more exploitation of the mineral resources of this area and it is quite clear that this light railway will have to be further developed. A broad gauge double line railway system is very much needed. It will also be necessary with more industrialisation to have an electric railway system. Development of Bokaro needs more exploitation of minerals of this area.

Rail-road competition and regulation of transport.

In this district roads run parallel to all the railway lines. The Arrah-Buxar Road with its extension to the east and to the west runs parallel to the main line of the Eastern Railway throughout its length in this district. The Arrah-Sasaram Road is parallel to Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway and hugs it. The Grand Trunk Road runs parallel to the Grand Chord Line of the Eastern Railway throughout its whole length in this district. The Dehri-Rohtas Road runs parallel to the Dehri Rohtas Light Railway. All these roads carry vast number of trucks which compete with the railways in the carriage of goods. The main difficulty with the railways is that there is an inordinate delay in the booking of goods in the railways. Moreover, the time taken in the actual transport of goods by the railways after being loaded in wagons is sometimes greater than that taken by the trucks. Then comes the tedious process of taking delivery of the goods and transport of these goods to their destination by road after being taken delivery from the railway station. Trucks load goods at the point of despatch and carry them direct to their destination as far as possible. Thus the roads stand as strong competitors to the railways in matters of goods traffic. It is only when goods to be carried are bulky or for long distances the trucks are not able to handle then the railways are utilised for transport. Then there are certain specific items such as answer papers of examinees, petroleum and kerosene oil in bulk and goods that are carried by the railways. Fish, livestock, vegetables, fruits and other perishable goods are sent both by trucks and railways. There are a number of regular long distance truck services with headquarters in Calcutta and Delhi that will transport any consignment to the destination within a week or so.

On the Main and Grand Chord lines of the Eastern Railway as well as on the roads running parallel to them, the traffic is very heavy. The trains as well as the buses run overcrowded so practically there is no competition between the railways and the buses on these routes. Rather it appears absolutely necessary in the interest of passengers that the number of trains and bus services should be

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increased if possible so that passengers may not have to travel on foot-board of the trains or get overcrowded in the buses. There seems to be some competition between the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway and the buses and trucks plying on the road running parallel to the railway. Realising this the State Government has issued a circular* ordering,

"(*i*) Permits for goods vehicles may be granted by the Transport authorities on the route Arrah-Sasaram which runs parallel to the Light Railway with the specific condition (which should be noted in the permit itself) that the permit holder shall not load or unload goods anywhere within five miles on either side of Arrah-Sasaram road .....

.....

.....

(*iii*) No additional buses should be allowed to ply on Arrah-Sasaram ..... routes" .....

.....

.....

Besides the regular buses which carry passengers legally, trucks chassis and new cars pick up passengers illegally on the way and this requires strict checking.

There is ample scope for both the railways and the roadways to handle traffic, goods and passengers. The overcrowding of the passenger trains and buses in the zones where both systems run indicate that there is ample room for expansion of both the systems and the possibility of healthy competition.

WATERWAYS AND FERRIES.

The Ganga which passes along the northern border of the district from west to east is navigable throughout the year to steamers and large and small country boats. This river was used for commercial purpose since the earliest time and hence a large number of important towns grew up on its banks and Buxar is one of them. The last *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) mentions:—

"The Ganges is navigable throughout the year; and a steamer service for passengers and goods traffic plies as far as Buxar. Of the other rivers the Karamnasa, the Durgauti and the Shuara are navigable only during the rainy season. Boats of fifty maunds burden sail up the Karamnasa to the confluence of the Durgauti; on the latter river boats can sail up-stream for about fifty miles and on the Shuara boats of a hundred maunds burden ply up to the foot of the hills, where extensive stone quarries are worked. The Kao or Dhoba is one

* No. P2-203/63-T.—2815 of Political (General and Transport) Department, Transport Branch.

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navigable for a short distance from its junction with the Ganges. Navigation on the Son is intermittent and of little commercial importance; in the dry season the small depth of water prevents boats of more than twenty maunds proceeding up-stream, while the violent floods in the rains equally deter large boats though boats of five or six hundred maunds occasionally sail up. The main canals of the Son irrigation system are navigable, 123 miles of canals being now open to navigation; and a bi-weekly service of steamers runs from Dehri to Arrah. The canal-borne traffic used to be considerable, but has suffered greatly from competition with the Mughalsarai-Gaya Railway. This line attracts the traffic that was formerly sent along the canals and the steamer service which formerly ran along the Buxar canal had to be abandoned in 1901. The river and canal traffic is almost entirely carried on by means of country boats, some having a capacity of as much as a thousand maunds."*

Except for the steamer traffic on the Ganga, the observations regarding water communication quoted in the last District Gazetteer of Shahabad (1924) still hold good. There used to be a regular steamer service of the I. G. N. and R. S. N. Companies Limited between Buxar and Calcutta and passengers and merchandise used to be transported to the various steamer stations in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and U. P. But in 1957 the Company closed down the steamer service on the ground that it had ceased to be an economic preposition. The closure of this regular steamer service was a great blow to both passenger and goods traffic to and from this district. But now a fresh steamer service called Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Board Transport has been started. This Board opened a steamer station at Buxar in 1960 to transport goods of all kinds up to Rajmahal. Only one weekly steamer plies up and down from Buxar to Rajmahal. This service used to touch Sinha *Ghat* near Arrah town also but this station ceased to function due to non-availability of goods. Cattle and passenger traffic is not allowed on this steamer service. The main exports and imports of the Buxar ghat are as follows:—

Exports—Rice, Gram, Paddy, Pulses.

Imports—Castor oil, wooden articles and empty gunny bags.

The average goods traffic on this ghat is about 3,000 to 4,000 maunds per trip. The Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Board Transport Service is rather a poor substitute for the previous daily steamer service of the I. G. N. and the R. S. N. Companies Limited, which used to carry passengers and live-stock as well.

*District Gazetteer of Shahabad (1924), pages 117-118.

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The details of ferries maintained by the District Board, Shahabad and the Revenue Department are given in the following lists:—

Ferries under the District Board, Shahabad.

Serial no.	Name of the ferries.	Description.
1	Lachhuman Chapra comprising of 3 ferries, viz., Mahuli, Sheopur, and Dokti.	These ferries are on the Ganga and are leased every year by the District Board. The lessee provides the boats.
2	Telpa—Ekauna ..	A joint ferry between District Board, Shahabad and Chapra Municipality settled alternately by each other. The ferry is on the Ganga. The lessee provides the boat.
3	Koilwar—Suraundha ..	The ferry is on the Sone and leased by the District Board, Shahabad every year. The lessee provides the boat.
4	Bahiara	Ditto.
5	Panduri (Labadna) ..	Ditto.
6	Darihat	Ditto.
7.	Tilouthoo	Ditto.
8	Kaithi	Ditto.
9	Dehri	Ditto.
10	Bandu	Ditto.
11	Nasriganj	The ferry is on the Sone. It is under the control and management of the Daudnagar Municipality of Gaya district.
12	Kakrait	The ferry is on the river Karamnasa. The lessee provides the boat.
13	Jahanabad	The ferry is on the river Durgauti. It is leased every year by the District Board. The lessee provides the boats.

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Serial No.	Name of the ferries.	Description.
4	Kochani	The ferry is on the river Kochani in Buxar Subdivision on Dhansoin-Manoharpur Road. It is leased every year by the District Board. The lessee provides the boats.
5	Gaura Nullah	The ferry is on a nallah near Gaura village in Sadar Subdivision on Jugdishpur-Lalganj ghat road. It is leased every year by the District Board. The lessee has to provide boats.
6	Sinha	The ferry is on the river Ganga. It is leased every year by the District Board. The lessee provides boats.

Ferries controlled by the Revenue Department directly.

Serial No.	Name of the ferry.	Name of the river where *ghat* is situated.	Name of the village where *ghat* is situated.	Name of the Anchal.	Subdivision.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Parasi ghat.. ..	Sone	Parasi ..	Nasriganj	Sasaram.
2	Jamalpur ghat ..	Do. ..	Jamalpur ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3	Mahadeva ghat ..	Do. ..	Mahadeva ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
4	Mangraon ghat ..	Do. ..	Mangraon	Ditto ..	Ditto.
5	Kaithi ghat ..	Do. ..	Kaithi ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
6	Chhitratar ghat ..	Kudra	Chhitratar	Chenari	Ditto.
7	Tanna ghat ..	Durgauti	Baniadih	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Chakar ghat ..	Ditto	Banauli	Ditto	Ditto.
9	Bhadesa ghat ..	Sone	Bhadesa	Rohtas	Ditto.
10	Samahuta ghat ..	Do.	Samahuta	Ditto	Ditto.
11	Jamuon ghat ..	Do.	Nawadih Jamuon.	Ditto	Ditto.
12	Akbarpur ghat ..	Do.	Akbarpur	Ditto	Ditto.
13	Qazi ghat ..	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
14	Kasigaon ghat ..	Do.	Kasigaon	Ditto	Ditto.
15	Tumba ghat ..	Do.	Tumba	Ditto	Ditto.
16	Danwar ..	Do.	Danwar	Bikramganj	Ditto.
17	Jadunathpur ..	Do.	Jadunathpur	Rohtas	Ditto.
18	Nawadih ghat ..	Do.	Nawadih	Ditto	Ditto.
19	Purcha ghat ..	Do.	Purcha	Ditto.	Ditto.

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Serial no.	Name of the ferry.	Name of the river where *ghat* is situated.	Name of the village where *ghat* is situated.	Name of the Anchal.	Subdivision.
1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Pararia ghat ..	Sone	Pararia	Rohtas	Sasaram.
21	Tiura ghat	Do.	Tiura	Ditto	Ditto.
22	Nauhatta ghat ..	Do.	Nauhatta	Ditto	Ditto.
23	Uli ghat	Do.	Uli ..	Ditto	Ditto.
24	Daranagar ghat ..	Do.	Daranagar	Ditto	Ditto.
25	Antidih ghat ..	Karamnasa	Antidih	Ramgarh	Bhabua.
26	Sarai ghat	Ditto	Sarai	Ditto	Ditto.
27	Nonar ghat.. ..	Ditto	Nonar	Ditto	Ditto.
28	Panjraon ghat ..	Dharmawati	Panjraon	Ditto	Ditto.
29	Barra ghat ..	Karamnasa	Baraura	Ditto	Ditto.
30	Sihani ghat.. ..	Ditto	Parainpur	Ditto	Ditto.
31	Akarhi ghat ..	Durgawati	Oreadih-Akarhi	Ditto	Ditto.
32	Chhotabarahi ghat ..	Karamnasa	Chhotabarahi	Ditto	Ditto.
33	Akhani ghat ..	Ditto	Akhani	Ditto	Ditto.
34	Kariram ghat ..	Ditto	Kariram	Ditto	Ditto.
35	Sabra ghat ..	Durgauti	Sabra	Bhabua	Ditto.
36	Nimej ghat ..	Dharmawati	Nimej ..	Brahampur	Buxar.
37	Bhariar ghat ..	Ditto	Bhariar	Ditto	Ditto.
38	Garhatta ghat ..	Ditto	Garhatta Kalan	Ditto	Ditto.
39	Kothiya ghat ..	Ditto	Kothiya Dhandha.	Ditto	Ditto.
40	Itarhi ghat ..	Thora	Itarhi ..	Itarhi	Ditto.
41	Saraiya ghat	Do.	Saraiya	Ditto	Ditto.
42	Siktauna ghat ..	Do.	Siktauna	Ditto	Ditto.
43	Sant ghat ..	Do.	Sant ..	Ditto	Ditto.
44	Nauratan ghat ..	Bhojpur Dah.	Bhojpur Jadid	Dumraon	Sadar.
45	Sinha ghat	Ganga	Sinha ..	Barhara	Do.
46	Alakhitola ghat ..	Do.	Nathmalpur	Ditto	Do.
47	Keshopur ghat ..	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
48	Gangi ghat ..	Gangi	Arrah ..	Arrah	

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The lessees of these ferries provide boats at the respective *ghats* ...d out to them.

At Ramrekha Ghat in Buxar town there is a pontoon bridge ...ecting Ram Rekha Ghat with Ujjiar Ghat in Ballia ...rict of Uttar Pradesh. The bridge is under the control of Uttar ...desh Government. The bridge functions from October to June ... The average daily traffic on this bridge is about 1,000 ...ngers, 25 bullock-carts and 12 cars. The bridge is about 3½ ...ings long and is well maintained.

Between June and September the crossing is made by a steamer ...ch provided by the Uttar Pradesh Government.

TRANSPORT BY AIR.

Shahabad is not on the air route of any scheduled flight. There ... four small landing grounds maintained by the Public Works ...rtment at village Majhauan near Arrah, Buxar, Bhabua and ... village near Dehri. The air strips are used by smaller planes, ...te or State.

Private aeroplanes are allowed to use the landing ground on ...ment of charges leviable under the rules framed in 1952. These ...ing grounds are serviceable only in fair-weather.

ROPEWAY.

There is only one ropeway owned by the Japla Cement Factory ...Palamau District operating in the Baulia Quarries of the district ...Shahabad. It is a private ropeway for carrying lime stones from ... Quarries to Japla Cement Factory. The length of the rope-... is about 8 miles.

DAK BUNGALOWS, INSPECTION BUNGALOWS AND REST HOUSES.

The rest houses maintained by the Public Works Department, ...ict Board, Canal Department and Forest Department are shown ...the tables that follow. They are available to the Government ...ials and non-officials on certain fixed charges. The number of ...ists has gone up tremendously. In the holidays a large number ...ourists from different parts of the country visit these areas. ...e rest houses available are inadequate. They are furnished and ...some of them cooks are available. Hoteliering has to be ...loped yet. There are no standard hotels even at Arrah the ...ict headquarters. But hotels are of poor standard in almost all ...ns of the district and their charges are high. There are ...*Dharamshalas* also at Arrah, Buxar, Sasaram, Bhabua, and Dehri-on-...e and some other places. But stay at the *Dharamshalas* is allowed ...e for 2 or 3 days but the comforts are practically nil.

The accommodation now available to the public is extremely ...ate particularly at Arrah, Buxar, Sasaram, Bhabua and ...-on-Sone.

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The district has got excellent prospects for development of tourism. There are a number of places of attraction from various points of view like Shershah Tomb at Sasaram, Dehri-on-Sone, Dalmianagar, Indrapuri, Amjhore, Banjari, Karakatgarh, etc. There are some very attractive waterfalls in the midst of beauty spots. During the rainy season some of the hills near Sasaram attract hundreds of visitors and some of them could be developed to attract the tourists. Shooting of wild animals in certain forest spots with permission could also be a tourists' attraction. Big games are available. The district headquarters Arrah and the industrial town like Dehri-on-Sone are well connected with Patna, Ranchi, Varanasi, etc. and hundreds of motorists usually pass through these areas in the holidays. There are no Youth hostels or cheap places for comfortable stay anywhere in the district excepting the inspection and dakbungalows which are usually crowded by Government servants and not easily available to the public. The statement below gives the list of rest houses available within the district:—

Serial no.	Name of the Bungalow.	Classification.	Location.
	State Government Bungalow.		
1	Circuit House ..	Circuit House ..	Katira Road, Arrah.
	P. W. D. Bungalows.		
1	Buxar Inspection Bungalow.	Inspection Bungalow	In Buxar town.
2	Rest shed at Arrah ..	Rest shed ..	Station Road. Arrah.
3	Dehri	Inspection Bungalow	On 338th mile of Grand Trunk Road at Dehri.
4	Sasaram	Ditto ..	On 35th mile of Grand Trunk Road at Sasaram.
5	Kudra	Ditto ..	On 364th mile of Grand Trunk Road at Kudra.
6	Durgauti	Ditto ..	On 387th mile of Grand Trunk Road at Durgauti.
7	Bhabua	Rest shed ..	In Bhabua town.
	Banjari	Ditto ..	On Telkap-Banjari Road at Banjari.
9	Rohtas	Inspection Bungalow	At Rohtas Fort.
	District Board Bungalows.		
1	Dumraon	Inspection Bungalow	On 35th mile of Arrah-Chausa Road.
2	Bhabua	Ditto ..	On 13th mile of Jahanabad-Chainpur Road.
3	Mohania	Ditto ..	On 1st mile of Mohania-Bhabua Road.
4	Akbarpur	Ditto ..	On 9th mile of Kaimur-Akbarpur Road.

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Name of the Bungalow.	Classification.	Location.
..	Inspection Bungalow	On 53rd mile of Koilwar-Akbarpur Road.
Nasriganj ..	Ditto	On 2nd mile of Raghunathpur-Nainijore Road.
Bachampur ..	Ditto	On 1st mile of Bikramganj-Mohania Road.
Bikramganj ..	Ditto	On 22nd mile of Bikramganj-Mohania Road.
Khebra ..	Ditto	On 17th mile of Dumraon-Nasriganj Road.
Kiwai ..	Ditto	On 10th mile of Jahanabad-Malhipur Road.
Chunari ..	Ditto	On 7th mile of Chainpur-Chand Road.
Chand ..	Ditto	On 77th mile of Koilwar-Akbarpur Road.
Thuthu ..	Ditto	On 8th mile of Dumraon-Nasriganj Road.
Suriya ..	Ditto	On 13th mile of Arrah-Sasaram Road.
Chehani ..	Ditto	On 29th mile of Bikramganj-Mohania Road.
Tarasthua ..	Ditto	On 17th mile of Rajghat Karar Road.
Karar ..	Ditto	On 29th mile of Karar-Adhaura Road.
Adhaura ..	Rest shed	On 48th mile of Arrah-Sasaram Road.
Kotha ..	Ditto	One furlong from Bihea-Railway Station.
Bihea ..	Ditto	On 25th mile of Arrah-Sasaram Road.
Pero ..	Ditto	On 29th mile of Koilwar-Akbarpur Road.
Thaka ..	Dak Bungalow	On Arrah Station-Gopali Chowk Road.
Arrah ..	Ditto	At Sasaram town
Sasaram ..	Ditto	At Buxar town.
Buxar ..		

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Serial no.	Name of the Bungalow.	Classification.	Location.
		Canal Bungalows.	
1	Piro	Inspection Bungalow	Piro.
2	Jamrore	Ditto ..	Jamrore.
3	Pakri	Ditto ..	Pakri.
4	Ramnagar ..	Ditto ..	Ramnagar.
5	Chounri	Ditto ..	Chounri.
6	Baligaon	Ditto ..	Baligaon.
7	Lahijore	Ditto ..	Lahijore.
8	Chandi	Ditto ..	Chandi.
9	Danwar	Ditto ..	Danwar.
10	Harpur	Ditto ..	Harpur.
11	Sandesh	Ditto ..	Sandesh.
12	Chibilia	Ditto ..	Chibilia.
13	Nasriganj	Ditto ..	Nasriganj.
14	Jaseri	Ditto ..	Jaseri.
15	Koath	Ditto ..	Koath.
16	Siddhipur ..	Ditto ..	Siddhipur.
17	Akalupur	Ditto ..	Akalupur.
18	Raghunathpur ..	Ditto ..	Raghunathpur.
19	Agiaon	Ditto ..	Agiaon.
20	Jamrore	Ditto ..	Jamrore.
21	Jainagra ..	Ditto ..	Jainagra.
22	Araila	Ditto ..	Araila.
23	Nokha	Ditto ..	Nokha.
24	Gunsej	Ditto ..	Gunsej.
25	Sikroul	Ditto ..	Sikroul.
26	Pasahara	Ditto ..	Pasahara.
27	Saisar	Ditto ..	Saisar.
28	Baseoan	Ditto ..	Baseoan.

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Name of the Bungalow.	Classification.	Location.
1 Dhangain ..	.. Inspection Bungalow	Dhangain.
2 Rampur ..	.. Ditto ..	Rampur.
3 Baghaila ..	.. Ditto ..	Baghaila.
4 Dumraon ..	.. Rest shed ..	Dumraon.
5 Lathan ..	.. Ditto ..	Lathan.
6 Semraon ..	.. Ditto ..	Semraon.
7 Bihea ..	.. Ditto ..	Bihea.
8 Karath ..	.. Ditto ..	Karath.
9 Durgadih ..	.. Ditto ..	Durgadih.
10 Moranpur	.. Ditto ..	Moranpur.
11 Ragia ..	.. Ditto ..	Ragia.
12 Warsi ..	.. Ditto ..	Warsi.
	Forest Bungalows.	
1 Kurkatgarh	.. Rest shed ..	On 12th mile of Kalyanpur-Kamaharia Road.
2 Bahal ..	.. Ditto ..	On 14th mile of Samhauta-Adhaura Road.
3 Bhabhar ..	.. Ditto ..	On 5th mile of Tarachandi-Budhua Road.
4 Lurkia ..	.. Ditto ..	On 16th mile of Akbarpur-Garadag Road.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION.

The Superintendent of Post Offices with headquarters at Arrah is head of the Postal Department, which is under a Central Govt. The Superintendent of Post Offices, Shahabad Postal Circle is assisted by five Inspectors, the headquarters of the three Inspectors is at Arrah and of the two Inspectors is at Sasaram and Dehrigarh respectively. Besides them there is one complaint Inspector whose headquarters is at Arrah. The total length of the Postal Communication in 1963 is 1,958 Kilometres in the district distributed as follows:—By Railways—342 Kilometers, By Motor Vehicles—56 Kilometres, By Horse drawn *ekka*—10 Kilometres, By Bullock runners—501 Kilometres, By Foot runners—1,089 Kilometres.

Arrah and Sasaram are the two Head Post Offices in Shahabad Postal Division. There are 78 sub-post offices and 499 branch post offices. Arrah Head Post Office has sub-post offices at the following places:—Agiaon, Arrah Chowk, Arrah Nawadah, Barhampur, Bhojpur, Benwalia, Bihea, Buxar, Buxar Gajadhargang, Buxar Jail, Chausa, Chausa, Dhamar, Dumraon, Dumri, Garhani, H. D. Jain College, Hasanbazar, Hitwarajpur, Itarhi, Jagdishpur, Kasap, Kathiyaongar, Koilwar, Murar, Piro, Raghunathpur, Shahabad Railway Board, Shahpurpatti, Sheoganj, Simri, Sinha, Sohnipatti, Sonwarsi Sirpalpur, Jitaura, Nawanagar, Naya Mohammadpur,

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Noaon, Sahar, Hariana Cattle Farm, Lauhar Farna, M. V. M vidyalaya, Narhi Chandi and Waliganj, Banjari, Baulia, Bh Bikramganj, Chainpur, Chenari, Dalmianagar, Darihat, Dehri Sone, Dehri R. S., Denara, Durgauati, Garh Nokha, Hatta, Ir puri, Karaghar, Koath, Kochas, Kudra, Kudrabazar, Meari B Mohania, Nasrignj, Natwar, Rajpur, Rohtas, Sasaram Bazar, Sasa Local Board, Surajpura, Tilouthu, Akorhi Bazar, Sanjhauli and S Sagar are under Sasaram Head Post Office.

The 499 branch post offices are located at villages. They s the neighbouring villages also. Some of the branch post offices located where there are police-stations and block offices.

In all the post offices including branch post offices ordi postal work including money-orders but excepting Savings B transactions are conducted. All the sub-post offices conduct sav bank business work. National Savings Certificates are not sold any extra Departmental sub-offices.

870 villages have got two deliveries in a week and 799 villa have got three deliveries in a week. Many of the villages do n get more than one delivery in a week. But bigger and impor villages have got daily delivery in the district. Efforts are b made to open a post-office in every village having a population 2,000 persons or more and also to give postal facilities at every miles.

The following statistics indicate the average weekly p business done in 1961-62 and 1962-63:—

	1961-62.	1962-63
(1) Average weekly number of articles delivered.	16,342	17,81
(2) Average weekly number of Money-orders issued.	2,141	3,19
(3) Average weekly number of Money orders paid.	6,550	7,53
(4) Average weekly number of Savings Bank Deposits.	1,337	2,42
(5) Average weekly number of Savings Bank withdrawals.	878	91
(6) Average number of National Savings Certificates issued.	299	42
(7) Average number of National Savings Certificates discharged.	52	61

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TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

There are 70 Postal Telegraph Offices from where telegrams be sent and received in the district. They are viz., Agiaon, Chowk, Arrah Nawadah, Brahampur, Barhwara, Benwalia, Buxar, Buxar Gajadharganj, Chandwa, Chausa, Dumraon, Garhani, Hasanbazar, Hitwarajpur, Itarhi, Jagdishpur, Murar, Piro, Raghunathpur, Shahpur Patti, Simri, Sinha, Nagar, Noaon, Sahar, Banjari, Bhabua, Bikramganj, Chainpur, Dalmianagar, Dehri-on-Sone, Dimra, Durgauti, Garhnokha, Indrapuri, Karaghar, Koath, Kochas, Kudra, Mohania, Natwar, Rohtas, Sasaram Bazar, Surajpura, Tilouthu, Darauli, Adhaura, Bhagwanpur, Ramgarh and Kalyanpur. Bihta, English, Tarari, Barkagaon, Karath, Dawath, Rai- Darauli, Adhaura, Bhagwanpur, Ramgarh and Kalyanpur.

For easy and quick communication for Government, business- and public there are 11 Telephone Exchanges in the district. Details of the different Exchanges functioning in the district given below:—

Name of the Telephone Exchange.	Type.	Capacity.	Working connections.
		lines.	
Koilwar ..	Small Automatic Exchange	25	4
Arrah ..	Central Battery Manual System.	300	219+27 extensions.
Bikramganj ..	Small Automatic Exchange	25	13
Bhabua ..	Ditto ..	25	12+1 extension.
Sasaram ..	Ditto ..	25	13
Dehri ..	Central Battery Manual System.	50	23+1 extension.
Nokha ..	Ditto		
Bhabua ..	Ditto ..	200	95+8 extensions.
Mohania ..	Small Automatic Exchange ..	150	150+8 extensions.
Dalmianagar	Magnet System ..	25	25+1 extension.
	Central Battery Manual System.	50	22+1 extension.
		200	151+38 extensions.

The small Automatic Exchanges, viz., Koilwar, Bikramganj Bhabua are connected with Arrah. Telephone Exchange for purposes at Nokha, Bhabua and Mohania are connected with Telephone Exchange. The Arrah Telephone Exchange is to be an Automatic Telephone Exchange very soon.

There are 50 public call offices in the district viz., Agiaon, Chowk, Arrah Nawadah, Barhampur, Barhara, Banwalia, Buxar, Buxar Gajadharganj, Chandwa, Chausa, Dumraon, Hasanbazar, Hitwarajpur, Itarhi, Jagdishpur, Kasap,

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Koilwar, Murar, Piro, Raghunathpur, Shahpur Patti, Simri, V ganj, Nawanagar, Naon, Sonar, Banjari, Bhabua, Bikram Chenari, Dalmianagar, Dehri-on-Sone, Dinara, Durgauti, Garh Hatta, Karaghar, Koath, Kudra, Mohania, Nasriganj, N Rohtas, Sasaram, Surajpura, Tilouthu, Sanjhauli and Sheosagar.

RADIO AND WIRELESS.

There is no broadcasting station in the district. People getting radio-minded. In 1963 there were 7,927 licensed r The Public Relations Department had distributed 379 radio se 1963 in different rural areas specially to *punchayats*, libraries schools.

The police have six wireless stations, viz., at Arrah, B Sasaram, Dehri Bihar Military Police Line, Dehri Police Office Bhabua. They are meant for administrative purposes only.

ORGANISATIONS OF OWNERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE FIELD OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Shahabad district has no organisation of owners of means communication. The employees, however, have their own orga tion which are listed and detailed below to look after the interes the employees in the field of transport and communication.

Serial no.	Name of the Union.	Registration no.	Date of Registration.	Affiliation with Central organisation
1	Bihar Light Railwaymen's Union, Light Railway Colony, Arrah, Shahabad.	58	5-9-1944	All-India Union Congress
2	Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway Employees' Union, P. O. Dalmianagar, Shahabad.	301	28-10-1948	Hind Mazdoor S
3	Rickshaw Mazdoor Union, Buxar, P. O. Buxar, Shahabad.	504	9-4-1951	
4	Martins Light Railway Employees' Union, Arrah, Shahabad.	839	23-10-1957	Hind Mazdoor S
5	Eastern Railway Vending and Catering Workers' Union, Dehri-on-Sone, P. O. Dalmianagar, District Shahabad.	856	7-5-1958	
6	Eastern Railway Licensed Porters' Union, Dehri-on-Sone, Station Road, Dehri, P. O. Dalmianagar, District Shahabad.	865	27-9-1958	
7	Bihar Martins Light Railway Mazdoor Union Congress, Arrah, Shahabad.	888	27-2-1959	
8	Rickshaw Chalak Panchayat, Navaratan Bazar, P. O. Sasaram, District Shahabad.	1018	12-8-1961	
9	Rickshaw Mazdoor Union, Dumraon, P. O. Dumraon, District Shahabad.	1050	6-7-1962	

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CHAPTER VIII.

ECONOMIC TRENDS AND MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN.

The main economy of the district of Shahabad is agricultural agriculture is the chief means of livelihood in the district. It is y since the last three or four decades that there has been some strialisation in one area with Dehri including Dalmianagar as centre. This industrialisation has attracted a large population n outside the district. There are also a few other projects under plementation like the Sone Barrage scheme at Indrapuri near ri, the exploitation of pyrites with Amjhor as the centre, etc., have attracted a few thousands of men from outside the trict.

The texts of some of the chapters in this Gazetteer have ussions indicating the economic trends of the district. Such pters are "People", "Agriculture and Irrigation", "Industries" d "Banking, Trade and Commerce", etc.

The statistics in the different Census Reports are relevant to e the occupational distribution of the people. There is, however, e difficulty. The headings of the break-up figures under the upational distribution are not the same in the different Census ports. For example in 1911 Census Report the occupations tioned are agriculture, industry, commerce and professions. In 21 Census Report besides these four occupations, there is a fifth ding which is 'others'. In the Census Report for 1931 we do t find the occupational details of 1911 and 1921 censuses. W. G. ley, Superintendent of Census Operations for Bihar and Orissa, 1931, had given the analysis of the population recorded in 1931 nsus under the headings:—non-earning dependents, working pendents, without a subsidiary occupation and with a subsidiary upation. The Census Operations for 1941 were very much rtailed because of war exigency. As an economy measure many the tables were curtailed and we do not get the details of the pulation under headings for occupation.

It is only when we come to the statistics for 1951 that we are n firmer ground. Different tables with occupational analysis have en incorporated in 1951 District Census Hand-Book which have en referred to later.

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The 1961 population figures have not yet been published. we can have some information on the livelihood pattern fr another Statistical Hand-Book published by the State Governm of Bihar. This book gives the break-up figures of the total popu tion of the district under two broad categories, namely, workers a non-workers.

No reliable data could be had of the number of people fr Shahabad district that has found employment in the main indust with Dehri as the centre. It is, however, gathered that this fig will be small.

It may be recalled that there is a marked mobility in chang the occupations. The agriculturists may also be teachers, law or service-holders in the private or public sector. An agricultu or a landless labourer depending on agriculture may take up work of a rickshaw-puller or take a casual job in the industrial un when there is no work in agriculture. He may have been tre separately in the census. In the same manner persons engaged the industries may have occasions to go back to his land and a cultivator or be a part-time labourer depended on cultivati But, nevertheless, the census statistics and the statistics mention in the other books like Hunter's Statistical Account of Bengal make out a presentable picture of the occupational trends and livelihood pattern.

Any discussion of the economic distribution of the district the present moment will have to be recognised by the fact that the has been a progressive debunking of the feature of castes follow the traditional occupations. When W. W. Hunter collected da for his Statistical Account of Bengal, Shahabad District, publish in 1877, there was certainly a much higher incidence of cas following their traditional occupations than now in the distr At that time a Brahman's occupation was either to do the work the priest or of the teacher or to beg. An extremely small p centage of the Brahmans might be holding services; it can imagined that there was no Brahman who worked as a *bania* holding a shop or ran the trade of a timber business. Hunter men tioned that no Brahman could hold the plough; and Rajputs wh like the Babhans and Pathans, look upon themselves as heredita soldiers, were also averse to the toil of cultivation. Before th Mutiny of 1857, there were many Shahabad Rajputs in the arm The Kayasthas were the traditional service-holders, lawyers, teache and acted as the *munshis* (clerks) to the wealthy landowners a merchants. The members of the artificer class, as a rule, used t follow their professions of the smithy, carpentry, tailoring, etc besides holding farms possibly. The *banias* were petty traders; thi class included the *byaparis*, who moved commodities on pack bullocks between the villages and market towns. The labourin classes included both those who held small farms and those who used

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though and act as day-labourers. A *chamar* could hardly be doing nothing else but follow his traditional occupation of working on leather.

Hunter had significantly used the nomenclatures "Agricultural castes", "Castes engaged chiefly in personal services", "Artisans castes", "Weaver castes", "Castes engaged in selling fish and vegetables", "labouring castes", "Boating and Fishing castes", Dancers, Musicians, Beggar and Vagabond castes" and "Trading castes". Hunter grouped these categories under Hindus and mentioned them after two other sections, namely, "Superior castes" and "Intermediate castes".

The table below taken from the book "A Statistical Account of Bengal" by W. W. Hunter will give the details of the castes following the traditional occupation in Shahabad district*:—

Hindus.

(1) Superior Castes—	
(1) Brahman	1,98,631
(2) Rajput	1,85,652
TOTAL ..	3,84,283
(2) Intermediate Castes—	
(1) Babhan	72,038
(2) Bhat	7,101
(3) Kathak	10,161
(4) Kayastha	42,374
(5) Kishanpachhi	33
TOTAL ..	1,21,707
(3) Trading Castes—	
(1) Agarwala	1,069
(2) Agrahari	1,181
(3) Baniya	22,050
(4) Barnawar	96
(5) Kasarwani	2,806
(6) Kasandhan	547
(7) Khatri	352
(8) Mukeri	12
(9) Nauniar	1,160
(10) Rastogi	737
(11) Rauniar	1,879
(12) Sinduria	709
TOTAL ..	32,598

* Statistical Account of Bengal, District Shahabad, 1877, pages 184-185.

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(*iv*) Pastoral Castes—

(1) Ganeri	18,259
(2) Goala	2,14,605
(3) Jat	366
TOTAL ..	2,33,230

(*v*) Castes engaged in preparing cooked food—

(1) Halwai	4,552
(2) Kandu	52,601
(3) Ganrar	7,544
TOTAL ..	64,697

(*vi*) Agricultural Castes—

(1) Barui and Tambuli	7,189
(2) Kamkar	8,827
(3) Keori	1,30,394
(4) Kurmi	58,540
(5) Mali	3,432
(6) Others	9
TOTAL ..	2,08,391

(*vii*) Castes engaged chiefly in personal service—

(1) Dhanuk	1,781
(2) Dhobi	14,568
(3) Hajjam or Napit	25,808
(4) Kahar	43,227
TOTAL ..	85,384

(*viii*) Artisan Castes—

(1) Barhai (Carpenter)	13,093
(2) Darji (tailor)	118
(3) Kansari and Thathera (brazier) ..	2,258
(4) Kumbhar (potter)	18,931
(5) Laheri (lack-worker)	243
(6) Lohar (blacksmith)	27,950
(7) Sonar (goldsmith)	14,997
(8) Sunri (distiller)	27,755
(9) Teli (oilmen)	41,440
TOTAL ..	1,46,829

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(ix) Weaver Castes—	
(1) Dhunia	26
(2) Jugi and Patua	2,914
(3) Tanti	8,156
(4) Tattanwa	1,057
TOTAL ..	12,153
(x) Labouring Castes—	
(1) Beldar	9,003
(2) Nuniya	13,183
(3) Others	7
TOTAL ..	22,193
(xi) Castes engaged in selling fish and vegetables—	
(1) Kewani	87
(2) Khatik	179
(3) Turaha	3,206
TOTAL ..	3,472
(xii) Boating and Fishing Castes—	
(1) Banpar	41
(2) Dhimar	41
(3) Gonrhi	4,002
(4) Keut	706
(5) Machua	21
(6) Mallah	15,267
(7) Muriyari	6
(8) Surahiya	72
TOTAL ..	20,156
(xiii) Dancer, Musician, Beggar and vagabond castes—	
(1) Gandharb	173
(2) Pawariya	16
(3) Ramjani	29
TOTAL ..	218

The statistics quoted by Hunter do indicate the livelihood pattern of that age to a great extent. It is true that Hunter does not mention the actual figures that followed the different occupations, but working on the thesis that the castes followed more or less, the traditional occupations or professions we can arrive at certain tentative figures that followed the different occupations. The castewise population

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given by Hunter includes adults both males and females and children. Calculating that a family consists of five or six persons including one or two male adults and two or three children, we could make some guess at the population following the different occupations. This theory, however, cannot be pushed too far. Even at that time there was a somewhat mobility and particularly with the different castes associated with land. Thus a *goala* or a *teli* holding some lands would actually cultivate their lands and also follow their own profession of a milk-vendor or an oilman.

Hunter's statistics would show that the predominant percentage of the population derived their livelihood from agriculture. A lesser percentage followed industries or trade. At that time there was no estimate taken of the more specialised occupation like persons in public administration, employees in local bodies, members of the recreations, legal and business, services or those following Arts, letters and Journalism.

By the time the first *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* by L. S. S. O'Malley was published in 1906, the livelihood pattern had not changed substantially although the categories treated by O'Malley were different. By 1906 there were changes in the following of the traditional occupation by the castes. The weavers, *telis*, artisans and cobblers were mostly following their traditional caste-occupations. The pressure of the economic incidence disintegrating the following of caste-occupations had not yet been felt. The census statistics, however, followed a somewhat different pattern in collecting the data. This is apparent from what O'Malley mentions in the first *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1906). He observes as follows:–

> "A large majority of the people are engaged in agricultural pursuits, no less than 64.8 per cent of the whole population deriving their livelihood from agriculture. Of these 53 per cent are actual workers, and these include 12,000 rent-receivers, 4,62,000 rent-payers and 1,92,000 labourers. Of the remainder 17.7 per cent are supported by industries; the professional classes account for 1.9 per cent; and, as might be expected in a district which contains no manufacturing towns or important trade centres, the commercial class is very small, amounting to only 0.5 per cent. The proportion of persons engaged in industrial occupations is larger than in the other districts of the Patna Division; it is approached only in the adjoining district of Patna (17.1 per cent), the next largest proportion being found in Gaya (14 per cent); and it is very much greater than in the trans-Gangetic districts. Native handicrafts have in fact not found the same home in the districts to the north as in those to the south of the Ganges; and it has been suggested that the reason of this is that after

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the murder of Alamgir and the fall of Delhi in 1759 A.D., many members of the Muhammadan nobility attached to the Mughal court retired to the *jagirs* that had been given them in the Patna, Gaya and Shahabad districts, bringing in their train large numbers of artificers and traders who settled down in these three districts: while the districts to the north of the Ganges were still in an unsettled state, sparsely populated and only partially cultivated."*

Regarding the occupational distribution of the People L. O'Malley in the subsidiary Table III, Chapter XII of the Census Report (1911) has mentioned as follows:—†

Occupations.	Total population of the district.	Number of persons engaged.	Percentage to total population.	Percentage to actual workers.	Percentage to dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agriculture ..	18,62,998	13,41,732	72.5	52	48
Industry ..	..	2,29,376	15.5	55	45
Commerce ..	..	1,31,259	9.5	51	49
Religion ..	..	37,090	2.5	51	49

The next census of 1921 was conducted under P. C. Tallents. The occupational statistics given in the subsidiary Table III to Chapter XII of the Census Report (1921) were as follows:—‡

Occupations.	Total population of the district.	Number of persons engaged.	Percentage to total population.	Percentage to actual workers.	Percentage to dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agriculture ..	18,14,229	13,57,859	75.0	51	49
Industry ..	..	2,06,811	11.8	53	47
Commerce ..	..	1,14,537	5.8	51	49
Religion ..	..	22,954	1.5	46	54
[illegible] ..	..	1,14,660	5.9	59	41

From the above table it appears that there are variations in the figures for certain occupations. For example, the figure in 1911 for Industries, Commerce and Professions have a drop in 1921 Census. Agriculture moves from the 1911 figure of 13,41,732 to [illegible] persons. Secondly in 1921 Census, it has been shown that [illegible] persons are engaged in other professions while in 1911 this has not been indicated. The obvious explanation is that there has been some difference in the interpretation of what population should be covered under Industries and Commerce. There

* Shahabad Gazetteer of Shahabad (1906), page 92.

† Census of India, 1911, Vol. V, Part I report (Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Sikkim), Page 562.

‡ Census of India, 1921, Vol. VII, Part I, Bihar and Orissa, page 289.

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may also be some unavoidable mistakes in the enumeration. But it is obvious that the figure for agriculture does make out that agriculture has continued to be the most important feature in the occupational pattern of the district.

W. G. Lacey, the Superintendent of the Census Operations, Bihar and Orissa, in 1931 had not given the occupational details for the districts. In subsidiary Table II to Chapter VIII, of the Census Report (1931), he had given the number per mille of the total population occupied under different occupations which are given below*:—

Number per mille of the total population occupied in (earners).

(1)	Non-earning dependents	540
(2)	Working dependents	1
(3)	Without a subsidiary occupation ..	428
(4)	With a subsidary occupation ..	31

Lacey had left the number of non-working dependents in the different occupations under agriculture. The census operations of 1941 were conducted during the Second World War and as a war economy measure many of the tables were curtailed.

In 1951 Census the general population has been divided into two broad livelihood categories, namely, agricultural classes and non-agricultural classes. These two classes have been sub-divided into four groups and each group has three sub-sections. The following Table will show the break-up figures of each livelihood classes:—†

TABLE I.

Principal livelihood classes.	Number.	Percentage out of the total population.	Self-supporting.	Non-earning dependents.	Earning dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agricultural classes ..	22,37,847	83	7,18,204	14,30,488	83,[illegible]
(*i*) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.	13,74,312	Percentage out of the agricultural population 61.6	4,62,109	8,57,978	54,[illegible]
(*ii*) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents.	2,53,035	11.6	73,140	1,63,384	16,[illegible]
(*iii*) Cultivating labourers and their dependents.	5,84,319	25.7	1,74,643	3,93,883	15,[illegible]
(*iv*) Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.	26,181	1.1	8,312	15,243	2,[illegible]

* *Census of India*, 1931, Vol. VII, Bihar and Orissa, Part I Report, page [illegible]

† *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad*, 1951, pages 12—15.

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TABLE II.

Principal livelihood classes.	Number.	Percentage out of the total population.	Self-supporting.	Non-earning dependents.	Earning dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6
(1) Non-agricultural classes ..	4,50,593	17	1,18,924	3,12,715	18,954
(2) Production (other than cultivation).	1,00,735	Percentage out of the non-agricultural population 22.1	28,041	67,159	5,535
(3) Commerce ..	1,34,968	29.9	32,695	96,555	5,718
(4) Transport ..	22,334	4.8	6,142	14,981	1,211
(5) Other services and miscellaneous services.	1,92,556	43.2	52,046	1,34,020	6,490

In the *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad,* 1951 (pages [illegible]) it has been mentioned that the principal means of livelihood [illegible] earning dependents and non-earning dependents have been [illegible]ed to be the same as those of the persons on whom they are [illegible] or partially dependent. A "self-supporting person" is one who [illegible] enough to maintain himself. A "non-earning dependent" is [illegible] who earns nothing and is completely dependent on others. An [illegible]ing dependent" is a person who earns something, but not [illegible] for his maintenance.

The perusal of the foregoing table shows that 8,37,128 persons [illegible] per cent of the total population (26,88,440) are self [illegible]ing, i.e., who are economically active persons.

The non-earning dependents who have to be supported wholly [illegible] the earnings of others, constitute 64.8 per cent of the total [illegible]tion. The remaining 4 per cent are persons who supplement [illegible]come of the family by their own earning which is, however, [illegible]ficient even for their own maintenance. Under the joint [illegible] system most of the members of a family have some share in [illegible]ed properties so that the proportion of the non-earning [illegible]ents among persons engaged on the agricultural pursuits is [illegible] (63.9 per cent) than among those dependent on the non-[illegible]ultural occupations (69.4 per cent).

[illegible] has been discussed above that persons constituting 64.8 per [illegible] of the total population are entirely dependent for their main-[illegible] on the earnings of others. This large proportion of the [illegible] dependants is composed of children, old and infirm persons

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and women. In the absence of suitable handicrafts and other village industries women are unable to supplement the income of the householders. But strictly speaking a good percentage of the women cannot be described as wholly dependent as they the household, take part in various other work and even help in cesses of cultivation. On local enquiry it was ascertained that large number of women of the agriculturist families particularly the poorer classes actually work on the fields during certain agricultural operations like sowing and harvesting. The foregoing table also shows that 22,37,847 persons or 83 per cent of the total population fall under agricultural classes and the remaining 4,50,[illegible] persons or 17 per cent under non-agricultural classes. This percentage of the agricultural population in comparison with the per cent of 1911 and 1921 is significant. In 1911 and 1921 the percentage of the agricultural population is 72.5 and 75 respectively. It indicates that the incidence of the agricultural population has been on the increase.

It may be compared with the two districts of Palamau and Darbhanga which have according to the Census of 1951, 91 per cent and 89.1 per cent agricultural population and 9 per cent and 10.[illegible] per cent non-agricultural population respectively. The comparison with these two districts have been made because Palamau and Darbhanga have also some industries. In Shahabad district the agricultural population is less than the said two districts but the non-agricultural population is more than in those two districts. The all-India average of agriculturist and non-agriculturist population according to 1951 Census is 68.1 per cent and 31.9 per cent respectively while the average for Bihar is 86.4 per cent and 13.[illegible] per cent respectively. There is no other State in India where the predominance of agricultural population is so high.

From the perusal of the preceding table it appears that the proportion of owner cultivator, i.e., cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned (livelihood class I) is 51 per cent of the total population. The cultivators of land mainly unowned (livelihood class II) constitute about 9 per cent of the total population. Cultivating labourer (livelihood class III) form 22 per cent of the total population and 28 per cent of the agricultural population. The reason for the large percentage of the cultivating labourers in the district is mainly owing to the absence of the alternative employment in the industries and other avenues of employment.

Non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers (livelihood class IV) number a few. They constitute about [illegible] per cent of the total population. This class has now been merged into other sections due to the passing of the Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950.

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The non-agricultural population, as mentioned before, consti-
tes about 17 per cent of the total population which includes the
rcentage of production other than cultivation, commerce, trans-
rt and other services. The incidence of the low percentage of
e population is due to the fact that the transport services have not
lly developed in the district. There are a few long distance roads
th buses and trucks running all the twelve months. Transport
vices are being developed and in 1961 Census probably the
idence will be higher.

Miscellaneous and other services include the residual class.
is residual class will be discussed later in the section under
Miscellaneous Occupations". This class constitutes about 7 per
t of the total population in the district. Although a small per-
tage they form an important cross-section.

The details of the livelihood pattern as indicated in 1961 Census
istics are not yet available as they are still under compilation
May, 1964). But we can have some basic information regarding
elihood pattern from the General Population Tables of 1961
nsus*. According to this publication the total population of the
rict in 1961 was 32,18,017 (16,16,732 males and 16,01,285
males). For economic purposes the population has been divided
o two categories—workers and non-workers. Out of 32,18,017
sons, 1,19,431 have been enumerated under workers. Thus
cording to 1961 Census about 35 per cent of the total population
workers and the rest are non-workers.

National Planning and Community Development.

For an all-round development of rural economy, the Community
velopment Projects were started after the achievement of
dependence of the country. The Community Development
jects aim at an intensive and comprehensive programme cover-
different aspects of the rural life, namely, agriculture, rural
age type industries, education, housing, health and recreation,
The C. D. Projects aim at utilising the surplus labour force in
rural areas for development purposes. The work is based on
ocratic principles and the people of the area are to be enthused
continue the trends set in for a general improvement.

The work on the Community Development Projects was started
Shahabad district on the 1st April, 1952. The first four blocks
e started at Bhabua, Kudra, Sheosagar and Sasaram in 1952.
ty-seven more blocks have been started till 1964.

* Census of India, 1961, Volume IV, Bihar, Part II-A, General Population
Tables, page 29.

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The following details of the Community Development Blocks in the district have been supplied by the Development section of the Collectorate at Shahabad:—

Serial no.	Name of the Community Development Blocks.	Present Stage.	Name of the block head-quarters.	Subdivision.	Date [illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Barhara ..	II	Barhara ..	Arrah Sadar	2-10-[illegible]
2	Arrah	II	Arrah ..	Ditto ..	1-10-[illegible]
3	Udwantnagar ..	II	Udwantnagar	Ditto ..	1-10-[illegible]
4	Koilwar	II	Koilwar ..	Ditto ..	1-4-[illegible]
5	Sandesh ..	I	Sandesh ..	Ditto ..	1-10-[illegible]
6	Shahpur	II	Shahpur ..	Ditto ..	1-10-[illegible]
7	Bihea	II	Bihea ..	Ditto ..	19-5-[illegible]
8	Jagdishpur ..	I	Jagdishpur ..	Ditto ..	19-5-[illegible]
9	Piro	I	Piro ..	Ditto ..	1-10-[illegible]
10	Charpokhari ..	I	Garahani ..	Ditto ..	1-10-[illegible]
11	Tarari	I	Piro ..	Ditto ..	1-10-[illegible]
12	Sahar	I	Sahar ..	Ditto ..	1-4-[illegible]
13	Buxar	II	Buxar ..	Buxar ..	2-10-[illegible]
14	Itarhi	I	Do. ..	Do. ..	1-4-[illegible]
15	Rajpur	I	Do. ..	Do. ..	1-10-[illegible]
16	Semri	II	Dumraon ..	Do. ..	19-5-[illegible]
17	Dumraon ..	II	Ditto ..	Do. ..	1-4-[illegible]
18	Barhampur ..	Pre-extension.	Barhampur ..	Do. ..	1-10-[illegible]
19	Nawanagar ..	I	Athar ..	Do. ..	1-4-[illegible]
20	Bikramganj ..	I	Bikramganj ..	Sasaram ..	1-4-[illegible]
21	Karakat	I	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1-10-[illegible]
22	Dinara	I	Dinara ..	Ditto ..	1-10-[illegible]
23	Dawath	I	Surajpura ..	Ditto ..	1-10-[illegible]
24	Nasriganj ..	I	Nasriganj ..	Ditto ..	1-4-[illegible]
25	Dehri	II	Dehri ..	Ditto ..	1-4-[illegible]
26	Karaghar ..	II	Karaghar ..	Ditto ..	1-10-[illegible]
27	Nokha	I	Nokha ..	Ditto ..	1-10-[illegible]
28	Sheosagar ..	Post stage II	Sheosagar ..	Ditto ..	2-10-[illegible]
29	Rohtas	II	Rohtas ..	Ditto ..	2-10-[illegible]
30	Sasaram	Post stage II	Sasaram ..	Ditto ..	1-4-[illegible]
31	Nowhatta... ..	Tribal Development block II	Nowhatta ..	Ditto ..	14-10-[illegible]
32	Chenari	II	Chenari ..	Ditto ..	1-4-[illegible]
33	Durgawati ..	I	Durgawati ..	Bhabua ..	1-4-[illegible]
34	Ramgarh ..	I	Ramgarh ..	Ditto ..	19-5-[illegible]
35	Mohania	II	Mohania ..	Ditto ..	[illegible]

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Name of the Community Development Blocks.	Present Stage.	Name of the block head-quarters.	Subdivision.	Date and year of starting.
2	3	4	5	6
Kudra ..	.. Post stage II	Kudra ..	Bhabua ..	1-10-1952
Chand ..	.. Pre-extension I	Chand ..	Ditto ..	1-10-1962
Chainpur..	.. I	Chainpur ..	Ditto ..	1-10-1962
Bhabua ..	.. Post stage II	Bhabua ..	Ditto ..	2-10-1952
Bhagwanpur	.. II	Bhagwanpur	Ditto ..	2-10-1957
Adhaura	.. Tribal Development block II.	Adhaura ..	Ditto ..	1-4-1957

ORGANISATIONAL PATTERN.

The Community Development Programme conforms to the India Pattern as adopted in the State of Bihar under the Ministry of the Community Development, now that of the Community Development and the Panchayat Raj. The Development Commissioner of the State is the co-ordinator at the State level. At the divisional level, the Commissioner with his headquarters at Patna and at the district level, the District Magistrate at Arrah are co-ordinators. The District Magistrate has been vested with powers of the "Head of the Department" over the finances and the part of the administration of the Blocks except for disciplinary action over the staff not appointed by him. He is assisted in the work of co-ordination by the District Development Committee and the District Co-ordination Committee of which he is the Chairman and the District Development Officer its Secretary. The District Development Committee consists of the District Magistrate, members of the State Assembly and Councils and members of the Parliament representing the district population, non-officials prominent in social work and four Subdivisional officers with headquarters at Arrah, Buxar, Sasaram and Bhabua respectively and all the district technical heads of the Development Departments. The District Co-ordination Committee consists of the same membership as the District Development Committee *minus* the members of the State Legislature, Parliament and non-officials with the addition of all the Block Development Officers. The District Development Committee is expected to review every quarter the progress in the development block as also on other matters of government concerning the district specially with a view to assess the public participation and public co-operation. The District Co-ordination Committee is expected to remove the administrative bottlenecks. The District Magistrate further has administrative control over the activities and the staff of

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all the development departments in the district including the sub-divisions and the blocks. At the Block level the Block Development Officer is the co-ordinator of the development programme. He also looks after the revenue work in his area. He is assisted by a Block Development Committee consisting of all the *Mukhiyas* of the Gram Panchayats in the block and some prominent non-officials representing special interests, selected secretaries of the co-operative societies and other social workers. The technical officers of the development departments are *ex-officio* members of this committee. The District Magistrate is the Chairman of the Committee and the Block Development Officer its Secretary.

The team of the Block staff consists of the Block Development Officer, who is an officer drawn from the Bihar Civil Service, the supervisors and other staff of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Education, Co-operative, Industries, Gram Panchayats, Statistics, Medical and Public Health Departments.

The Block Development Committee with its five sub-committees on Finance, Agriculture, Irrigation, Education, and Public Work, Industries Sub-committee is expected to review and supervise the development work at the Block level and is responsible for creating public enthusiasm and seek public co-operation. At the village there is a village level worker who is the vital link with the Block Development Officer and is expected to be the executive for implementing the various programmes.

Some changes are likely to be introduced in this district as in the other parts of the State for decentralising the administrative authority under the newly-introduced legislation named "Panchayat Raj Act".

This law envisages transfer of the administrative authority from officials to the representatives of the people through the Panchayats. It is further anticipated that the Block Development Officers will be relieved of their revenue work. The Minister at Centre Shri S. K. Dey holds the view strongly that a Block Development Officer can not get the environs nor the enthusiasm or the time and initiative to do development work if he is responsible for realising the revenue.

It is obvious that the king-pin of the organisation is the coordination of the B. D. O. and the village level worker.

WORK DONE.

The table below has been supplied by the Development section of Arrah Collectorate and will give the details regarding the work of the Community Development Programme for the last twelve years (up to December, 1963), in the district under different items:—

(1) Distribution of Improved Seeds ..	32,49,413 maunds
(2) Distribution of chemical fertilisers ..	12,45,678 "
(3) Number of compost pits ..	62,145

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(4) Use of green manures	45,437 acres.
(5) Number of agricultural implements distributed by the blocks.	12,487
(6) Cultivation of Japanese method of paddy cultivation.	10,457 acres.
(7) Number of Seed Multiplication farms	29
(8) Number of Artificial Insemination centres.	48
(9) Medium Irrigation Schemes completed	31
(10) Minor Irrigation Schemes completed	314
(11) *Pucca* and *Kutcha* wells constructed	1,518
(12) State dispensaries run by the blocks	37
(13) Number of Health centres run by the blocks.	123
(14) Number of drinking wells constructed	1,817
(15) Number of drinking wells repaired ..	1,009
(16) Number of schools started by the blocks.	819
(17) Number of Co-operative Societies run in the blocks.	2,818

The figures cover all the blocks in the district and suggest an of the work done. The statistics of the table under different have been accepted without any scrutiny. The figures, by cannot indicate the "achievements" as the consequent of these investments) in the form of agro-economic achieve- cannot be located. It should not, for example, be taken to that all the dispensaries have got doctors or that the health are properly manned. It should not be taken as granted the irrigation schemes have been producing results or the wells are being utilised. The figures indicative of the method of cultivation are to be judged from the point of the villagers are taking to them. The Development section not supply the total expenditure in the last twelve years in whole or the break-up figures under the different heads. critical appraisal report was received from the department made by the Department or by some other agency.

A rapid investigation was made by us into the working of some and their impact on the tribal and non-tribal people in the Four blocks, viz., Nowhatta, Rohtas, Bhagwánpur and were visited during the investigation. The evaluation on the said blocks have been discussed. They have been on our own and they may be of some help to get the of the role of the Community Development Blocks in of the district.

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NAUHATTA BLOCK.

The Nauhatta Block was started on the 26th January, 1957 as a National Extension Service Block. This was upgraded as a Special Multi-purpose Tribal Block with effect from 23rd May, 1957. It has now relapsed into the Tribal Development Block, Stage II since 1st April, 1963.

In the Second Five-Year Plan 43 tribal blocks were set up in India out of which 8 were in Bihar. Nauhatta Special Multi-purpose Tribal Block is one of them.

The area of the block is 151 square miles out of which 4 square miles fall within the region of the Kaimur hills. The block is like a long strip with a width of only 3 to 5 miles and the length is about 20 miles. On the east and north the Sone river and on the west the Kaimur hills mark the boundary. The western part of the block touches the district of Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh. There are 58 villages (six unpopulated) distributed under 12 Gram Panchayats. According to the statistics supplied by the Nauhatta Block Office (1963 January) the total population is 34,670 persons out of whom 5,081 are tribals. The percentage of the tribal population comes to 14.6 only. It is rather curious that with such a low percentage of tribal population, there should be a special multi-purpose tribal block here. The report of the Committee on special multi-purpose tribal block, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, March, 1960, p. 184, recommended that special tribal block should cover an area where there is a population of 55 per cent of the total.

The tribal population in Nauhatta is mainly concentrated in five villages, two villages, namely, Kamal Khairwa, and Chafla on the plains and three villages, namely, Rehal, Pipradih and Korha are on the Kaimur hills. The main tribals found in the block are Cheros, Dhangars and Oraons. The impact of the Community Development Block on the tribals and non-tribals was studied in five selected villages, namely, Rehal, Jadunathpur, Daranagar, Tilokhar and Nauhatta. Some details for each of the villages studied are given below:—

Rehal.

This village is situated on the Kaimur hills (about 2,400 ft. high) at a distance of about six miles from Nauhatta, the Block headquarters. It has an area of 8,312 acres and a population of 779 persons (387 males and 392 females). Out of 779, 710 are tribals. Among tribals the Oraons are in majority. The total number of households is 148 out of which 86 belong to Oraon, 26 to Kharwar, 8 to Harijans and 28 to other castes such as Baniya, Ahir and Mohammadans. The Research Assistants interviewed 25 persons of

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Serial no.	Name.	Age.	Tribe or Caste.	Total number of members in the family.			Land held in bighas.	Annual production (in maunds).	Cattle owned.	Debt.
				Daughters and sons.	Other members.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										Rs.
1	Sheonandan Mahton ..	45	Oraon	3	2	5	15	120	17	Nil.
2	Bifi Mahton	48	Do.	1	2	3	5	30	3	50
3	Rajnath Mahton	35	Do.	5	2	7	10	80	7	Nil.
4	Maheshi Mahton	54	Do.	3	2	5	3	24	5	200
5	Ganesh Mahton	35	Do.	3	2	5	15 kathas	5	5	Nil.
6	Briksh Mahton	36	Do.	3	2	5	3	24	5	100
7	Matar Mahton	55	Do.	5	8	13	9	80	8	500
8	Bhachu Mahton	46	Do.	6	8	14	5	45	7	300
9	Rambriksh Mahton	38	Do.	3	1	4	2	16	3	200
10	Rahan Mahton	40	Do.	3	6	9	6	45	4	Nil.

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Serial no.	Name.	Age.	Tribe or Caste.	Total number of members in the family.			Land held in bighas.	Annual production (in maunds).	Cattle owned.	Debt.
				Daughters and sons.	Other members.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										Rs.
11	Bhalelak	45	Kharwar	1	2	3	9	65	6	130
12	Dangai Singh	48	Ditto	2	1	3	3	25	2	60
13	Kailash Singh	45	Ditto	5	4	9	7	60	4	150
14	Baldeo Singh	42	Ditto	4	3	7	7	60	5	100
15	Briksh Singh	40	Ditto	2	2	4	6	50	3	200
16	Kail Chamar	30	Harijan	3	2	5	3½	18	5	60
17	Mangal Chamar	42	Ditto	Nil	3	3	3	14	3	300
18	Chamman Chamar	28	Ditto	3	2	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	60
19	Ramman Chamar	40	Ditto	1	2	3	..	..	..	56
20	Ramjee Chamar	50	Ditto	1	2	2	..	..	..	Nil.
21	Mahesh Chamar	48	Ditto	3	2	5	..	..	..	60
22	Ramdeo Chamar	50	Ditto	4	10	14	..	..	..	..
23	Rupnarain Dom	40	Ditto	2	2	4	..	..	..	..
24	Gibbeli Mian	50	Mohammedan	4	2	6	10	80	8	400
25	Mukhtari Rahu	[illegible]	Hariyan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Out of 25 persons interviewed ten were Oraons, five Kharwars, eight Harijans, one Baniya and one Mohammedan.

From the analysis of the above table it appears that most of the tribal people are in debt. Out of 15 tribal families 11 had taken loan. So far as agricultural land is concerned only one tribal family has 15 bighas, five tribal families have 5 to 10 bighas and the other tribal families have less than 5 bighas. It was ascertained that the tribals take loan from the *mahajans* of Rohtas on an excessive rate of interest. It was found that some tribals take loan and pay five maunds of paddy as interest per annum for Rs. 100 advanced to them. When a tribal cannot repay loan to a particular *mahajan,* he goes to another *mahajan* and takes loan from him and in case he also fails to repay him loan, he may go next time to a third mahajan. After the harvesting of paddy, the *mahajans* come to this village for realising their dues. The Co-operative Society is not functioning at Rehal.

All the families of the Harijans were selected for investigation. The condition of the Harijans was found worse than the tribals. The statistics given show that out of eight families six are landless. The Harijans here consist of two castes, namely, Chamar and Dom. The male members of the Chamar caste are cobblers while the females attend the delivery cases. But their joint income is not sufficient and they often incur debt for maintaining themselves. There is only one Dom family in the village which carries on the traditional profession of basket-making, etc. But the sale is very poor.

For the improvement of the socio-economic condition of the villagers the Block constructed four *chuans,* repaired five drinking wells, opened one grain-*gola* and one Ayurvedic dispensary and built two (one lower primary and the other upper primary) schools. Two bulls and one he-buffalo were distributed in the village. One bull was killed by a tiger in 1962 and the he-buffalo became a prey to a tiger in 1963.

Appraisal of the Development Work.

It was found that due to the construction of the *chuans* and repairing of the drinking wells scarcity of water particularly during the summer season has been reduced to some extent.

The Welfare Department is running an Ayurvedic Dispensary here. The figures of the patients treated in the dispensary are 1,334, 1,137, 330, 2,156, 3,346 in 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 and respectively. The main diseases from which the villagers suffer are fever, cold and cough, bowel trobules and skin diseases. The figures of patients as given above may be an exaggeration. This is a tribal area and the tribals still believe in the treatment of the diseases by local *Ojhas.* But a change is noticeable. The tribal

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people have come to believe that injection has got some immediate effect to cure the disease and hence they prefer to get injected rather to taking tablets or mixture and are glad to pay Rs. 3 for one injection, however small be its real price. The general health of the villagers was found good and no epidemic has broken out for the last one decade. There is an Allopathic sub-centre running at Nimhat which is to be shifted to Rehal. There is a section of Anti-Malaria office under the charge of a superior field worker. The spraying of D. D. T. and other works to eradicate malaria have been completed in the village. The grain-*gola* at Rehal run by the Welfare Department has done some good to the people. The details of the loan advanced and realised by this grain-*gola* from 1955-56 to 1962-63 are given below:—

Years.	Paddy distributed.	Paddy realised.	Percentage of collection.	Total number of loanees.	Number of— Scheduled Tribes loanees.	Scheduled Castes loanees.	Backward Classes loanees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	M. s. ch.	M. s. ch.					
1955-56 ..	354 12 0	419 5 0	95	99	60	..	12
1956-57 ..	431 0 0	540 20 0	93	114	90	..	24
1957-58 ..	496 0 0	..	..	116	102	..	16
1958-59 ..	..	493 34 0	80	..	..	..	..
1959-60 ..	466 0 0	439 8 0	90	101	92	..	6
1960-61 ..	411 0 0	359 29 4	60	120	97	2	21
1961-62 ..	326 0 0	568 9 0	60	85	90	2	19
1962-63 ..	540 29 0	849 31 12	92	131	99	1	30

In the year 1957-58 paddy was not distributed and in 1958-59 it was not realised because of the falling down of the grain-*gola* buildings. Most of the beneficiaries belong to the Scheduled Tribes and the percentage of collection as given above is good. From the Kalyan Grain-*gola* Sevak it was ascertained that the tribals, if approached at the right time (i.e., during the harvesting period and before the *mahajans* approach them), are prompt in repaying the loan. The jurisdiction of Rehal grain-*gola* extends over other neighbouring villages too. The incidence of literacy as given by the Block office is seven per cent in the village. The number of students in the upper primary and lower primary schools is 48 and 91 respectively. But this is the figure of the students on the school register and the actual number of students reading regularly in the

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P. and L. P. schools is reported to be eight and ten respectively. The tribals are not attracted towards education as their children are helpful in adding to the income. Up till now only one tribal of this village could pass the middle standard examination.

Practically nothing has been done to improve agriculture which the main occupation of the tribals. Due to lack of irrigational in summer season the villagers could not produce wheat, or other *rabi* crops.

There are two beat foresters for afforestation purpose and five Guards at Rehal. There is also a Rest House of the Forest ment. A new range, namely, Rehal Range has been created effect from 1st January, 1964 and a Range Officer will now be at Rehal. A coupe covering an area of about 68 acres has put at the disposal of the tribals for taking fuel free of any The tribals derive great benefits from the forest. They are ed to take forest produce free of cost. They get *Mahua* in ance from the neighbouring jungle which is their main diet about two months as well as they also sell its surplus quantity. also get *Pyar, Tend, Aura, Herre, Bahera,* etc. But the price which they sell the produce is very low. For example, they sell *Herre* at the rate of Rs. 2 per maund which is sold even at at Rs. 10 per maund. They sell *Aura* at Rs. 2 per maund. tribals are also employed for the afforestation work for which are paid Rs. 1.50 per day. Thus the forest is the main source their livelihood.

Practically nothing has been done by the Block to improve the nications. This village is connected with Nauhatta by a (village pathway) up to five miles and about one and a half one has to cover by ascending on the Kaimur hills. However, Forest Department has made some fair-weather jeepable roads connect Rehal with Sasaram (40 miles), Adhaura (in Bhabua sion, 18 miles) and Rohtas (in Sasaram subdivision, 9 miles). all these roads during the rains become unserviceable because very swift current of the stream. For four months from June September the area is cut off. There is no Post Office at Rehal. is under the jurisdiction of the Post Office at Chunhatta which a distance of about four miles. Chunhatta is on the plain Rehal is on the Kaimur hills. Postal delivery is very ific. There is a Statutory Gram Panchayat. The Mukhiya Gram Panchayat is an Oraon. As the area is mainly by the tribals and the Harijans which have their tradi- Caste Panchayats, the concrete work of the Statutory Gram has been practically negligible. The people prefer to the differences or disputes through their Caste Panchayats. Block out of the twelve Statutory Gram Panchayats only three are tribals and the other Mukhiyas are non-tribals. Hence some proposal is put forward by the tribal Mukhiya in the

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Block Development Committee for improving his areas, it is hoped successful. The Mukhiya of the Gram Panchayat of Rehal as he said, once proposed for providing the Chamars of this village with one *Angreji Baja* to improve their economic condition. The Chamars usually play trumpet for hire on the occasion of marriages or on some important festivals of their neighbours. But they have no *Angreji Baja* (a better type of band) and therefore, if they are provided with it, it would be a source of income to them. But the proposal of the Mukhiya failed.

No *hat* is held in the village. There are, however, seven shops in the village which deal in commodities necessary for day-to-day use. But for vegetables, cloth and other articles, the people have to go to Chunhatta where these are available particularly on the Sunday when a *hat* is held there.

There is a liquor shop in the village which is locally called '*Bhathi*'. The tribal population is accustomed to take liquor and the opportunity for its easily availability snatches away a good portion of their earnings.

Jadunathpur.

The village is situated at a distance of about 14 miles from Nauhatta. A District Board road running from Akbarpur to Jaradag (last village of the Block as well as of the State which borders Mirzapur district in Uttar Pradesh) connects Nauhatta with Jadunathpur. But this road is a village pathway for at least three to four miles between Nauhatta and Jadunathpur. This road is also crossed by four rivulets and some streams which make it unserviceable during the rains. This road is not jeepable even during the fair-weather. There is another road of the Forest Department running from Akbarpur (Rohtas) to Jaradag. This road is jeepable during the fair-weather and connects Nauhatta with Jadunathpur. There is an approach road from Nauhatta to the Forest road—a distance of about two to three miles. But during the rainy season the forest road is damaged badly by the swift currents of the streams passing through the road and hence communications through this road too stand still. Jadunathpur becomes isolated from other parts of the Block during the rainy season when the rivers are in flood.

The village has an area of 2,761 acres with a population of 153 persons (76 males and 77 females) according to the Census of 1961.* The population in 1951 Census was 191 (95 males and 96 females)† which shows a decrease of 38 persons or 7.8 per cent in 1951 Census. But the number of households in 1951 Census was 37 while in 1961 Census it was 32. This means the number of households in 1961 Census has increased. The number of members per household calculated on the basis of 1951 population comes to

* The figure of population was supplied by the Block Office.

† *District Census Hand-Book, Shahabad* (1954), page 238.

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members which seems to be wrong and the population figure of 1961 Census appears to be over-estimated.

The castewise population with the number of households according to 1961 Census is given below:—

Tribe or caste.	Number of households.	Population.
Scheduled Tribe ..	12	60
Scheduled Castes ..	4	18
Others	16	75

The Scheduled Tribes include 11 Chero families and one Kharwar family and the Scheduled Castes include four Dusadh families. Other castes include two Rajput families, seven Jadava families, five Kahar families, one Teli and one Mohammedan families.

The economic condition of the Scheduled Tribes is miserably poor. Out of the 12 families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes only two families—one has about 1½ bighas and the other has 2 bighas—have landed property and the remaining families have no land for cultivation. Out of the four Scheduled Caste families, three families have landed property. One family has two bighas, the other has three bighas and the third has 11 bighas of land. Only one family has no landed property. In comparison with the tribals and the people belong to other castes except Rajput, the economic condition of the Scheduled Castes seems to be better. There is one Rajput gentleman, who has about 300 bighas of land, almost all the cultivable land around the village. The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes as well as other castes have settled on the land possessed by them and most of them are rather tied labour whom he employs for cultivating land. They are not allowed to work in the forest by the land-owner during the harvesting or sowing season. It was gathered that one Dusadh family was twice uprooted from the land on which they had constructed dwelling houses. There were complaints of high-handedness from the land-owner.

The main occupation of the people is to work in the field of the land-owner for wages during agricultural operations. They are paid two seers of paddy or maize per day. During the remaining period of the year they are employed in the neighbouring forest for cutting bamboo, etc., for which they are usually paid at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per day. They have also the privilege of getting fuel from the forest free of cost. The forest produce particularly *Mahua*, *Sal* and *Pyar* is abundantly available for consumption as well as for sale. It is a good source of subsistence particularly for the tribal population of this area.

There is only one lower primary school in the village. The nearest middle school is at Parchha, about eight miles away from Ghoshathpur. The high school is at Baulia—30 miles away from this place. Both the places are unapproachable for about four months

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during the rainy season. The Census of 1951 recorded no literate persons in the village.* But according to 1961 Census, 11 persons were recorded as literates. But it may be pointed out that all the literate persons belong to only one Rajput family and thus it may be said that complete illiteracy prevails among the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other castes except the Rajputs.

Development Work.

Two minor irrigation wells, two *Ahars* and two drinking wells were sunk by the Block. The irrigation wells do not serve the purpose as during the summer season they almost dry up. The *Ahars* are to some extent helpful in irrigation but that too only can irrigate not more than 20 acres. Therefore, agriculture mainly depends upon rain. The drinking wells are to some extent helpful to the villagers.

There are five culverts constructed by the Block on the District Board road passing through the village. But these as reported by the villagers and as actually found, are useless and do not serve or improve the communications in any manner.

There is a Multi-purpose Co-operative Society at Matiaon under whose jurisdiction Jadunathpur falls. But only two non-tribal persons could purchase share and have become the members of the Society. For becoming a member, an individual has to purchase at least one share (one share is of Rs. 10). No loan has been given in this village from this Society. There is no grain-*gola* in the village but the jurisdiction of Nauhatta grain-*gola* extends to this village. But as Nauhatta is at a distance of 14 miles and there is again the lack of transport facility, none of the villagers has taken loan from the grain-*gola*. Six houses for rehabilitation of the tribal families are under construction. The Post Office is at Parchha about six miles away from the village. A weekly *hat* is held in the village on every Thursday when necessary commodities are sold.

The Research Assistant interviewed ten persons, the details of whom are given below:—

Serial no.	Name.	Age.	Caste or Tribe.	No. of family members.	Land held in bighas.	Cattle owned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Beni Prasad Singh ..	55	Rajput	18	300	14
2	Manglu Mahton ..	40	Ahir ..	5	..	12
3	Bife Mahton ..	50	Do. ..	3	..	7
4	Bhirgu Mahton ..	33	Do. ..	3	..	5
5	Ramdeo Chero ..	30	Chero ..	2	..	5
6	Fakira Chero ..	30	Do ..	2	..	5
7	Mogli Chero ..	40	Do. ..	5	1½	..
8	Kali Charan Chero ..	45	Do. ..	5	2	4
9	Bandhu Dusadh ..	25	Dusadh	3	..	
10	Khuti Kahar ..	40	Kahar	7		

* *District Census Hand-Book, Shahabad* (1954), page 238.

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Tilokhar.

This village at a distance of six miles from Nauhatta is connected by the District Board road which is jeepable only in the fair weather. It has an area of 1,224.95 acres with a population of 1,274 persons as mentioned by the Block office. In 1951 Census the village was described as Tilkhare with a population of 940 persons (486 males and 454 females).

The population is composed of different caste men and the backward classes particularly the Koeris are in a majority. There are about 200 families out of which 30 families belong to the Scheduled Castes which include Chamar, Dom and Dusadh. About 9 families are distributed among the other castes. The village has an upper primary school and one library. There is a post office at Nauhatta at a distance of one mile. The paper shows that 16 irrigation wells, one drinking well and one *Ahar* were constructed besides repairs to two drinking wells and four *Ahars*. On investigation only three or four irrigation wells were found serviceable. A culvert made by the block authorities was found to have made the communication worse as no levelling was done to connect the road with the culvert. The main occupation of the people is cultivation and the traditional caste functions. The main produce are paddy and chilli.

Ten persons were interviewed out of whom five were Koeris, one Kumhar, one Mallah, two Chamars and one Dom. Four Koeris and one Kumhar had lands and cattle. The economic condition of the landless families is pitiable.

Sl. No.	Name.		Age.	Tribe or Caste.	Total number of members in the family.	Land held in bighas.	Cattle possessed.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
1	Ram Das Koeri	..	30	Koeri	10	10	3
2	Ram Narayan Koeri	..	30	Do.	10	5	4
3	Jagarian Koeri	..	35	Do.	8	5	Nil.
4	Deo Datta Koeri	..	35	Do.	6	20	4
5	Girija Mahton	..	36	Do.	12	..	..
6	Rajari Kumhar	..	22	Kumhar	10	20	..
7	Ramdeo Mallah	..	25	Mallah	12	..	..
8	Basanth Chamar	..	35	Chamar	6	..	5
9	Jagdeo Chamar	..	40	Ditto	10	..	6
10	Gauri Dom	..	30	Dom	10	..	..

From the analysis of the table it appears that out of 10 families only five families have cultivable land. The other families carry on traditional profession such as Chamars who carry on the business of shoe-making, pig-rearing, etc., the Dom does the work of basket-making, etc. The economic condition of the landless families is pitiable.

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Nauhatta.

Nauhatta village is the headquarters of the Block. Due to lack of accommodation the office was temporarily located at Bau[illegible] from where it was shifted to Nauhatta in June, 1963.

This is a village which was visited by Buchanan Hamilton on 25th December, 1812. He spelt Nauhatta as Nauhata. There are also some relics of a very old temple which is said to date back to the Hindu period. There is a statue of *Vishnu* on one piece of black stone about five feet high. The deity is in standing pose on a lotus flower. The portions of two hands after elbow are missing. The statue has a sacred thread and a crown on the head. It is said that the original building made of stone was destroyed in course of time and a new building was built. There are some old stone pillars near about. The new building of this temple is about [illegible] years old.

The population of the village in 1961 Census as supplied by the Block office is 1,777 (933 males and 844 females) and according to 1951 Census, 1,530 persons (796 males and 734 females).* This shows an increase of 247 persons or 16.1 per cent in 1961 Census. The number of households in 1961 is 346 as against 228 in 1951. The area of the village is 1,229 acres.

The village is connected with Nauhatta Road Railway Station on the Dehri-Rohtas Light Railways with a road. The distance from the railway station is about three miles. The road becomes almost unserviceable during the rainy season.

The village has one Girls' Lower Primary School, and one Middle School. The number of students attending the Lower Primary and Middle Schools in January, 1964 was 35 and 1[illegible] respectively.

In the village there are six shops which deal in grain and other commodities of daily rural life. Previously there was no hotel or shop selling cooked food. But with the opening of the Block office at Nauhatta in 1963 a shop has been opened. A weekly *hat* is held here on every Wednesday but the sale is very poor. The village has not been electrified but electric poles have been installed and electric connection is soon to be given. There is a post office in the village.

Development Work.

For the development of the village the Block has sunk 59 minor irrigation wells and 21 drinking wells, repaired 18 drinking wells and five *Ahars*, constructed 20 culverts and one *Ahar*. During the investigation it was ascertained that out of 59 minor irrigation wells only eight wells are utilised for irrigation purpose and the remaining wells dry up during the summer season. Most of the drinking wells

* *District Census Hand-Book, Shahabad* (1954), page 238.

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been sunk more to benefit some individual families. More-
some wells were found without water even in the winter season.
sinking of the irrigation and drinking wells in such a large
ber is of very little use to the villagers.

To improve the communications 20 culverts were constructed.
on investigation it was found that out of 20 at least 15 were
ously constructed and instead of improving the communication,
have made it worse.

There is a grain-*gola* of the Welfare Department but it is not
ioning well. In 1962-63 only about 41 maunds of paddy was
buted to 23 loanees.

There is a static dispensary under the charge of a Medical
. There are one compounder and one trained *dai*. Three
centres, namely, Rehal (at present at Nimhat), Tiarakala and
also function at present under the same Medical Officer.

There is also a Seed Multiplication Farm at Nauhatta func-
since 1958. Previously it was under the management of the
but in 1961 it was taken over by the Agriculture Department
since then it is functioning under the administrative control of
Subdivisional Officer, Agriculture, Sasaram. There is a Farm
at Nauhatta. The area of the farm is 25 acres and paddy
mainly cultivated.

The Research Assistants interviewed 10 persons. The details
given here:—

Name.	Age.	Tribe or Caste.	Total number of members in the family.	Land held in bighas.	Cattle owned.
2	3	4	5	6	7
Sukh Nath Dubey ..	55	Brahman	20	75	45
Surendra Upadhyay ..	56	Ditto	10	15	10
Vishwadhar Pathak ..	61	Ditto	12	16	10
Kabahir Mahton ..	44	Koeri	10	4	2
Ahir Singh ..	42	Do.	12	10	8
Bachhu Mahton ..	46	Do.	8	8	10
Bachman Mistry ..	45	Barai	9	2	4
Kunaru Ram ..	40	Chamar	8	1	1
Bavahar Ram ..	40	Ditto	6	5	6
Budha Ram ..	36	Ditto	8	1	4

The table indicates that most of the interviewers represent-
the village have some cultivable land. The land near the Sone
gives good yield because of the irrigational facility available
the said river. A few acres of land are also irrigated from the
tanks (about two furlongs from the Block office) in which water
stored during the rainy season. The economic condition of the
except the 30 Harijan families seems to be good. The

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Harijans generally work as tied labour to the big land-owners who are Brahmans by caste. The Harijans generally take loan from them and in payment of loan they are obliged to work in their fields. Complaints of high-handedness were made.

Daranagar.

This village is situated at a distance of about six miles from Nauhatta. There is a *kachcha* District Board road from Nauhatta to Daranagar. The road is jeepable only during the fair weather. The nearest railway station is Mahadeopur Bhadara at a distance of two miles from the village.

The village has an area of 2,558.04 acres with a population of 3,012 persons (1,512 males and 1,500 females) according to the Census of 1961 as supplied by the Block office. In 1951 Census the population of the village was 2,200 (1,094 males and 1,106 females). The number of household is 698 according to 1961 Census.

The village is inhabited by people of different castes such as Brahman, Rajput, Kayastha, Ahir, etc. There is no tribal family in the village.

The village is electrified. The village has a post office, an upper primary school, one youth club and one library. A *hat* is held on every Wednesday and Sunday.

Some details of investigation are as follows:—

Serial no.	Name.	Age.	Tribe or Caste.	Total number of members in the family.	Land held in bighas.	Cattle owned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jagdish Tiwari	55	Brahman	10	5	[illegible]
2	Narsingh Datta Pathak ..	47	Ditto	12	8	[illegible]
3	Nagendra Nath Sahi ..	55	Rajput	10	13	[illegible]
4	Raghubar Chaudhury ..	28	Sinhi	10	8	[illegible]
5	Tribeni Chaudhury ..	50	Bania	20	13	[illegible]
6	Bhichan Chamar	60	Chamar	5	..	[illegible]
7	Baldeo Dusadh	50	Dusadh	6	..	[illegible]
8	Basudeo Nonia	45	Nonia	10	..	[illegible]
9	Adalat Dhobi	80	Dhobi	10	..	[illegible]

Development Work.

The figures as supplied by the Block office show that 27 minor irrigation wells and three drinking wells were sunk. On investigation it was found that only five wells can be used only for drinking purpose. The remaining irrigation wells are useless as the water is not available for irrigation or even for drinking purpose. Most of the culverts constructed are not only useless but in some cases where the levelling work has not been done, are also harmful. A *pucca* drain measuring about four furlongs has been constructed but in rural areas the utility of this drain is negligible.

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Conclusion.

The Block was provided with Rs. 27 lakhs, Rs. 15 lakhs by the ...y of Home Affairs and Rs. 12 lakhs by the Community ...ment Ministry during the Second Five-Year Plan. In the ...d Five-Year Plan every Special Multi-purpose Tribal Block was ...ded with this sum of money. It was also decided to extend the ...of the Block for a period of two years more in the case a Block ...d not be able to spend the whole amount (i.e., 27 lakhs) with... the Second Five-Year Plan. This Block has also spent two years ...the expiry of the period of Second Five-Year Plan but could ...be able to utilise the entire amount. A statement showing the ...ment and expenditure under sub-heads during the Second Five-...Plan and thereafter in 1961-62 and 1962-63 may be useful for ...appraisal of the impact:—

Sub-heads.	Schematic ceiling for Second Five-Year Plan.	Amount spent during the Second Five-Year Plan.	Expenditure during 1961-62.	Expenditure during 1962-63.
2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...ject Headquarters	6,00,000	3,62,388	1,01,976.06	1,02,768
...ulture	66,000	43,163	10,967.42	8,709
...imal Husbandry	84,000	70,125	14,439.88	17,006
...operation	2,00,000	81,301	5,881.84	33,882
...ucation	4,00,000	2,58,118	95,000	56,177
...lth and Rural Sanitation ..	2,00,000	1,05,440	8,458.94	24,964
...ration	75,000	52,430	8,100.33	18,751
...ral Education and Publicity ..	75,000	54,097	13,963.27	9,912
...mmunications	4,00,000	1,56,242	24,724.18	52,057
...ral Arts and Crafts ..	2,00,000	93,501	22,804.37	17,753
...ilding for Staff	1,00,000	42,613	30,000	12,674
...ral Housing	2,50,000	1,21,497	1,080.96	5,187
...scellaneous (Survey, etc.) ..	50,000	..	..	..
...ogence	50,000	13,529	3,103.15	14,046
GRAND TOTAL ..	27,00,000	14,62,443	3,40,500	3,73,886

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The table shows that even after two years of the Second Year Plan the Block could be able to spend Rs. 21,76,829 out Rs. 27 lakhs and thus it failed to utilise Rs. 5,23,171 during prescribed time.

The Tribal Block, as this one, was provided with the large of Rs. 27 lakhs with the object of spending them mainly on development of the tribal people. But as stated elsewhere the population of this Block is below 15 per cent only (14.6 per according to 1961 Census and it was gathered that not even fourth of the total expenditure was invested for the development such small portion of the tribal population. Thus the Block been beneficial more to the non-tribals than the tribals. principle with which the Tribal Blocks have been established not appear to have been fulfilled.

One way to measure the success of the Block is to ascertain to how much of the allotted sum it could spend on the development works. But the real touchstone is to find out as to how the was spent and what effect it produced on the people for which was spent.

If this Block is examined on this ground it would be noticed appears to have failed to fulfil the aim with which it was established.

First, it may be mentioned that the development schemes which lakhs of rupees have been spent were not wisely planned. For example, with a view to improve the communications culverts were taken up out of which 121 culverts have been completed. During the course of investigation it was found that of the culverts are not only useless but also have made the communications worse due to unlevelling of the place connecting road the culvert. It results in accumulation of water below the culvert which blocks the communications. Thus the money spent communications amounting to Rs. 2,33,023 has not had much effect. The construction of the useless culverts has created a great amount of public opinion against the Block. The villagers were found saying that Block does not spend money for their welfare for some other purpose otherwise the culverts would not have been so uselessly constructed. It is a bad example set by the Block has shaken the confidence of the public.

It is not the only example, but one of many examples. It found during the course of investigation that most of the community halls, or other buildings constructed by the Block are very and some of them were reported to have fallen down after only or two years of their construction. The grain-*gola* at Rehal was to have fallen down only after two or three years after completed and occupied.

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y is doubtful if the money spent on the construction of irriga- wells has been well spent. 550 minor irrigation wells were up out of which 450 have been completed. Some minor tion wells were also repaired. The amount spent on these ons comes to Rs. 4,09,295. On investigation it was found that of the irrigation wells were without water even in winter and thus the money spent on them is fruitless. It may be cut that most of the area of the Block is hilly and for irrigation wells on the hilly area the same amount is allotted plain which does not meet the heavy expenditure on them on the hills. So it is also one of the factors behind ure of providing irrigation through sinking minor irrigation

Thus though lakhs of money have been spent the result achieved y discouraging.

far the development of the tribal people is concerned is the essence behind the establishment of the Tribal Block, ult is rather more discouraging. The main occupation of the is cultivation and for its improvement the major step taken by ck was to construct irrigation wells which proved a failure. anese method of cultivation in view of the poor economic of the tribals is not practicable and the use of improved and manure has been very little. So though Rs. 62,839 has ent on Agriculture, the yield of the land possessed by the or non-tribals has not increased to any appreciable extent e Block has not been successful to improve their economic ion.

may be pointed out that for the betterment of the tribals, ts are necessary to be borne in mind. One is to educate r economic planning, the other is to provide them facilities them out of the clutches of the *mahajans,* the third is to facilities for improved agriculture and provide suitable nt such as establishment of small-scale industries, etc., they can work in the off seasons and the fourth is to give ortunities for receiving higher education. The raw for starting small-scale industries are available in the ing jungles. On investigation it was gathered that none ts has been materialised and their economic condition s still.

of the tribals have privilege of forest produce found in ce in the neighbouring jungle. They are also provided oyment for afforestation, construction of houses or in g work at Chunhatta. Some of the tribals have also land ation and thus they have in a way sufficient sources of but the tribals do not avail themselves of the opportunity. e accustomed to take liquor. They generally do not prefer

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to go to work till there is sufficient grain in the house for con-
tion. Moreover, on the important festivals and marriage, etc.,
are prone to spend money beyond their means and thereby
fall into the vicious circle of debt. The work of social educ
through the Block is practically nil. So far as education is concer
only one Junior Basic School has been established on the hill
culariy for the tribals and that too is not functioning well.
effort to get them out of the clutches of the *mahajans* was
through the establishment of co-operative societies but as they
very poor and are unable to purchase shares, the benefit does
go to them. Thus through the efforts of the Block their con
has not improved.

So far as non-tribals are concerned it may be pointed out
their main occupation is cultivation and very little improvem
cultivation has been done by the Block.

Most of the people have very small holdings measuring 3
acres and only a few ex-landlords possess the bulk of the land.
of them are tied labourers.

During the investigation on the impact of the Comm
Development Programme on the tribal and non-tribal popul
of the Nauhatta Block it was found that the tribals of Rehal vi
usually drop *Mong,* a kind of intoxicating fruit found in the
bouring forest in the water in the evening and in the morning
fishes will be floating half dead.

The tribals still wash their clothes by putting their clothes
a *handia* (an earthen pot) and fill it with water mixed with
They boil the clothes in this water and then wash them in
water. It is a very cheap method.

The Oraons observe almost all the Hindu festivals but in
own way. In *Holi* festival the Oraons engage themselves in
nuous hunting for four days prior to the actual day of the
They observe the Sammat festival by using crackers and other
works. They do not collect fuel and burn it like the Hindus.
impact of modernism is shown by the fact that the Oraons
Abir (coloured powder) on the forehead of each other. The
folk sprinkle coloured water and rub coloured powder on
other. The man folk go round in a dancing party and collect
and money which are utilised in a picnic.

Karma, an important festival, used to be observed by both
Oraons and the Kharwars. But now that the Kharwars are
to be purely Rajput, they do not take part in Karma. The very
that some of the Oraons even observe purely Hindu festivals
Chhat and Jitia, discloses that pure tribalism is on wane.

The Kharwars dominate the village. They consider
to be superior than the Oraons or other castes and they cannot
food prepared or cooked by other castes, even by the Brah

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the Oraons also maintain untouchability like the Kharwars. It was observed that the Kharwars do not allow the Oraon to sit on the chair or bench or bed in their presence and the Oraons are accustomed to stand up if they per chance see the Kharwars. Before sowing seeds in the land the Kharwars perform some *puja* and till the *puja* is not performed no Oraons or other persons are allowed to sow in their field. For performing *puja* the Kharwars also collect subscriptions from the Oraons, as well as from other people. The Oraons were found resenting over this traditional custom as sometimes if there is delay in performing the *puja,* it affects their cultivation.

It was found that the Oraons speak their own Kurukh language but they can speak and understand Hindi well. The Cheros speak only Hindi only. The Cheros, both males and females, dance and sing but now women are being discouraged from dancing. This is so because the Cheros also claim to be of Rajput descent. As the Kharwars do not allow the women folk to dance publicly the Cheros are also following their example.

Our investigation based on the examination of the sampling of the heads of 30 households out of 148 households at Rehal village indicated that the average number of children per family came to three only. The popular belief is that the low incidence of fertility is due to bad climate. This matter was not pursued and it cannot be definitely said that bad climate alone is responsible for this factor.

EFFECT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMONT PROJECT ON THE TRIBAL AND NON-TRIBAL PEOPLE OF ROHTAS BLOCK (NORTH), DISTRICT SHAHABAD.

The object of the starting of the Community Development Project has been mentioned elsewhere.

The Rohtas Block in Sasaram subdivision with headquarters at Dehgaon was started in October 1957. The tribal people mostly live on the Kaimur plateau stretching over 800 square miles in Shahabad district. The block covers an area of 8,59,581.76 acres with 39 villages (out of which two are unpopulated), 1,028 houses and 14 *gram panchayats*. According to the population statistics of 1961 supplied by Rohtas Block Office the total population of the block is 39,337 persons out of which 2,330 are tribal people. The tribals form about 7 per cent of the population. The tribals are found at villages, viz., Kachuar, Koriari, Aamdih, Budhua, Bhandoli, Diadih, Baknaur, Talnat and Samhauta under Rohtas Block.

An investigation was made by the investigators in October-November, 1963 to make an intensive study on the impact of Community Development Block on the tribals particularly and the non-tribals in general in five tribal villages (tht majority inhabitants

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being tribals), viz., Nagatoli, Budhua, Kachuar, Koriari and Aamdi and three non-tribal villages (exclusively non-tribals), viz., Akbarpur, Banjari and Ramdihra.

(*a*) *Village Nagatoli.*—The village is at a distance of nine miles to the west from Akbarpur, the block headquarters and 34 miles to the south-west of Sasaram, the subdivisional headquarters. It has an area of 1,041.52 acres and 186 households. The total population is 966, i.e., 504 males and 462 females according to the figures supplied by the Block office. The Oraons (tribe) form the majority in the village. In the headquarters of Nagatoli *gram panchayat* the *Mukhiya* is elected from among the Oraons.

Ten persons in the village of whom eight were Oraons and two Gwalas were interviewed and studied. Some details regarding the persons interviewed are given below:—

Name.	Age.	Total number of members in the household.	Lands.	Loans taken from Co-operative Society.	Loans taken from grain-*goals*.	Cattle owned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Bighas	Rs.		
1. Karmu Oraon	60	5	10	325	3 mds. paddy.	3 including one milch cow.
2. Sita Oraon	45	4	16	Nil	Nil	4 including two milch cows.
3. Nathuni Oraon	55	10	9	Nil	1½ mds. paddy.	2 including one milch cow.
4. Somaru Oraon	35	7	13	50	Nil	Nil.
5. Etwari Oraon	60	3	4	Nil	Nil	Nil.
6. Mangara Oraon	50	6	2	100	2 mds. paddy.	2 including one milch cow.
7. Nandlall Oraon	25	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.
8. Gora Oraon	45	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.
9. Sheo Varan Mandal.	40	6	40	100	Nil	Nil.
10. Ram Pati Yadav.	36	3	32	100	Nil	7 including two milch cows.

The lands of the village are sandy. The tribal people generally practise terrace agriculture. The main crops grown in the area are paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, maize, potato and oilseeds.

The Community Development Block has tried to improve agriculture by supplying improved seeds and chemical manures. The villagers also prepare compost and apply them to their fields.

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The Block supplied the following quantity of improved seeds Nagatoli:—

	Seeds.	No. of families.
1960-61	1½ mds.	3
1961-62	3 ,,	6
1962-63	4½ ,,	10
1963-64	Nil	Nil

The villagers, viz., Karmu Oraon, Somaru Oraon and Sheo Mandal distributed about 10 maunds of seeds to 15 persons 1963-64.

Besides, the Welfare Department distributed 10 maunds of through grain-*gola* to village Nagatoli. It may be noted that borrowers have to pay 10 seers per maund per year as interest to Welfare Department. On an investigation it was ascertained that to the inception of the block, the Oraons generally used to paddy seed from *mahajans* as interest. The Welfare Depart- also granted subsidy, i.e., Rs. 50.00 to Karmu Oraon of village for purchasing agricultural implements. Karmu Oraon contacted during the investigation and it was ascertained that had utilised Rs. 25 in purchasing agricultural implements the rest Rs. 25 had been spent otherwise. The villagers have a co-operative society with 72 members. Rs. 2,950 have been as loans and Rs. 1,435 have been paid by the members.

Half a ton chemical manures to village Nagatoli amongst four had been given during 1963.

The *Hariana* bull had been given. This has not been of much in improving the breed as the cows were of much shorter Secondly the bull died because it had been unable to stand unfamiliar climate and partly because it had not been properly after. Twenty pedigree birds to six persons, and 17 eggs had distributed during 1960-61 to 1962-63.

The village has one lower primary school with 25 students and teacher and one residential school with 30 students and one The residential school is maintained by the Welfare which provides free board, lodging and tuition to the reading in it. Though there is a provision for 30 students, the average 15 students were found to attend the classes. The building is in a very deplorable state. The tribal people are anxious to impart education to their children because of In the residential school visited it was found there was no and the students had to cook themselves. There was a social centre but since 1962 December it was abolished. The of literacy is as follows:—

Males.	Females.	Total.
145	10	155

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One health centre has been started in village Nagatoli and the average it was observed 13 persons attending the centre every week. The health centre is completely neglected by the medical officer located at Akbarpur, the block headquarters. The doctor has not visited the centre for six months.

(*b*) *Village Budhua.*—The village is at a distance of six miles to the north-west from Akbarpur, the block headquarters and 27 miles to the south from Sasaram, the subdivisional headquarters. It has an area of 13,769.70 acres including 11,736.27 acres of forest areas and 180 households. The total population is 841, i.e., 456 males and 385 females, according to the figures supplied by Block office. The Kharwars form the majority in this village.

The Research Assistant interviewed twelve persons in the village of whom eight were Kharwars, three Oraons and one Gwala. Some details regarding the persons examined are given below:—

Name.	Age.	Total number of members in the household.	Lands.	Loans taken from the grain-*gola*.	Loans taken from the Co-operative Society.	Cattle owned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Bighas.		Rs.	
1. Hisab Singh	65	9	50	1½ mds.	4,721	4 including milch cow.
2. Ram Pati Singh	34	7	30	Nil	Nil	6 including milch cows.
3. Ram Naresh Singh	51	4	40	Nil	Nil	2 including milch cow.
4. Basudeo Singh	47	11	21	Nil	Nil	3 including milch cow.
5. Ram Swarup Singh.	31	13	8	Nil	Nil	Nil
6. Kumar Singh	51	9	7	2 mds. paddy seed.	240	3 including milch cow.
7. Jagdish Singh	60	6	14	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. Mishri Singh	39	12	21	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. Pancha Oraon	48	4	12	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. Keshwar Oraon	51	3	9	Nil	Nil	Nil
11. Briksh Oraon	37	5	6	Nil	148	6 including milch cows.
12. Mangal Yadav	41	7	3	Nil		

The Community Development Block has supplied improved seeds as follows:—

	Seeds.	Number of families.
1960-61	2 maunds	4
1961-62	Nil	Nil
1962-63	1 maund	3
1963-64	2 maunds	4

The villagers distributed about seven maunds of seeds to [illegible] persons during 1963-64. One and half tons of chemical manures [illegible] village Budhua amongst eight families had been given during 1963-

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The village has one lower primary school with 20 students and one teacher and one residential school with 30 students and one teacher. On personal visit it was found 15 students only attending classes. The condition of the building is very deplorable. The incidence of literacy is as follows:—

Males.	Females.	Total.
63	7	70

The village has one Co-operative Society and Rs. 1,572 has been advanced as loan to 21 members out of which Rs. 579 has been paid by the members.

(c) *Village Kachuar.*—The village is at a distance of six miles towards north-west from Banjari Railway Station and twelve miles to the north-west of Akbarpur, the block headquarters. It has an area of 16,523.75 acres including 16,400.35 acres of forest area and 19 households. The total population is 193, i.e., 101 males and 92 females. The Kharwars only inhabit this village.

The Research Assistant had interviewed ten persons in the village of whom all were Kharwars. Some details regarding the persons interviewed are given below:—

Name.	Age.	Tribe or Caste.	Total number of members in the household.	Loan taken from the Co-operative Society.	Loan taken from the grain-*gola*.	Lands.	Cattle owned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.		Bighas.	
[illegible] Singh	45	Kharwar	10	Nil	2 mds. paddy seed.	60	10 including four milch cows.
[illegible]hman Singh	37	Ditto	9	Nil	1½ Ditto	25	4 including one milch cow.
[illegible]ker Singh	59	Ditto	7	Nil	Nil	12	2 including one milch cow.
[illegible]ni Singh	43	Ditto	8	Nil	Nil	31	3 including one milch cow.
[illegible]gwan Singh	29	Ditto	4	Nil	½ maund	17	2 including one milch cow.
[illegible]ilin Singh	35	Ditto	11	Nil	2½ maund	9	5 including one milch cow.
[illegible] Singh	51	Ditto	7	Nil	Nil	Nil (Labourer)	Nil.
[illegible] Dhani Singh	47	Ditto	10	Nil	Nil	6	Nil.
[illegible]ow Singh	62	Ditto	9	Nil	1 maund	9	Nil.
[illegible]ha Singh	37	Ditto	6	Nil	35 seers	10	2 including one milch cow.

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During 1963-64 only 1½ maunds to three persons have been given in the village. Ten maunds of agricultural paddy seed had been given to five persons during 1962-63 by the Welfare Department. The village has one lower primary school with 20 students and one teacher. The incidence of literacy is as follows:—

Males.	Females.	Total.
35	2	37

(*d*) *Village Koriari.*—The village is at a distance of eight miles towards west from Akbarpur, the block headquarters. It has an area of 15,407.30 acres including 12,750.14 acres of forest area and 107 households. The total population is 572, i.e., 299 males and 273 females, according to the figures supplied by block office. The Oraons form the majority and there is only one family of Kharwar.

The Research Assistant interviewed 14 persons in the village of whom 13 were Oraons and one Kharwar. Some details of whom are given below:—

Name.	Age.	Tribe or Caste.	Total number of members in the household.	Loans taken from the Co-operative Society.	Loans taken from the grain-*gola*.	Lands.	Cattle owned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.		Bighas.	
1. Budhu Oraon	35	Oraon	5	Nil	2 mds. paddy seed.	6	5 including one milch cow.
2. Ram Prasad Oraon.	36	Do.	4	Nil	3 Ditto	2	Nil.
3. Jangli Oraon	25	Do.	13	Nil	1 Ditto	30	Nil.
4. Pancha Oraon	52	Do.	7	Nil	4 Ditto	30	Nil.
5. Karma Oraon	36	Do.	3	Nil	Nil	10	Nil.
6. Tejak Oraon	50	Do.	6	Nil	4 maunds	12	3 including one milch cow.
7. Nathuni Oraon	47	Do.	5	Nil	2 maunds	8	4 including two milch cows.
8. Bhoju Oraon	39	Do.	3	Nil	1 maund	8	Nil.
9. Thupa Oraon	38	Do.	6	Nil	1½ maunds	1	Nil.
10. Balkhu Oraon	28	Do.	4	Nil	1 maund	2½	Nil.
11. Rajkumar Oraon	30	Do.	3	Nil	Nil	3	3 including one milch cow.
12. Mukhdeo Oraon	36	Do.	5	Nil	Nil	4	Nil.
13. Jokhu Oraon	30	Do.	8	Nil	2 maunds	7½	5 including two milch cows.
14. Ram Kumar Singh.	60	Kharwar	3	Nil	3 maunds	40	

During 1963-64, 4½ maunds improved seeds to seven persons were given by the Community Development Block. Prior to that no improved seeds had been provided by the block. 15½ maunds

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of paddy seeds had been provided by Welfare Department to three Oraons during 1962-63. Four maunds to village Koriari amongst six families had been given by the block during 1961—63. In the village five birds to two persons and 12 eggs to six persons had been given during 1960-61 to 1962-63. One *Hariana* bull had been supplied by the block in 1958-59 but during the same year it died. Since it has not been of any help to the villagers. The village has the lower primary school with 35 students and 1 teacher. The incidence of literacy is as follows:—

Males.	Females.	Total.
37	5	42

There is one health centre and on the average 15 persons attend the centre. On enquiry it was ascertained that the doctor has not visited the centre for eight months. The village has no co-operative society.

(c) *Village Aamdih.*—The village is at a distance of six miles towards north-west from Akbarpur, the block headquarters. It has an area of 255.83 acres and 15 households. The total population is 97, i.e., 53 males and 44 females. The village has three tribal elements, namely, Kharwar, Oraon and Chero.

The Research Assistant interviewed eight persons in the village of whom four were Oraons, three Cheros and one Kharwar. Some details of them are given below:—

Name.	Age.	Tribe or Caste.	Total number of members in the household.	Loans taken from the Co-operative Society.	Loans taken from the grain-*gola*.	Lands.	Cattle owned.	Loans taken from the *mahajan*.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Years.							Rs.
[illegible] Oraon	30	Oraon	4	Nil	2 maunds paddy seed.	7	2 including one milch cow.	100
[illegible] Oraon	50	Do.	4	Nil	3 Ditto	11	3 including one milch cow.	50
[illegible] Oraon	60	Do.	4	Nil	1½ Ditto	13	5 including two milch cows.	310
[illegible] Oraon	37	Do.	9	Nil	2 Ditto	16	3 including one milch cow.	210
[illegible] Chero	40	Chero	5	Nil	Nil	11	2 including one milch cow.	Nil.
[illegible] Chero	38	Do.	7	Nil	Nil	14	5 including two milch cows.	Nil.
[illegible] Kharwar	60	Do.	6	Nil	3 maunds	11	Nil.	175
[illegible] Dayal Singh	45	Kharwar	6	Nil	1½ maunds	9	Nil.	110

Name of Mahajans—(1) Ram Prasad, (2) Fakir Khan and (3) Moinuddin Khan of village Akbarpur.

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The Community Development Block supplied 1½ maunds of improved seed to six persons during 1963-64. The village has one lower primary school with 18 students and one teacher. The incidence of literacy is poor and only two persons are literate in the village.

(*f*) *Village Akbarpur.*—The village is at a distance of 24 miles towards south from Dehri-on-Sone and 35 miles to the south-east from Sasaram, the subdivisional headquarters. It has an area of 824.40 acres with 610 households. The total population is 3,557, i.e., 1,806 males and 1,951 females, according to the figures supplied by Rohtas Block Office. The Muhammadans form the majority in the village.

During investigation the Research Assistant examined about ten persons, some details of whom are given below:—

Name.	Age.	Caste.	Total number of members in the household.	Loans taken from the Co-operative Society.	Lands in bighas.	Cattle owned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Years.			Rs.		
1. Ram Prasad Gupta.	40	Bania	10	15	60	5 including two milch cows.
2. Narain Singh	60	Koeri	12	100	100	6 including two milch cows.
3. Moinuddin Khan	55	Muslim	14	441	125	10 including four milch cows.
4. Fakir Khan	70	Ditto	15	300	475	12 including five milch cows.
5. Hafiz Khan	50	Ditto	10	Nil	212	10 including five milch cows.
6. Munshi Singh	40	Rajput	9	175	100	Nil.
7. Onkar Das	35	Kayastha	8	112	14	Nil.
8. Leeladhar Singh	55	Koeri	7	189	45	8 including four milch cows.
9. Sheo Kumar Singh.	45	Kurmi	6	Nil	31	3 including two milch cows.
10. Ram Narain Singh	39	Do.	5	212	18	Nil

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(a) *Village Ramdihra.*—The village is at a distance of 13 miles towards north-west from Akbarpur, the block headquarters. It has an area of 752.96 acres with 268 households. The total population is 1,666, i.e., 855 males and 811 females according to the figures supplied by the Rohtas block office.

About ten persons were examined during investigation and the details of them are given below:—

Name.	Age.	Caste.	Total number of members in the household.	Loans taken from the Co-operative Society.	Lands in bighas.	Cattle owned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Years.			Rs.		
[illegible] Singh	48	Rajput	14	1,200	175	25 including nine milch cows.
[illegible]eshwar Singh	40	Ditto	7	400	40	10 including four milch cows.
[illegible]ti Lal Verma	54	Kayastha	12	400	15	Nil.
[illegible] Singh	27	Rajput	4	Nil	50	5 including two milch cows.
[illegible] Mahto	32	Koeri	4	Nil	40	4 including two milch cows.
[illegible] Khan	45	Muslim	5	Nil	25	3 including one milch cow.
[illegible]gi Mahto	56	Koeri	9	545	18	6 including three milch cows.
[illegible] Krishna [illegible].	47	Bhumihar Brahman.	8	413	75	5 including two milch cows.
[illegible]ar Prasad [illegible].	61	Rajput	3	310	41	4 including two milch cows.
[illegible] Narain [illegible].	47	Kurmi	6	Nil	31	2 including one milch cow.

(b) *Village Banjari.*—The village is at a distance of five miles towards north-west from Akbarpur, the block headquarters. It has an area of 565.85 acres with 164 households. The total population is 1,911, i.e., 1,169 males and 742 females, according to the figures supplied by the Rohtas block office.

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Eight persons were examined during investigation and details of them are given below:—

Name.	Age.	Caste.	Total number of members in the household.	Loans taken from the Co-operative Society.	Lands in bighas.	Cattle
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Years.			Rs.		
1. Radha Prasad Singh.	30	Rajput	7	400	40	6 including milch cows
2. Baidyanath Singh	41	Ditto	6	200	15	4 including milch cows
3. Krishna Kumar Mahato.	37	Koeri	7	95	10	5 including milch cows
4. Ismail Khan	43	Muslim	3	54	30	3 including milch cow.
5. Ram Pati Singh	51	Rajput	8	Nil	15	Nil.
6. Jangli Singh	49	Ditto	9	Nil	8	Nil.
7. Awadh Kishore Prasad.	29	Kayastha	12	145	10	Nil.
8. Mangal Yadav	51	Gwala	6	Nil	12	10 including milch cows.

Impact of Community Development.

Agriculture.—The Community Development Block distrib some improved seeds as follows:—

Village.	Seeds in maunds.				Number of families.			
	1960-61.	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.	1960-61.	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Akbarpur..	4	6	7	9	6	7	9	10
2. Banjari ..	1½	2	1½	3	4	5	3	4
3. Ramdihra	5½	4	9	14	5	6	11	17

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Twelve tons of chemical manures to village Akbarpur amongst ...two families, three tons to village Banjari amongst thirteen ...ies, one ton to village Ramdihra amongst seven families have ...distributed by the block during 1959-60 to 1962-63.

Very few eggs and birds had been supplied by the Animal ...bandry Department to the villages visited. Not much improve... was noticed. Eggs are generally sold out at the village *hats* at ...ar price and hardly utilised for hatching. A few better type of ...s were seen in village Akbarpur but they could hardly suggest ...eral upgrading of the standard.

...ation.—Prior to the inception of the block, there were ...four schools located each at Akbarpur, Karma, Ramdihra and ...but now thirteen more schools have been started. The ...ge of literacy in the villages is as follows:—

...38 persons in village Akbarpur, 406 persons in village Banjari and 433 persons in village Ramdihra. Out of seventeen, two of the schools located each at village Akbarpur and Ramdihra, are exclusively meant for girls.

...ring 1962-63 the State Government had given grant in shape ...ks, i.e., 75 books to Akbarpur library, 56 books to Ramdihra ...y for development. On personal visit to the libraries it was ...ed about 50 persons visiting the libraries daily.

...-operative Society.—The table below supplied by co-operative ...n of Rohtas Development Block, will show the expansion of ...-operative societies:—

Name of the village.	Number of Co-operative societies.	Number of members.	Loans advanced to society.
			Rs.
1. Akbarpur ..	4	187	4,341
2. Ramdihra ..	5	269	7,000
3. Banjari ..	2	43	1,130

The business of the co-operative societies is the distribution ...collection of loans for agricultural purposes. The habit of ...ment does not appear to be regular. It is also not known if ...ans taken has been used for the purposes for which it was ... On enquiry it was found that Rs. 2,972 in Akbarpur, ...318 in Ramdihra and Rs. 831 in Banjari have been paid by ...members who took loan from the society.

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Conclusion.—Out of 57 populated villages under the Rohtas Community Development Block (North), a sample survey of the activities and effect of the block on five tribal and three non-tribal villages was conducted.

To improve the lot of the tribals, it is essential that the Government officials should aim at the development of the area through a phased programme drawn up in consultation with the people concerned so that the tribals might take interest wherever possible and see that the programme is successfully implemented. This programme should be done to remove the factors that stand in the way of their development.

The major factors are—

(1) Lack of communication between the Kaimur Plateau and the plain level.

(2) Lack of proper and planned irrigation.

(3) Lack of educational facilities.

(4) Lack of facilities for the development of cottage industries.

(5) Lack of market.

(6) Lack of proper supervision by Government officials.

(7) Lack of proper medical facilities.

The block has tried to remove these impediments and has been successful to some extent. There is no access to reach the tribal villages situated on the hill save and except on foot and that too becomes difficult during the rainy season. The only means to carry the goods on the hill is by head load. Ponies are also used to carry the goods.

Very little of improved type of crops or rice collected in the households were, however, seen in villages Nagatoli, Budhua and Kachuar. Out of the improved seeds supplied some villagers ate up the grain thus received as ascertained.

Agriculture.—The lands of most of the tribal and non-tribal villages visited by the investigators are sandy. The tribal people generally practise terrace agriculture. The main crops grown in the area are paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, maize, potato and other seeds. Very few irrigation facilities have been provided and the people mainly depend on the rainfall.

The Community Development Block has tried to improve agriculture by supplying improved seeds and chemical manures. The villagers also prepare compost. The produce due to the application of chemical fertilisers, compost and better seeds yield better results only when the rainfall is timely and adequate.

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It may be noted that the tribal people are not so desirous to use chemical manures because of improper irrigation facilities. Secondly, they do not grow sugarcane and groundnut crops in the hilly soil. In non-tribal villages there has been good response in utilising the chemical manures. They generally use manures in sugarcane and groundnut crops. Chemical fertilisers are generally purchased by the Sugarcane Co-operative Society located at Tilouthu. The members of the Canegrowers' Co-operative Society in different villages purchase the manures on credit basis. The money is realised from the cultivators at the time of harvesting the crop.

Previously the members of the co-operative societies used to purchase chemical fertilisers without paying any interest but since 1963, they have to pay the interest at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the total amount of loan taken from the society. Those who are not members of the Canegrowers' Co-operative Society can also purchase the chemical fertilisers but not on credit.

The attempt of the Community Development Block to introduce the Japanese method of paddy cultivation has not been successful in both the tribal or non-tribal villages because of the nature of the soil and want of irrigation. The area is not suitable for this type of cultivation, without proper irrigation. Thus it appears that the amount of money and energy spent in introducing the system of paddy cultivation has been a sheer waste. Attempts have been made to sink wells to provide irrigation and also drinking water on the hill but these have proved unsuccessful to some extent due to the rocky nature of the soil in respect of the tribal villages. During 1963 the Japanese method of cultivation was introduced in the tribal village Nagatoli in four acres for demonstration purpose but the tribal people were not impressed by this demonstration. It would have been much better and beneficial if the amount spent in introducing the Japanese method of cultivation could have been utilised in supplying good poultry to the tribal people.

The incidence of indebtedness in tribal and non-tribal villages is high and the majority of the people are not free from it. There are several men at Akbarpur and Ramdihra who carry on *mahajani* business. In order to reduce the burden of indebtedness co-operative credit societies have been started in all the non-tribal villages and in some of the tribal villages also, viz., Nagatoli and Budhua which give loans on $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent interest. This is extremely low compared with the interest charged by the *mahajans* who charge 25 per cent interest. The villagers now take loans from the co-operative societies and this has brought about some relief. Seven machines to village Ramdihra and three machines to village Budhua have been distributed to liquidate the indebtedness. One Canegrowers' Co-operative Society is also functioning in village

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Ramdihra. But in the tribal villages no industrial loan has been advanced to liquidate indebtedness nor any sewing machine has been given in their villages.

The villagers are also responsible for much of the poor development in the rural areas, because they have mistaken the block to be an agency for only distributing money. With the coming of the block in stage II, funds are not so abundantly available for grants-in-subsidies. The people did not develop much of social consciousness or initiative and did not think it was necessary for them individually and collectively to continue the work that has been sponsored.

One of the basic ideas of Community Development Programme was that, spoon-feeding will be done at the initial stage and will gradually be diminished when the people will start taking up the work themselves. This objective has not been fulfilled. The villager still thinks that, if any scheme is completed, it is none of his duty along with others to keep it functioning.

Animal Husbandry.—Poultry farming is generally carried on by the tribals and muslims in the district. The Community Development Block began supplying the pedigree birds and eggs. It may be noted that the Kharwars keep only cows, bullocks and buffaloes. They do not keep pigs or poultry which they consider as unclean. The Oraons and the members of the Scheduled Castes such as Chamars and Doms keep poultry. Pigs are also kept by the Oraons and Doms. Goats are also kept by some people. Cattle, i.e., cows and she-buffaloes kept by the tribal people yield small quantity of milk but the expense of maintaining them is almost nil as they are driven to the jungle for grazing and collected again in the evening. The cattle in the tribal villages are still of a very poor breed.

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation has not been successful or popular in either tribal or non-tribal areas. Facilities in getting improved seeds have been of some good to both the tribal and non-tribal villages. The more well-to-do villagers, either tribal or non-tribal, have been able to improve their crops to some extent.

The bulk of the tribals or scheduled castes or backward people is unable to purchase improved seeds, fertilisers, agricultural implements, etc., because of their bad economic condition.

Irrigation.—It was ascertained that eight pynes in Naganti village, one at village Budhua, five at Koriari, two at Aamdih, one at Kachuar, five at Akbarpur, four at Ramdihra and three at Banjari have been provided on 50 per cent basis. It is to be noted that a major scheme, viz., Titula *bundh* located at four miles from village Ramdihra has been sanctioned which will irrigate about 10,000 acres of land. Besides, a medium irrigation scheme has also

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sanctioned at village Koriari. The block has constructed drinking wells on 75 per cent basis through the help of the Welfare Department as follows:—

(1) Village Nagatoli—8.

(2) Village Budhua—6.

(3) Village Koriari—2.

Besides, the block has constructed eight drinking wells at Akbarpur, six at Ramdihra and four at Banjari villages. Some help in irrigation matter has been given and has helped the people.

Industries.—The block has not been able to help in the development of small-scale industries. On enquiry it was gathered that there is no scope for small-scale industries because of the large-scale industries and a number of lime-stone quarries near the block. There are lime and cement factories at Kalayanpur and Baulia. Dehri-on-Sone is also near the block headquarters. Many tribals and non-tribals are employed in those factories. This contributes in combating the economic backwardness especially of tribal people.

Health and Sanitation.—With the opening of Development Block, one six indoor bedded State dispensary at Akbarpur and three health centres at villages Nagatoli, Karma and Koriari, have been started by the block. Prior to the establishment of the block people used to go to either Dehri-on-Sone or Sasaram for proper medical treatment though there was a District Board dispensary at village Akbarpur. This District Board dispensary was upgraded to the status of a State Dispensary in 1957. The opening of the Block State dispensary is a distinct relief for the villagers.

The tribal people are found to be physically fit and quite healthy. They are, however, not so neat and clean as we find the tribal people of Chotanagpur. The houses of the tribal people are of kutcha types with little ventilation. It may be mentioned that after the inception of the block, the dispensaries have become popular among them. The tribal people now come down to take allopathic and ayurvedic medicines on the plain level. The health centres are seldom visited. On enquiry it appeared that they had no idea of family planning nor any party has visited them to propagate on that point.

The State dispensary in the block has one doctor. Besides, there is one mobile health dispensary with one doctor which goes to the health centres once in a week to facilitate the villagers. On enquiry it was ascertained that the doctor in charge of the mobile health dispensary was transferred in August, 1963. Since then no doctor has joined. The present physician in charge of the State dispensary has not visited either the health centres or the villages.

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Secondly, to help the villagers wells for drinking water have been dug in villages Nagatoli, Budhua, Kachuar, Koriari, Akbar Banjari and Ramdihra. A few soakage pits at Akbarpur, Ba and Ramdihra villages and a well latrine at village Koriari have been a sheer waste of money. They have had no influence on the people.

Market.—In the tribal villages lack of any market also comes in the way of improving their economic position. The tribal people have to come down to the plains to purchase or sell even a pin thing. They always remain in the clutches of the *mahajans* and *banias* living on the plain. They purchase articles generally on credit and on an exorbitant rate. The *banias* make much profit by cheating the innocent tribal people. The non-tribal people are also in trouble because they do not get any article in time. The business men generally bring commodities either from Dehri-on-Sone or Sasaram and sell on a very high rate.

Communication.—Very little improvement in communication has been made.

General.—A general application of the routine schemes is not indicated in this area. That means waste of money and man-power. The Block personnel have no tribal element and no one in the block speaks any tribal language. There is lack of proper human material to work out the schemes and also very poor response from the people who think they have no duty of their own.

Impact of Community Development Project on the tribal and non-tribal people of Bhagwanpur Block, district Shahabad

The Community Development Programme was started in the district in 1952 with the opening of Development Blocks at Sasaram, Sheosagar, Bhabua and Kudra. The Bhagwanpur Block with headquarters at Bhagwanpur in Bhabua subdivision was started in October, 1957 for the welfare of the tribal and non-tribal people living in the area. The tribal people are found in villages, viz., Makrikhoh, Parari, Bajdihwa, Bhitri Bundh. Karamchat and Baradih under Bhagwanpur Block. Though the villages are surrounded on all sides by the Kaimur hills, the tribals live on the plain level. The block covers an area of 159.11 square miles, i.e., 1,01,8[illegible] acres with 272 villages (out of which 86 are unpopulated), 8,8[illegible] households and 19 *Gram Panchayats*. According to the statistics of 1961 as supplied by Bhagwanpur Block Office, the total population of the Block is 58,247 out of which only 712 are tribals.

An investigation was made in November, 1963 to make an intensive study of the impact of the Community Development Block on the tribals and non-tribals. For this, two tribal villages (the majority inhabitants being tribals), viz., Makrikhoh and Parari and two non-tribal villages, viz., Ramgarh and Bajdihwa under Bhagwanpur Block were studied.

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The background and the impact of Community Development programme, villagewise, is indicated below:—

(1) *Village Makrikhoh.*—The village is at a distance of fourteen miles towards west from village Bhagwanpur, the block headquarters and 22 miles to the south-west of Bhabua, the subdivisional headquarters. It has an area of 14,775.43 acres including 11,782.68 acres forest area with 35 households according to the figures supplied by the Block office.

The castewise population figures are as follows:—

(1) Scheduled Tribes	..	..	77
(2) Scheduled Castes	..	..	72
(3) Backward classes	..	..	39
	TOTAL	..	188

The Cheros (tribe) form the majority in the village.

Impact of the Community Development Block.

It may be noted that twelve persons were interviewed during investigation to know the work done by the block. The details of the respondants are given below:—

Name.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.	Lands in bighas.	Loans taken from different sources. Cash.	Kind.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Years.				Rs.	
1. Jhinan Chero	50	Tribal	Cultivation and labourer in forest.	16	100	3 maunds of gram seed.
2. Ram Chela Ahir	35	Backward	Cultivation	8	50	2 ,,
3. Gaya Mallah	50	Harijan	Ditto	20	175	1 ,,
4. Raghunandan Chero	30	Tribal	Ditto	36	Nil	Nil.
5. Ramcharan Chero	30	Ditto	Ditto	13	Nil	1 maund.
6. Mahadeo Mushar	45	Harijan	Labourer	Nil	115	2 maunds.
7. Bhubaru Mushar	65	Ditto	Cultivation and labourer.	12	75	3 maunds.
8. Manager Mushar	45	Ditto	Labourer	Nil	45	2 maunds.
9. Bhuchan Chero	35	Tribal	Ditto	Nil	85	Nil.
10. Rajna Chero	30	Ditto	Cultivation	15	Nil	Nil.
11. Jagannath Chero	60	Ditto	Ditto	40	Nil	2 maunds.
12. Budhi Mallah	50	Harijan	Ditto	Nil	100	1 maund.

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An investigation was made regarding the past and pr incidence of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Education, P Health, Irrigation and Co-operation, etc.

Agriculture.—The lands of the village are sandy loams. T villagers practise terrace agriculture on the hill slopes. The crops grown in the area are Gram, Maize, *Jowar*, etc. On enq from Raghunandan Chero, the area has five irrigational drinking wells but only one has been constructed by the E authorities during 1957-58. The Block had paid 50 per cent of expenditure while the villagers contributed 50 per cent. T investigators also saw the deplorable condition of the wells. It is acute problem for any body to take water from the wells bec one has to procure at least 50 yards of rope. Naturally the wel not much used and it will require more than two persons to p water out of the well. Besides, there is no provision for irrigat and the villagers mainly depend on rainfall.

The villagers are very backward in applying improved method of cultivation. The Block has not supplied either improved seed or chemical fertilisers in this village. However, with the help of the Village Level Worker, the villagers have started preparing compost for their fields. In the village it was found that fo villagers, viz., Raghunandan Chero. Somaru Chero, Basanti Mushar and Modi Chero have started to prepare compost.

Besides, the tribal people and harijans have been given paddy seed and also cash subsidy to purchase bulls by the Welfare Depart ment. They generally take paddy seed on loan from the grain-go located at Bhagwanpur on 25 per cent interest. The repayment is done in kind.

During 1961-62 the Welfare Department distributed throug the grain-*gola* 6 maunds of paddy seed to Mahadeo Chero, 3 maund to Modi Chero and 5 maunds to Somaru Chero for cultivation purposes. On an enquiry it was found grain seeds loaned are ofte straight-way sold to the *Mahajans* of village Bhagwanpur and at the time of repayment ordinary paddy is given. In this way the purp of the grain seed loaned is also affected. A sum of Rs. 100 each was also given as agricultural subsidy to Materan Chero, Somaru Chero and Modi Chero during 1962-63 to purchase bulls.

Animal Husbandry.—The Community Development Block has supplied pedigree pullets and eggs in the village. During 1962-63 the Block supplied 11 eggs and 6 pullets to Basantu Mushar which died. Pullets of one day are usually distributed. The villagers as a rule are not equipped to rear such tender pullets. It is commonly complained that the eggs do not hatch. It is also possible that the

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were sold or eaten. It would be much better if pullets are in the Block office and the birds are sold when they are two three weeks old.

No bull has been supplied to the village or to any village near vicinity. The villagers generally go to village Bajdihwa located about four miles from Makrikhoh for crossing their animals with bull. During 1963 about 10 cows and buffaloes had been which were found in the village. 149 cows and buffaloes treated in Bhagwanpur veterinary dispensary during 1961—63.

Education.—With the help of the Block, one lower primary has been started in 1962 which has 25 students and one There was a social education centre in the village but December, 1962 it stands abolished when the very scheme was up by the State Government. With the help of the social centre the villagers have been benefited in becoming The incidence of literacy in the village is as follows:—

(1) Scheduled Tribes	..	..	8
(2) Scheduled Castes	..	..	5
(3) Backward Classes	..	..	6
TOTAL		..	19

village has no library and no community centre. There is of a readership if a small library was started.

Health and Sanitation.—The village has no health centre. There health centre at Ramgarh village located at about eight miles this village. The villagers generally go to Ramgarh or Bhagwanpur for treatment. The health worker generally visits the village in a week to distribute the medicines, if required.

No case of small-pox or cholera was reported in the village. 1962—64 about 129 persons were vaccinated and 131 persons inoculated.

Co-operative Society.—There is no Co-operative Society in the nor the village is attached to any Co-operative Society.

Market.—There is no market or *hat* in the village. The have to go either to Bhagwanpur or Bhabua to make their There is only one very small shop which does not meet requirements.

Cottage Industries and Rural Housing.—There is no work on cottage industry or rural housing scheme in the village.

Communications.—There is a fair-weather road from Bhagwanpur to village Makrikhoh constructed by the Forest Department but the village no road has been constructed.

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(2) *Village Parari.*—The village is at a distance of 17 miles to the west of Bhagwanpur and 24 miles to the south-west of Bhabua the subdivisional headquarters. It has an area of 1,393.96 acres with 33 households according to the figures supplied by the Block Office.

The population figures are given below:—

(1) Scheduled Tribes	..	60
(2) Scheduled Castes	..	48
(3) Backward Classes	..	47
(4) Others ..	..	45
TOTAL	..	200

The Cheros (tribe) form the majority in the village.

The following persons were examined during the investigation in the village:—

Name of the person.	Age.	Caste.	Land in acres.	Loans taken from different sources. Cash	Kind.	Occupation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Years.			Rs.	Maunds.	
1. Nanahar Chero	55	Tribal	..	50	2	Cultivation and labourer in forest.
2. Jhullu Chero	60	Ditto	..	30	Nil	Ditto.
3. Jalim Chero	35	Ditto	..	75	1	Ditto.
4. Fouzdar Chero	65	Ditto	..	Nil	3	Ditto.
5. Bansi Chero	65	Ditto	..	Nil	Nil	Ditto.
6. Sadhu Mallah	45	Mallah	..	75	2	Cultivation.
7. Ramu Adhir Mallah	60	Ditto	..	55	Nil	Ditto.

The details regarding the impact of Community Development Programme are indicated below:—

Agriculture.—During 1958-59, about two maunds of gram seed had been distributed by the block authorities to Ishaq Mia, Jumman Mia, Rasul Mia and Shariff Mia but no seed multiplication was done by the villagers. They utilised the seeds in their own fields

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since 1958-59, seeds have not been distributed to anybody. The villagers have not purchased chemical fertilisers as the block authorities have supplied them.

For irrigation and water-supply the village has five drinking-non-irrigational wells but four are privately managed and one has been constructed by the block during 1960-61. With the help of the Village Level Worker, five persons, viz., Ishaq Mia, Manahar Chero, Jhullu Chero, Jalim Chero and Fouzdar Chero have prepared compost for agriculture purposes.

No agricultural paddy seed or agricultural cash subsidy has been given by the Welfare Department to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes of this village. The Community Development Department has not distributed any pedigree birds or eggs in the village. The villagers generally go to village Bajdihwa for crossing their animals with the bull supplied by the block. About 183 animals were treated in Bhagwanpur veterinary dispensary during 1962—64.

Education.—There is no school in the village and the boys go to Makrikhoh Lower Primary School for study. There was a social education centre in the village but since December, 1962, the scheme has been abolished. With the help of the social education centre, there has been some increase in the incidence of literary. The incidence of literacy in the village is as follows:—

(1) Scheduled Tribes	..	..	5
(2) Scheduled Castes	..	..	4
(3) Backward Classes	..	..	5
(4) Others ..	..	..	20
TOTAL		..	34

The village has no library, no community centre, nor any institution for recreation.

Health and Sanitation.—There is no health centre in the village. The villagers generally go to Ramgarh Health Centre at a distance of eight miles for treatment. During 1962—64 about 157 persons were vaccinated and 149 were inoculated.

Co-operative Society.—There is no co-operative society in the village.

Market.—Nil. There is only one very small shop in the village which does not meet the requirements of the villagers. The villagers have to go to Bhagwanpur or Bhabua to make their purchases.

Rural Industries, Rural Housing.—No scheme has been taken up by the block or the villagers.

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Communications.—There is no communication. A man has to reach the village on foot. Within the village, *kutcha* roads have been constructed by the villagers.

(3) *Village Bajdihwa.*—The village is at a distance of 11 miles towards west of Bhagwanpur, the block headquarters and 19 miles towards south-west of Bhabua, the subdivisional headquarters. It has an area of 1,223.97 acres with 34 households.

The population figures castewise are given below:—

Total population	..	181
(1) Scheduled Tribes	..	50
(2) Scheduled Castes	..	19
(3) Backward Classes	..	87
(4) Others ..	..	24

The following persons were interviewed during investigation:—

Name.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.
	Years.		
1. Nagina Singh ..	47	Rajput	Cultivation.
2. Sheo Tahal Singh ..	30	Koeri	Ditto.
3. Balrup Mahto ..	40	Do.	Ditto.
4. Ramadhar Chamar ..	40	Chamar	Ditto.
5. Sukhdeo Chero ..	75	Tribal	Ditto
6. Su er Kahar ..	60	Kahar	Labourer.
7. Gajar Bari	25	Backward	Cultivation.
8. Teju Ka ar ..	40	Ditto	Ditto.
9. Balli Pandey ..	45	Brahmin	Ditto.
10. Deonath Bind ..	40	Backward	Ditto.
11. Motilall Dusadh ..	25	Harijan	Ditto.

(4) *Village Ramgarh.*—The village is at a distance of seven miles west of Bhagwanpur, the block headquarters and fifteen miles towards south-west of Bhabua, the subdivisional headquarters. It has an area of 501 acres with 266 households.

The population figures castewise are given below:—

Total population	..	1,351
(1) Scheduled Tribes	..	5
(2) Scheduled Castes	..	327
(3) Backward Classes	..	607
(4) Others ..	..	412

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Name.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.	Income earned from different sources. Cash.	Kind.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Years.			Rs.	Maunds.
1. Khichri Chero	30	Tribal	Labourers ..	100	2
2. Mangru Chero	21	Ditto	Ditto ..	50	1
3. Gudu Chero	55	Dtto	Ditto ..	Nil	..
4. Sheo Chero	60	Ditto	Ditto ..	150	2
5. Sumaro Mushar	35	Harijan	Ditto ..	Nil	..
6. Jhunak Mushar	60	Ditto	Ditto ..	Nil	..
7. Dakhi Mushar	35	Ditto	Ditto ..	75	1
8. Sumair Mushar	23	Ditto	Ditto ..	Nil	Nil
9. Budhan Mushar	36	Ditto	Ditto ..	100	2
10. Hukkum Dusadh	60	Ditto	Chowkidar (Service) ..	85	Nil
11. Batai Dusadh	40	Ditto	Labourer	50	1
12. Bechan Dusadh	22	Ditto	Ditto ..	Nil	..
13. Ramnandan Dusadh	70	Ditto	Ditto ..	Nil	..
14. Sitai Dusadh	45	Ditto	Ditto ..	100	1
15. Bhuneshwar Bahelia	50	Backward	Cultivation and Agricultural labourers.	Nil	..
16. Ram Lagan Chamar ..	25	Harijan	Ditto	Nil	..
17. Sobhan Chamar	45	Ditto	Ditto ..	100	2
18. Lakhan Chamar	68	Ditto	Ditto	Nil	..
19. Ram Prasad Chamar	28	Ditto	Ditto ..	Nil	..
20. Sultan Mia	45	Muslim	Cultivation ..	..	..

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The said two villages cannot be said to be tribal. Bajdihwa village has got some tribal population but they are not in a majority.

It may be noted that only the Cheros were found in the four villages visited.

Impact of Community Development Project.—These two villages have been much influenced with the opening of Community Development Project at Bhagwanpur.

Agriculture.—The lands of the said two villages are sandy loam. The poor people generally practise terrace agriculture. The main crops grown in the area are paddy, groundnut, maize, gram, etc. Very few irrigation facilities have been provided and the people mainly depend on rainfall.

The Community Development Block has tried to improve agriculture by supplying improved seeds and chemical manures. The villagers also prepare compost and apply them to their fields. In village Bajdihwa ten persons and in Ramgarh thirty persons have started to prepare compost with the help of the Village Level Worker.

The table below supplied by the Bhagwanpur Development Block will give an idea of the improved seeds distributed by the Block from 1959-60 to 1962-63 in the said villages:—

Name of the village.	1959-60.		1960-61.		1961-62.		1962-63.	
	Seeds in maunds.	Number of families.	Seeds in maunds.	Number of families.	Seeds in maunds.	Number of families.	Seeds in maunds.	Number of families.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Bajdihwa	1	3	3½	6	11½	8	17	9
2. Ramgarh	Nil	..	1	4	2	5	2½	5

(*a*) The seeds were distributed to Nagina Singh, Narayan Singh, Sheo Tahal Singh, Gajar Bari, Sripat Singh and Baya Ram. They have distributed about 50 maunds of seeds from 1960-61 to 1963-64 to about 25 persons.

(*b*) In village Ramgarh the seeds were distributed to Sukhan Mia, Shri Krishna Singh, Hira Singh, Gudhu Chero, Ram Prasad Gupta and others. On investigation from the said persons, it was ascertained they have distributed about 25 maunds of seeds to 30 persons from 1960-61 to 1963-64.

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The Welfare Department has not supplied agricultural paddy and agricultural cash subsidy to any villagers in Bajdihwa or Ramgarh.

Chemical manures.—Since the inception of the Block to 1962-63, maunds of chemical fertilisers to 30 persons in village Ramgarh maunds to 23 persons in Bajdihwa have been distributed through the Bhabua Co-operative Society. The villages are not attached to any Co-operative Society. Hence difficulties in purchasing the chemical fertilisers. During 1963, the villagers of Ramgarh have started a Co-operative Society and the villages Makri-Parari and Bajdihwa would be attached with this society.

The attempt of the Community Development Block to introduce partial Japanese method of cultivation has not been successful in the two villages visited because of the nature of the soil and want of irrigation. The area is not suitable for this type of cultivation, without proper irrigation. The Japanese method of cultivation was introduced in village Ramgarh but in village Bajdihwa this method has been introduced in 45 acres from 1958-59 to 1963-64 by families. On enquiry it was found that the villagers are not benefited by the partial method of Japanese cultivation. Line sowing will not be useful and full Japanese method of cultivation cannot be introduced because it requires proper irrigation, line sowing, use of chemical fertilisers and financial stability,

Animal Husbandry.—No pullet or eggs were distributed in village Bajdihwa. The villagers generally rear indigenous type of poultry. In Ramgarh village, there is one cheap poultry house maintained by the block which has been neglected by the authorities. Eggs and five pullets had been distributed in 1962 to Karim Sahiuddin Mia and Shaukat Ali in Ramgarh village.

In village Bajdihwa, one *Hariana* bull had been supplied during 1960-61 but the supply of the bull has not been of much use in providing better breed as the cows are of much shorter size. On enquiry from Shri Nagina Singh of village Bajdihwa it was ascertained that one bull had been supplied during 1958-59 and died during the same year because it was not properly looked after. 227 animals from Ramgarh village and 139 from Bajdihwa were given treatment in Bhagwanpur Veterinary dispensary during 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Education.—With the help of the Block one lower primary school with 20 students and one teacher in village Bajdihwa and one lower primary school with 27 students and one teacher in Ramgarh village have been started. The villages have no middle or high school. The villagers of Ramgarh send their boys to Bhagwanpur High School but the villagers of Bajdihwa are not in a position to send their boys because it is about 12 miles from Bhagwanpur.

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There was also one Social Education Centre at Ramgarh but it does not exist now in the village. There is no library or recreation club in Bajdihwa village but in Ramgarh village there are a small library, one youth club and *kirtan mandali*. The Block has also supplied two footballs, one volley ball and one carom board to the members of a youth club.

The incidence of literacy in 1961 is as follows:—

Village.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ramgarh	113	12	125
Bajdihwa	30	2	32

Health and Sanitation.—The Block has one health centre at Ramgarh village under the supervision of a health worker who is a matriculate. On the average about 15 persons attend the centre daily but they mostly belong to Ramgarh village. The people of Bajdihwa village also go to Ramgarh health centre occasionally for treatment. The villagers are not satisfied with the working of the health centre because the Medical Officer has not visited the centre for six months. They do not want to take medicines from a quack. They either go to Bhagwanpur State dispensary or Bhabua.

For water-supply 22 irrigational-*cum*-drinking wells have been constructed out of which two had been constructed by the Block during 1960-61 and 1961-62. In village Bajdihwa 2 *ahars* and 7 wells have been constructed by the Block.

Besides, four soakage pits and seven borehole latrines have been constructed in village Ramgarh and two soakage pits and three borehole latrines in Bajdihwa village have been constructed by the Block during 1961-62. The impact is nil as the example has not been followed.

Co-operative Society.—The villagers of Ramgarh have started one Multi-purpose Co-operative Society in 1963 with 51 members. Rupees 1,831.00 have been advanced this year for agricultural purposes. There is no Co-operative Society in Bajdihwa village.

Rural Industries.—There are no small-scale cottage industries either in Ramgarh or Bajdihwa. Only two sewing machines in Ramgarh village have been distributed but the villagers are not benefited in general because it is their personal property.

Rural Housing.—No housing scheme has been taken up either in Ramgarh or Bajdihwa.

General discussion.—Out of 186 populated villages under Bhagwanpur Community Development Block, a sample survey of the activities and effect of the Block on two tribal and two non-tribal villages was conducted to find out the impact of the block on the people of the area. In discussing the points, it may be noted

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...tribal people have changed their outlook. They do not feel any ...tion in sitting with the non-tribals. They attend the meeting ...the Block Development Committee and fearlessly put their ...ions and make efforts to get their work done. The Cheros who ...ed claim themselves to be the offshoots of Nagbansi Rajputs ...they refuse to be called as Adivasis. But they want the ...ges of the tribals.

The conclusion drawn during investigation is as follows:—

Agriculture.—The lands of the villages visited are sandy loam. ...people mostly practise terrace agriculture. The main crops ...are maize, gram, *sarso, ramtil,* jowar, etc. It appears that due ...propaganda carried on by the Block the villagers have been ...with the utility of improved agricultural equipments so ...so that two comparatively well-to-do people, viz., Nagina ...of Bajdihwa and Sultan Mia of Ramgarh have purchased ...Senior and Junior plough weeders, etc. They loan out their ...ments to other villages who are not in a position to purchase ...Though the State Government have begun to supply ...agricultural implements but a man has to incur heavy ...ture in purchasing them. That is why even Raghunandan ...of village Makrikhoh who has 70 bighas of land, is not ...to purchase the modern implements.

...is a fact that the Community Development Block has tried to ...agriculture by supplying improved seeds and chemical ...to villagers. But on enquiry from the villagers of Makri- ...Parari it was ascertained that these are of no use unless ...a trained personnel to train the villagers. The application ...chemical fertilisers, compost and better seeds is useful only ...the rainfall is timely and adequate, otherwise they generally ...The Block has provided some irrigational-*cum*-drinking ...all the villages visited but they are quite inadequate to ...the lands. Secondly due to nature of the soil one has to ...150 feet in order to get a well that will yield water. Water ...problem for the villagers.

...villages Bajdihwa and Ramgarh improved type of crops ...in the households were seen. The rich persons who have ...personal wells have utilised the improved seeds and manures ...fields. The villagers, viz., Nagina Singh, Sukhdeo Chero, ...Dusadh of Bajdihwa village and Sultan Mia, Karim Mia ...Prasad Gupta of Ramgarh village replied that the poor ...of villagers take improved seeds not for utilising in their ...but for family consumption.

...regards agricultural paddy seed it may be noted that ...Department does not supply good type of seeds. Secondly ...Adivasis or Harijans who take agriculture paddy seed from the ...at Bhagwanpur generally sell the seeds to the *Mahajans* ...Bhagwanpur village at cheap rate.

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It has been discussed earlier that Rs. 100.00 each was given Materan Chero, Modi Chero and Soman Chero to purchase But when they were contacted by the investigators, they replied they had purchased bulls at the rate of Rs. 50.00 per bull and balance (Rs. 50.00) had been utilised by them in expenditure.

As regards chemical manures, it may be noted that they generally sold through the Co-operative Societies. In the visited no Co-operative Society has been started except one at Ramgarh with the result that those who even want to purchase cannot get the manures in time. Raghunandan Chero, Modi Somaru Chero of village Makrikhoh and Nanahar Chero, Jullu and Ramu Ahir of village Parari were interviewed and it was tained from them that they made efforts to get the manures but it was useless. They are of the view that even the members Co-operative Society do not get the manures in time.

Secondly, those who have purchased manures, for instance Nagina Singh, Ram Tahal Singh, Balrup Mahto of Bajdihwa and Sultan Mia, Ram Prasad Gupta of Ramgarh village utilised them in their fields only because they are rich and personal wells for irrigation.

It may also be noted that previously the members of the operative Society used to purchase the chemical fertilisers with paying any interest but since April, 1963, they have, to pay interest at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for the total amount of loans from the Sociedty.

The villagers appear to have mistaken the Block to be an agency mainly for distributing money or to make available other facilities. One of the basic ideas of Community Development programme that, spoon feeding will be done at the initial stage and gradually be diminished when the people will start taking up work themselves. This objective has not been fulfilled. The villagers think that any scheme either taken or completed by Block authorities will be eternally looked after by them. instance, Shri Gopal Narain Singh, Nagina Singh and Sultan who are rich persons and ex-landlords of village Bajdihwa, Ramgarh and Bhagwanpur respectively have also applied for co-operative and loan for soil conservation which they could have met from their own resources. Further, there has been a mentality among people that they should look to the Block always for carrying even petty works, such as repair of wells, etc. A public drinking well in village Bhagwanpur is in a very deplorable condition. repairing it Shri Gopal Narain Singh has requested the Block authorities for a loan of so small amount, i.e., Rs. 100.00 which could have easily met himself. The welfare measures taken by the Block appear to be smothering social consciousness instead arousing it.

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It is an admitted fact that the economic stability of the tribals, Scheduled Castes or Backward people can be assured through agriculture but they are unable to purchase the improved seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements, etc., because of their poor economic condition.

Animal Husbandry.—The Block has also made attempts to improve the livestock in both the tribal and non-tribal areas by supplying improved bulls. The tribal and backward people are also benefited to some extent along with others in a general way. They have a limited number of cattle and the poultry scheme is too limited in scope to give them much benefits. Before the inception of the Block, the villagers had to go to Bhabua, the subdivisional headquarters, for treatment of the animals. But with the development of the Block, one Veterinary Dispensary and Artificial Insemination Centre have been started at Bhagwanpur village, the block headquarters.

It may be noted that the villagers used to be given Rs. 30.00 per month to maintain the *Hariana* bull supplied in Bajdihwa village. But due to financial emergency this scheme has been abolished. When Nagina Singh, *Mukhiya* of Bajdihwa village was enquired, he replied that *Hariana* bull would be returned to government very soon because they have no money to maintain the bull. The Community Development Block began supplying pigeon birds and eggs. It may be noted that the Cheros rear only fowl. They do not keep pigs or poultry and they consider them unclean. On enquiry it was found that instead of supplying birds, eggs are supplied to the villagers. Pullets, as mentioned before, are quickly.

The birds and eggs supplied by the Block were quite inadequate as compared with the population of the villages. Though birds and eggs were supplied to some of the villagers, not much improvement was seen. Eggs are generally sold at the village market at higher price and hardly utilised for hatching.

There is a veterinary dispensary at Bhagwanpur which is taken advantage of by both the non-tribals and tribals. Besides, there is the Animal Husbandry Supervisor attached to Bhagwanpur Block who go round the villages and instructing people regarding cattle diseases and distributing medicines. In villages Makrikhoh, Bajdihwa and Ramgarh troughs have been constructed by the block authorities during 1962-63 which are filled with water and sprinkled with disinfectants to prevent foot and mouth diseases of animals. The example has not been elsewhere.

Education.—Prior to the inception of the Block there was no school either at village Makrikhoh, Ramgarh or Bajdihwa. The Block has constructed primary schools in the said villages which have been discussed earlier. But in the same way it can be concluded

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that the Block has not been of much help in starting educational institutions. Within a radius of ten miles no residential school, middle school or high school has been started. Ramgarh and Bajdihwa are both large villages and have a fair school-going population. The people of Makrikhoh are keen for a primary school in their village. There is no library in any of the three villages, Makrikhoh, Parari and Bajdihwa. For higher education the boys have to go either to Bhagwanpur or Bhabua which is not possible for the villagers.

Health and Sanitation.—It is a fact that one health centre has been started in village Ramgarh, i.e., within the radius of ten miles of village Bajdihwa, Makrikhoh and Parari. When villagers of all these villages were contacted it was ascertained that they were not benefited by the health centre. It was reported that since six months no doctor has visited the health centre. The villagers have to go to Bhagwanpur or Bhabua for treatment. When Jalim Chero of village Parari and Mahadeo Mushar of village Makrikhoh were contacted it was ascertained that in 1962-63, due to absence of doctors, their patients died on the way to Bhabua without any treatment.

The Medical Officer of Bhagwanpur lives at Bhabua, i.e., seven miles from Bhagwanpur. He is also in charge of Adhaura dispensary about 30 miles from Bhagwanpur. It is but natural that he cannot pay much attention to the dispensaries. It is just not possible for a medical officer at Bhabua, 38 miles away from Adhaura, to be looking after Bhagwanpur and Adhaura hospitals and the Health Centres.

Co-operative Society.—No Co-operative Society has been started in village Makrikhoh, Parari or Bajdihwa.

Incidence of Indebtedness.—The incidence of indebtedness in both tribal and non-tribal villages visited is high and the majority of the people are not free from it. The Community Development Block has been of no help in liquidating their indebtedness. It has been discussed earlier that the villagers generally take loans from Sultan Mia of village Ramgarh, Nagina Singh of village Bajdihwa and Gopal Narain Singh of Bhagwanpur and others. The villagers take grains also on loan from them. If a villager takes two maunds of grains he will have to pay 3 maunds in the next year. The *Mahajans* mentioned above are big cultivators and forest contractors who will naturally try to exploit the poor labourers. The labourers work in the forest and get Rs. 1-8-0 per day. On enquiry from Raghunandan Chero, Materan Chero, Haricharan Chero, Balu Chero, Mahadeo Mushar of village Makrikhoh and Janki Bahelia Fouzdar Chero, Jhullu Chero of village Parari, it was learnt that they had taken loans from Sultan Mia and Nagina Singh and they pay the dues by way of working in their fields and forests.

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...ance, Baltu Chero of village Makrikhoh took loan from Sultan ...h (Rs. 100.00) during 1961 on 37½ per cent interest and he paid ...the dues by way of working as a labourer in his forest for three ...months.

Industry.—The Block has not been of any help to the villagers ...n small-scale cottage type of industries in the villages visited.

Communication.—Easy communication is an important factor ...r development of any areas. The Community Development ...provides communication facilities by constructing culverts and ...kcha roads. But no such roads or culverts have been constructed ...the villages visited.

IMPACT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ON THE TRIBAL PEOPLE OF ADHAURA BLOCK (DISTRICT SHAHABAD).

The aims with which Community Development Blocks have been established are the improvement in the economic, cultural, educational and social condition of the people inhabiting the area covered by the block.

To achieve these aims, it is necessary that such means, facilities and agencies be provided as would create an environment in which the villagers become anxious to improve their lot by utilising improved technical aids in the spheres of better agriculture, better animal husbandry and better health; and to raise the social and economic conditions in the village by self-help and co-operation which would help to stimulate cultural, social and educational activities in the village and by intercourse with the neighbourhood and the outside world so that their outlook may be widened.

The Community Development Programme was started in this district in 1952 with the opening of Development Blocks at Sasaram, Dehri-on-Sone, Bhabua and Kudra. The Adhaura Block in Bhabua Subdivision was started in 1957 as a Special Multi-purpose Project for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes living in the area. The whole block area of 394 square miles with a population of 16,985 (according to the Census of 1961) lies on Kaimur Plateau and was practically inaccessible. On 21st March, 1959 a fair-weather jeepable road from Bhabua to Adhaura was opened. According to a survey made in 1957 by the block authorities, the block had a population of 14,746 souls of whom 9,038 were tribals. Hence according to this survey the percentage of tribals was 61. The tribals consisted of:

Kharwar	..	..	..	7,463 persons.
Chero	..	..	..	533 „
Oraon	..	..	..	938 „
Korwa	..	..	..	104 „
		TOTAL	..	9,038 „

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Of these, Kharwar and Chero people though calling themselves Adivasis (tribals), refuse to be called as belonging to Scheduled Tribes, rather resent being called as such. They call themselves Kshatriyas.

The details of 1961 Census are not available, hence the present percentage of tribal population cannot be definitely stated, but, as only four years have elapsed between 1957 and 1961 the percentage of tribals may still be taken as 61 in this block.

Prior to the establishment of the block the inhabitants, specially the tribals, took the Government as a foreign body and were under the impression that Government officers used to come to the plateau only for enjoying *shikar* sports. The block authorities had great difficulty in convincing the people of the area that the block had been established not for fun of *shikar* but as a permanent unit for the welfare of the people inhabiting the area.

The terrain is so difficult and uninviting that the Government officials posted there had a great sense of horror for the area and did not improved but still scarcity of drinking water and eatables haunt not want to stick there. After the construction of the fair-weather jeepable road and a few buildings at Adhaura conditions have a bit the minds of the officials.

As mentioned above Adhaura Block was established in 1957. It covers an area of 394 square miles with 131 villages (out of which 29 are unpopulated) having in all 3,697 families distributed among 3,223 households. There are 12 *gram panchayats* in the area. The tribal population is about 61 per cent as mentioned earlier.

The impact of the Community Development Block on the tribals was studied in five selected villages, namely, Dahar, Lohra, Sarodag, Sarki and Sorha. The background of these villages is indicated below:—

(*a*) *Village Dahar.*—This village is situated at a distance of 12 miles from Adhaura, the block headquarters, and 24 miles to the south from Bhabua, the subdivisional headquarters. It has an area of 2,626 acres, has 107 households and a population of approximately 453 persons. The Research Assistant interviewed 15 persons in the village of whom 9 persons were Kharwars, 3 Cheros and 3 *Harijans*. Their names are—

Kharwars.—Bandhu Singh, Geda Singh, Harso Singh, Baran Singh, Hari Prasad Singh (Baiga), Dewal Singh, Jana Singh, Hira Singh and Nazir Singh.

Cheros.—Tahal Chero, Sudhu Chero and Mohan Chero.

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Harijans.—Ram Peri Ram, Ram Rachhia Ram and Pachoo Besides these, he had informal conversation with about 100 Details regarding each person interviewed are given

Name.	Age.	Father's name.	Tribes or Castes.	Total number of members in the household.	Loans taken from Co-operative Society.	Loans taken from grain-*gola*.	Land held.	Cattle possessed.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Years.				Rs.		Bighas.	
Singh	35	Ganesh Singh	Kharwar	5	100	4 mds. paddy.	3	5 including one milch cow.
Singh	36	Chaturi Singh	Ditto	4	..	2 ,,	1½	
Singh	25	Ramdhani Singh.	Ditto	13	..	10 ,,	30	15 including four milch cows.
Singh	52	Baldeo Singh	Ditto	7	90	8 ,,	30	16 including four milch cows.
Prasad	36	Bhailal Singh	Ditto	3	..	..	30	8 including two milch cows.
Singh	50	Gaya Singh	Ditto	6	100	7 mds. paddy.	2	5 including one milch cow.
Singh	40	Lori Singh	Ditto	5	..	2 ,,	8	
Singh	29	Kalpo Singh	Ditto	3	100	5 ,,	8	2
Singh	38	Nanhak Singh	Ditto	6	..	1½ ,,	1	1
Chero	28	Gharbharan Chero.	Chero	4	Landless labourer.	..	..	..
Chero	30	Sitahal Chero	Do.	3	..	1 md. paddy	½	Labourer.
Chero	36	Sukhari Chero	Do.	5	..	1 ,,	½	Ditto.
Peri	30	Deoki Ram	Harijan	8	100	3 ,,	4	9 including two milch cows.
Ram	40	Khedaro Ram	Ditto	3	100	1 ,,	2	5 including two milch cows.
Ram	20	Dhora Ram	Ditto	5	..	..	1	2

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So far as communication is concerned, it has no proper ro Two miles of *katcha* road have been constructed by the local *panchayat* with the aid of block authorities and it connects village with Bhabua-Adhaura Road. The village has a L. P. Sch with 20 students. Its building is under construction. It is the h quarters of the *gram panchayat* and of the Village Level Work There is a community hall, a co-operative godown, two rural for for Adivasis and a foot and mouth diseases trough in the villa but these are still under construction. A drinking well exis before the establishment of the block but was in a delapida condition which has been repaired by the block. Another well drinking purposes is being excavated.

422 maunds of improved seeds were loaned amongst 51 fam and 5 maunds of chemical manures were purchased by 5 famil The villagers took a loan of Rs. 2,000 from the co-operative soci of the village.

(*b*) *Village Lohra.*—The village is situated at a distance of abo six miles from Adhaura, the block headquarters, towards the sou east and 42 miles from Bhabua, the subdivisional headquarters. Th village is approachable by a *katcha* road constructed by the Fore Department. It has an area of 1,783 acres. It has 61 househ and a population of approximately 302 persons. The Resear Assistant interviewed 15 persons in the village of whom 13 we *Kharwars* and two *Harijans*. They were—*Kharwars*—Ram Nare Singh, Ujagir Singh, Langa Singh, Basdeo Singh, Bishun Sing Chaturgun Singh, Phulchand Singh, Ramrup Singh, Phajihat Sing Kumar Singh, Daroga Singh, Samaru Singh and Jagdeo Singh *Harijans*—Ganauri Ram and Misri Ram. Besides these, he h informal conversation with about 50 persons. Details regarding ea person interviewed are given below:—

Serial no.	Name.	Age.	Father's name.	Tribes or Castes.	Total number of members in the household.	Loan taken from Co-operative Society.	Loans taken from grain-gola.	Land held in acres.	Ot
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Years.				Rs.			
1	Sri Ram Naresh Singh.	30	Chirkut Singh	Kharwar	4	63	4 mds. paddy. 35 srs. wheat.	7 11	4
2	Sri Ujagir Singh	30	Jharia Singh	Ditto	4	40	3 mds. paddy.		

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2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Years.				Rs.			
Singh	50	Udhaharan Singh.	Khatwar	4	16	16 srs. gram.	11	7 including one milch cow.
Singh	60	Doka Singh	Ditto	9	78	8 mds. paddy.	13	7 including one milch cow.
Singh	37	Jageshwar Singh.	Ditto	5	54	4 mds. paddy. 20 srs. wheat.	8	7 including one milch cow.
Singh	40	Jethu Singh	Ditto	6	80	4 mds. paddy. 20 srs. wheat.	16	1
Singh	38	Sukhan Singh	Ditto	7	75	6 mds. paddy. 20 srs. wheat.	2.76	1
Ram Rup Singh	60	Udhaharan Singh.	Ditto	9	40	20 srs. wheat	16	11 including two milch cows.
Singhat	45	Lallajit Singh	Ditto	5	..	4 mds. paddy.	11	1
Singh	44	Mahajar Singh	Ditto	6	68	4½ mds. paddy. 20 srs. wheat.	4	
Singh	49	Ram Ratan Singh.	Ditto	4	..	..	12	2 including one milch cow.
	43	Ragho Nandan Singh.	Ditto	5	..	2 mds. paddy.	5	7 including two milch cows.
	39	Bali Singh	Ditto	5	..	2 mds. paddy.	1.25	
	42	Bagedu Ram	Harijan	7	64	1 md. paddy. 10 srs. gram.	3	5 including one milch cow.
Ram	51	Raghunath Ram.	Ditto	6	..	..	1.22	11 including three milch cows.

It is the headquarters of the Village Level Worker and the local Gram *panchayat*. There is a lower primary school having 25 students. Its building is under construction. A community hall, a co-operative godown and 12 rural houses for Adivasis are under construction in the village. There are one *chuan* (spring) and one foot and mouth diseases trough in the village.

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60½ maunds of improved seeds were loaned amongst 20 families, and six maunds of chemical manures were purchased by 10 families. The villagers took a loan of Rs. 1,300 from the Co-operative Society of the village.

(c) *Village Sarodag.*—The village is situated at a distance of 14 miles from Adhaura, the block headquarters and 50 miles from Bhabua, the subdivisional headquarters. It has an area of 3,409.65 acres, 69 households and a population of approximately 279 persons. The Research Assistant interviewed nine *Kharwars*, two *Harijans*, two Korwas and one Sah (Backward Class). They were—*Kharwars*—Munshi Singh, Chhapan Singh, Bhutu Singh, Chhatanki Singh, Balchand Singh, Bhuar Singh, Karmu Singh, Khushi Singh and Fancha Singh; *Harijan*—Gobind Chamar and Musa Chamar; *Korwas*—Sarwan Korwa and Sukhlal Korwa; and *Sah*—Chhutu Sah. Besides these, about 50 persons were contacted. Details regarding each person interviewed are given below:—

Serial no.	Name.	Age.	Father's name.	Tribes or Castes.	Total number of members in the household.	Loans taken from Co-operative Society.	Loans taken from grain-gola.	Land held in acres.	Cattle possessed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Years.				Rs.			
1	Sri Munshi Singh	48	Jogdam Singh	Kharwar	7	100	6 mds. paddy.	30	15 including seven milch cows.
2	Sri Chhapan Singh	40	Rupoo Singh	Ditto	12	..	..	65	16 including thirteen milch cows.
3	Sri Bhutu Singh	44	Bhagirath Singh	Ditto	4	100	..	20	13 including four milch cows.
4	Sri Chhatanki Singh.	52	Babulal Singh	Ditto	4	60	..	10	40 including twenty milch cows.
5	Sri Balchand Singh	78	Goga Singh	Ditto	4	66	..	8	
6	Sri Bhuar Singh	32	Sabha Singh	Ditto	6	..	..	15	20 including seven milch cows.
7	Sri Karmu Singh	27	Khait Singh	Ditto	2	75	..	7	8 including four milch cows.

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3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs.			
Years.							
46	Feku Sah	Bania	5	..	4 mds. paddy.	4	12 including two milch cows.
29	Chaturi Singh	Kharwar	7	..	..	3	2 including one milch cow.
45	Mahabir Singh	Ditto	5	..	..	15	20 including fifteen milch cows.
32	Paltan Chamar	Harijan	7	..	..	2	14 including ten milch cows.
44	Bali Chamar	Ditto	5	..	4 mds. paddy.	1	..
47	Briju Korwa	Korwa	5	..	..	..	..
56	Parsan Korwa	Do.	2	..	..	..	..

The village is connected with Adhaura by a *katcha* hilly road ...ted by the Forest Department. The village has an ...ic dispensary maintained by the Welfare Department. It is ...dquarters of the Village Level Worker and the *gram* ...l. A *tasar* seed supply sub-centre is located here. There ...imary school, a co-operative godown, an irrigational bundh ...en rural houses for the Adivasis in the village are under ...ction. There are one *Chuan* and one foot and mouth diseases ... in the village.

...3 maunds of improved seeds were loaned amongst 47 ... and eight maunds of chemical manures were purchased by ...ies. The villagers took a loan of Rs. 1,280 from the ...ative Society of the village.

...*Village Sarki.*—The village is situated at a distance of about ...s south of Adhaura, the block headquarters and 56 miles ... Bhabua, the subdivisional headquarters. It has an area of ... acres having 66 households and a population of approxi- ... 333 persons. The Research Assistant interviewed 14 persons ...n nine were Kharwars, two were Oraons and three belonged ... Scheduled Castes. They were—*Kharwars*—Chamaru Singh, ... Singh, Sukkan Singh, Phagun Singh, Sipahi Singh, Jhulan ... Gendu Singh, Keshari Singh and Ram Prasad Singh; *Oraons*— ... and Nandlal; *Scheduled Castes*—Jinan Ram, Sumaro Dusadh

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and Sumaro Chamar. Besides these, he met about 40 persons. D
regarding each person interviewed are given below:—

Serial no.	Name.	Age.	Father's name.	Tribes or Castes.	Total number of members in the household.	Loans taken from Co-operative Society.	Loans taken from grain-gola.	Land held in acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Years.				Rs.		
1	Sri Chamaru Singh.	42	Mallu Singh	Kharwar	7	..	..	10.50
2	Sri Ramji Singh	36	Chamaru Singh	Ditto	6	100	1 md. paddy.	10.50
3	Sri Genda Singh	26	Dhupu Singh	Ditto	7	..	..	2
4	Sri Keshari Singh	36	Gora Singh	Ditto	6	..	..	9.54
5	Sri Sukhan Singh	62	Gopal Singh	Ditto	7	75	..	9.3
6	Sri Jinan Ram	60	Bithal Ram	Harijan	2	50	..	2
7	Sri Somaru Dusadh.	26	Purhallad Dusadh.	Ditto	3	..	..	1
8	Sri Phagun Singh	26	Thagun Singh	Kharwar	6	200	3 mds. paddy.	3.
9	Sri Gora Oraon	36	Jagesar Oraon	Oraon	2	..	..	3
10	Sri Nandlal Oraon	40	Fada Oraon	Do.	5	..	..	1
11	Sri Sipahi Singh	36	Ram Lagan Singh.	Kharwar	10	..	..	10.00
12	Sri Somaru Chamar.	38	Domar Chamar	Chamar (Harijan).	4	..	..	2
13	Sri Jhulan Singh	36	Bucha Singh	Kharwar	6	50	1 md. paddy.	3.45
14	Sri Ram Prasad Singh.	35	Maharaj Singh	Ditto	4	100	8 mds. paddy.	14.44

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It is the headquarters of the Village Level Worker and the Panchayat. There is a residential basic school having 29 pupils. The village has no road. There are a co-operative shop and a community hall in the village, but these are under construction. There are a foot and mouth diseases trough, a *chuan* and a well in the village.

34 maunds and 18 seers of improved seeds were loaned amongst families and 2½ maunds of chemical manures were purchased by families. The villagers took a loan of Rs. 775 from the Co-operative Society of the village.

(g) *Village Sorha.*—The village is situated at a distance of about miles from Adhaura towards south and 51 miles from Bhabua. It has an area of 633.35 acres with 25 households and a population approximately 130 persons. There is an irrigational bundh in the village. There are four rural houses for the Adivasis and a drinking well in the village.

15 maunds of improved seeds were loaned amongst 15 families, two maunds of chemical manures were purchased by four families. The villagers took a loan of Rs. 350 from the Co-operative Society at Sarodag.

In the course of the investigation nine Kharwars, namely, Autar Singh, Ramdeo Singh, Basodeo Singh, Bhagan Singh, Jhari Singh, Sadhu Singh, Palhai Singh, Doman Singh and Duarik Singh were interviewed. Details regarding each person interviewed are given below:—

Name.	Age.	Father's name.	Tribes or Castes.	Total number of members in the household.	Loans taken from Co-operative Society.	Loans taken from grain-*gola*.	Land held in acres.	Cattle possessed.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Years.				Rs.			
[illegible] Singh	64	Jhari Singh	Kharwar	3	25	..	1.50	1 including one milch cow.
[illegible] Singh	34	Sadhu Singh	Ditto	6	50	..	15	8 including one milch cow.
[illegible] Singh	54	Jehali Singh	Ditto	8	40	..	4	6 including two milch cows.
[illegible] Singh	39	Sadhu Singh	Ditto	4	..	..	15	6 including four milch cows.
[illegible] Singh	43	Gaju Singh	Ditto	6	30	..	2	4 including two milch cows.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Years.				Rs.		
6	Sri Dasain Singh	34	Thakur Singh	Kharwar	6	20	..	2.50 6 [illegible]
7	Sri Palhai Singh	40	Ditto	Ditto	4	50	..	2.50 2 [illegible]
8	Sri Doman Singh	34	Churaman Singh	Ditto	7	40	..	1.50 3
9	Sri Duarik Singh	40	Sarabjit Singh	Ditto	8	50	..	4 4 [illegible]

Of these villages only Dahar has got 34 per cent of tribal population and 66 per cent non-tribals. Each of the remaining four villages have nearly cent per cent tribal population, and only a sprinkling of non-tribals.

A study was made of the main trends of the economy of the people. The study discloses that there has been a very slight change in the economic condition of the people, the main occupation of the people of the villages visited still remaining practically the same as it was before the establishment of the block. The main pursuits are still of certain types of unsatisfactory agriculture, rearing of cattle and gathering forest products, such as the different species of myrobalan like *haray, bahera, amla, chirounji, mahua,* etc. They also work as labourers employed by contractors for cutting and carrying timber from the forest. The one peculiarity of the Kharwars and Cheros of this area is that they abhor rearing pigs and poultry, for they consider themselves as high caste Hindus who cannot touch pigs or poultry. Only Oraons who were met in Sarki and Adhaura and Kurwas who were found in Sarodag rear pigs and poultry. Their economic condition still continues to be poor. Details regarding the various pursuits followed in the villages visited are indicated below:—

Agriculture.—The lands of all the villages visited by the Research Assistant are hilly and difficult to till. The people of these villages practise terrace agriculture. The main crop grown in the area is paddy; but *marua,* maize, *bajra, kodo, sawan,* [illegible] are also grown. There is no arrangement for irrigation and the villagers have to depend only on rainfall. In years of scanty or ill-distributed rainfall, very little paddy is harvested and the people suffer much specially if other crops also fail. In any case, even if the rainfall is favourable, the produce of the fields suffices for about seven or eight months only. During the remaining period of the year the people subsist on jungle fruit or on loans or by working as labourers in the forest. The Community Development Block has

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tend to improve agriculture by supplying improved seeds and manures. The villagers also prepare compost and apply them to their fields. The produce due to the use of chemical manures, compost and better seeds yield better results only when the rainfall is timely and adequate, otherwise they go waste.

In 1963 the Community Development Block succeeded in disposing of directly or through grain-*golas*:—

(i) Improved seeds as loan—422 maunds amongst 51 families in village Dahar, 60½ maunds amongst 20 families in village Lohra, 189 maunds amongst 47 families in Sarodag, 25 maunds amongst 15 families in Sorha and 94 maunds and 18 seers amongst 30 families in Sarki. Persons who were not able to repay the loan in grain taken previously were not supplied with grain this year.

(ii) Chemical manures through sales—five maunds amongst five families in village Dahar, six maunds amongst ten families in village Lohra, eight maunds amongst 40 families in Sarodag, two maunds amongst four families in Sorha and 2½ maunds amongst six families in Sarki.

From enquiry it was learnt that in each of the villages visited there were a few loanees of improved seeds who had utilised the grains thus received in satisfying their hunger instead of sowing them in the fields. But none would accept having done so. Those who had avowed that they had actually sown their seeds in the fields said that there was some improvement in the produce, though they could not definitely state the quantity of increase in production. There was a general complaint that the improved seeds supplied by the grain-*golas* were not pure, but were mixed with indigenous seed.

Chemical manures have to be purchased by the farmers in cash. Hence there is no element of willingness in these purchases on the part of the farmers, rather the manures have to be thrust upon them through the *Mukhiyas* of the *gram panchayats*.

The block has tried to introduce Japanese method of paddy cultivation in the area, but it has not succeeded in introducing it in any part of the area. The Japanese method requires sufficient spacing, sowing in lines at appropriate distances between the lines and between the plants in the line, the number of seedlings to be put at one and the same place in the row, sufficient water, etc. But the conservatism and backwardness of the people, lack of educational facilities and vagaries of the monsoon, lack of sufficient water, rocky nature of the soil, etc., stand in the way of successful introduction of the method and it appears that the amount of money and energy in introducing this system of paddy cultivation has been under waste.

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The block tried to excavate a tank in village Dahar but could not be successful in doing it due to the rocky nature of the soil. The block has constructed a bundh in village Sohra for irrigation purposes but it has not yet been utilised for the purpose because the people are not habituated to irrigate their fields and they say it costs them much labour and time. Moreover at the time of the visit there was no water stored by the bundh. Most probably the bundh has been haphazardly constructed and allowed water to slip out through its bottom. In village Sarodag an irrigational bundh is under construction, but with what result the future can only decide. As a result of this dependence on rainfall for irrigating crops, only the old primitive method of cultivation was possible and found in the villages visited. The method usually followed is scratching the land with a plough to a depth of 2 to 3 inches and scattering seed broadcast and then covering the seed by levelling the land with a wooden board. They do not practise weeding out of sheer laziness.

From an observation of the tribals in the five villages visited it was noticed that the tribals are indolent and shirk work; unless they change their habits very little improvement can be expected in their economic condition. People from the plains, who have migrated to these areas, are much better off, for they are hardy, industrious and also take to the profession of *mahajans*. But their example has not been followed by the tribals.

The incidence of indebtedness is extremely high and practically no tribal family is free from it. In order to reduce the burden of indebtedness, co-operative credit societies have been started which give loans on $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent interest. This is extremely low as compared to the interest charged on loans granted by *mahajans* who charge 25 per cent interest. The people of the villages now generally take loans from co-operative societies and this has brought about some improvement in their economic condition. But as the Co-operative Societies grant loans only for agricultural purposes, the tribals have to take loans from the *mahajans* to meet their other needs. Hence the economic condition has not much improved. Of the villages visited, only Sorha has no Co-operative Society of its own and the villagers of this place take loans from the Sarodag Co-operative Society. An enquiry was made as to the loans given by the Co-operative Societies in 1963. The Co-operative Society at Dahar has advanced a loan of Rs. 2,000, the one at Lohra Rs. 1,300 and the one at Sarki Rs. 775 to the villagers concerned, while that at Sarodag has advanced Rs. 1,280 to the villagers of Sarodag and Rs. 350 to those of Sorha. The grain-*golas* opened by the Government also help the people to free themselves from the clutches of the *mahajans*.

Animal Husbandry.—The Kharwars and the Cheros keep only cows, bullocks and buffaloes. They do not keep pigs or poultry which they consider as unclean. The Oraons, Kurwas and the

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members of Scheduled Castes, such as Chamars and Doms, keep poultry. Pigs are kept by Oraon, Karwa and Doms. Goats are also kept by some people. Cows and she-buffaloes kept by the people do not yield much milk; the maintenance expense is practically nil as they are driven to the jungle in the morning for grazing and collected in the evening. The cattle are of indigenous type, but in the four of the villages visited, viz., Dahar, Lohra, Sarodag and Dhi, one Hariana bull has been supplied to each for improving the breed of cows and one improved type of he-buffalo has been supplied to each of the villages Lohra and Sarodag. But this has not been of much help in producing a better breed as the indigenous cows and she-buffaloes are of much shorter stature as compared to the bulls. Much improvement cannot be expected unless there is a planned programme for gradually improving the breed by first supplying the villagers with medium sized bulls, and when the breed has improved, the big-sized bulls may be supplied. Steps should be taken to prevent the cows and buffaloes from mating with indigenous bulls. No artificial insemination centre has been started in the villages visited. If they had been started the intermediate step suggested need not have to be taken. If artificial insemination centres are started the produce of milk and milk products would increase and some improvement in the economic condition of the people is expected.

No steps have been taken to improve the breed of poultry in the villages visited. But from the information supplied by the block authority it appears that the block has been supplying pullets and eggs in the area of the block. The pullets supplied by the block are generally one day old. These if supplied to backward areas could not bring about any improvement in the breed for the following reasons:—(*i*) the tribals will not be in a position to maintain them as they do not know how to do it, i.e., they do not know how to rear them, to feed them, to prevent them from falling a prey to their enemies, to treat them when they fall ill of diseases peculiar to the improved and imported breed, etc., (*ii*) they do not know how to hatch the eggs produced by them for the hens of the improved breed do not sit on their eggs and they have to learn the use of incubators, otherwise they will have to use indigenous birds for hatching purpose which will lead ultimately to the deterioration of the improved breed.

It has been found that even educated people in the urban areas have not been very successful in improving the breed of their poultry out of one day pullets. So the illiterate and backward people cannot be expected to do justice to these pullets. The money and energy spent in distributing these pullets is a sheer waste. The same is the case with the eggs of improved breeds supplied to the

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One pig of improved type was supplied in 1961 to Lohra village. This resulted in the bringing in pigs of improved type of which only four were found in the village by the Research Assistant. On enquiry it was learnt that some of the pigs of improved type have been disposed off.

Goats were found in these villages but it appears that little attention is paid to them either by the villagers or by the block authorities.

There is a veterinary dispensary at Adhaura which is taken advantage of by the Adivasis along with the other people. Besides the dispensary there is one Animal Husbandry Supervisor attached to the Adhaura Block, to go round the villages instructing people regarding cattle diseases and distributing medicines. At villages Sarodag, Lohra and Sarki, troughs have been constructed by the block authorities which are filled with water and sprinkled with disinfectants for foot and mouth diseases of animals. Animals entering the village are made to pass through these troughs to disinfect them and thus save them from these diseases. The people have become interested in these troughs and are insisting upon construction of such troughs in areas where they do not exist. One such trough is being constructed in village Dahar.

Industries.—The only cottage industries that were seen in the villages visited were rope-making, basket-making and shoe-making and repairing. The Doms and Kurwas manufacture bamboo baskets, Chamars make and repair shoes and rope is made by males and females of all families of Adivasis. These industries yield very little income and are carried out mainly for local use. These cottage industries are all indigenous and have not been introduced by the Block. There has been no improved technique shown.

Education.—Of the villages visited one lower primary school was found in each of the villages Dahar, Lohra and Sarodag. In village Sarki there is one residential basic school maintained by the Welfare Department which provides free board, lodging and tuition to the students reading in it. There is no educational institution of any type at village Sorha, but 5 students of this village read in Sarki basic school. The Welfare Department granted a total of Rs. 120 in 1962-63 to five *Harijan* students of village Dahar. No other villages visited got any help of this kind. The incidence of literacy in the villages is as follows:—9 persons in Sorha, 16 in Sarki, 36 in Lohra, 28 in Sarodag and 65 in Dahar are literate. None of the villages visited had a middle or high school in them. There is a small library containing 65 books at village Dahar.

Each of these villages except Sorha has a Community Centre and has been provided with instruments for music and *kirtan*. These are little used.

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Health and Sanitation.—The Adivasis in the villages visited found to be physically fit and quite healthy. They are not so neat clean as their counterpart in the Chotanagpur or the Santal areas. Still they cannot be called dirty in their habits. houses of the Adivasis were of the old type with little ventila- and light, but the Community Development Block has begun ncting some houses for them with better ventilation.

At village Dahar two such houses are under construction. At Sarodag four such houses have already been completed and are under construction. At village Lohra 11 such houses are construction and one has been completed. At village Sorha such houses are under construction and two have been com- These houses are well-ventilated. But they have not been with sanitary conveniences. The people are, however, kindly to these houses.

The most difficult problem is the supply of good drinking in these villages. Attempts have been made to dig wells in but they were unsuccessful due to the rocky nature of the Drinking water is generally taken from hollows called *chuans.* are natural or artificial hollows dug in the ground to collect from streams and rain. The only step that the Community Block could take was to surround these *chuans* with walls to save them from contamination. During the dry when the *chuans* get nearly dry, people have to take muddy from them for even drinking purposes. The problem of of drinking water remains still unsolved.

Dispensaries are becoming popular. People now go to the and Ayurvedic dispensaries for treatment. But these are made when indigenous medicines and treatment by witch- have failed. The tribals have taken kindly to vaccination and The only Allopathic dispensary is at Adhaura and dispensary is at village Sarodag where people from visited go for treatment. Besides these the block had health sub-centres staffed by persons who go to the villages people regarding health matters and also to treat the But as mentioned the State dispensary at Adhaura had provided with a doctor for months together and the block at Bhabua who had been placed in charge of Adhaura dispen- addition to his own duties had not visited Adhaura for the three months. The villagers who went there had to be treated compounder who combined in himself the functions of both doctor and the compounder. On enquiry from the people of villages visited, it appeared that they have no idea of family and that no party has visited them on that subject. When subject was broached upon by the Research Assistant, the laughed at it as something unnatural and reprehensible.

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Gram Panchayat.—Each of the villages visited except Sorha has a *gram panchayat*. The main functions of these *gram panchayats* are to collect Government revenue, to levy taxes for village upkeep, to look after the sanitation and public health in the area in charge, to do economic development work, to carry on mass literacy and start libraries, to make improvements in communications, to organise and maintain village volunteer force and to administer justice. The *gram panchayats* are practically useless for judicial matters, for the people settle their disputes in their tribal and caste *panchayats*. The *gram panchayats* perform only non-judicial duties entrusted to them.

The *gram panchayats* have not encouraged litigation as has been seen in many other areas. At village Dahar the gram *panchayats* have been successful with the help of the people and the block authorities to construct a road two miles long connecting the village Dahar with the Bhabua-Adhaura road. The Mukhiya and the *Sarpanches* of the villages are non-tribals and this shows that the non-tribals have a greater hold on the community.

The impact on Adhaura village itself where the Community Development Block has its headquarters was studied. The village has got a series of constructions, houses, water tanks, etc., because of the block headquarters. A high school has recently been started at Adhaura village although there is only one basic middle school throughout Adhaura block which is located at Adhaura village itself. The starting of the high school at this stage appears premature. Among the other institutions at Adhaura itself, mention may be made of the children's park, a State veterinary dispensary, a State dispensary (which has not been visited by a doctor for more than three months), one grain-*gola*, one Co-operative Society, a nursery and a *gram panchayat*. The block has repaired three wells in the village for drinking purposes and storage tanks have been constructed on the bank of the river Karamnasa at a distance of seven miles from the village. Water is brought in the tankers propelled by tractors and supplied to the villagers and the block staff during the hot weather. Besides this two storage tanks one near the block office and the other in the village, have been constructed, for storage of water for drinking purposes. A big storage tank is being constructed on the bank of the river Karamnasa for storing water and supplying it to village Adhaura through pipes which are in the process of being laid.

Conclusion.—Out of the 102 populated villages under the Adhaura block a sample survey of the activities and effects of the block on four essentially tribal villages and one village having a mixed population of tribals and non-tribals was made to study the impact of the blocks on the tribals. The impact has been partially successful. The main impediments are the conservatism and lethargy of the tribals which prevent them from easily taking

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ow ideas. The other impediments are the difficult terrain and k of good communication which serve to keep the tribals within ell of their old traditional hereditary ideas. To improve the of the tribals it is essentially necessary that the block authorities ld strive at developing the area through a phased programme n up in consultation with the people concerned and entrusting in the programme, so that the tribals might take the initiative ever possible and see that the programme is successfully ed. This programming should be done to remove the s that stand in the way of their development. The major s are—

(i) lack of communication between the villages and with the outside world,

(ii) lack of facilities for irrigation and supply of good drinking water,

(iii) lack of educational facilities, and

(iv) lack of facilities for the development of cottage industries and training in them.

The block has tried to take steps to remove these impediments in this it has been only partially successful. To improve unication the only work that it has managed to be carried is the construction of a two-mile long road connecting village with Bhabua-Adhaura Road. The only means of carriage of s are by head loads or on horses or on bullocks. This stands e way of the economic development of the tribals.

The block has not been able to do anything regarding irriga- except that it has got a bundh constructed in village Sorha getting one constructed in village Sarodag for irrigation, but effect has still to be seen. It has till now been able to do ile regarding the supply of drinking water except that it has d old wells and *chuans*.

As for agricultural produce there has been no improvement the name except that Japanese system of paddy cultivation en introduced. But to be successful, the system requires good egular supply of water which is sadly lacking in this area. The places where this system can and has been adopted are where water collects in hollows, and even there, there has not been improvement in production. The Adivasis have been able ed the area of cultivable land by cultivating waste lands to extent, but they could not succeed in improving production y to any appreciable extent due to lack of irrigational ities.

Facilities in loan of improved seed have been of some help to Adivasis but a part of the grain is utilised by indigent tribals h food. The more well-to-do tribals have been able to ve their crop by sowing the seeds.

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The block has tried to improve livestock by supplying bulls of good breed to selected areas for improving the breed. But there is much difference in the heights of the imported bulls and those of the indigenous female-cattle, and also due to the method of sending cattle to forests for grazing purpose where indigenous bulls abound, negligible improvement could be attained in this direction. Absence of artificial insemination centre is another handicap against improvement in breed. Artificial Insemination Centres may with profit be started in the area. No steps appear to have been taken towards the improvement of poultry. The veterinary services run under the block are being utilised by the Adivasis to a great extent and are being benefited by these services.

Very little has been done towards the industrial development of the villages visited and the people have to engage themselves in agricultural pursuits for only a few months of the year. In the remaining part of the year they have either to work as labourers or to run about seeking loans for their subsistence. Thus there has been no improvement in the chances of employment of Adivasis. These factors contribute to the continuance of the economic backwardness of the villagers.

The co-operative societies started on the persuasion of the block authorities have done some good work in freeing the tribals to some extent from the clutches of the *mahajans* who fleece them and charge an exorbitant rate of compound interest of 25 per cent while the Co-operative Societies charge simple interest at the rate of 7½ per cent only.

The diet of the Adivasis still consist mainly of rice, pulses and other produce of the fields so long as they last. During the off season when these articles grow scarce they take to *mahua*, *piar* and other edible fruit produce in the forest. The Kharwar and the Cheros claim that they do not drink wine or toddy but the other Adivasis drink wine prepared from *mahua*. They do not drink *handia* (wine brewed from rice). There has been no appreciable change in the dietary habits of the tribals.

The block has done very little towards providing educational facilities for the Adivasis. It is attempting to construct buildings for lower primary schools already in existence. No steps have so far been taken by the block to upgrade the lower primary schools already existing or to start new ones. The block had started adult literacy centres with some success but the Research Assistant learnt that they are now non-existant. The block has started community centres which have been provided with musical instruments for holding *kirtans* and small dramas. Such centres have become quite popular.

The opening of the dispensaries and health sub-centres have been much appreciated but the villagers complained about the

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...ity of the doctor's visit. Medicine and education had started ...ing the deep belief in witchcraft. There is no opposition ...to vaccination and inoculation.

The *gram panchayats* are not very popular and most of the ...ers take them to be imposition from above and resent the clash ...en indigenous caste and tribal *panchayats*.

On an enquiry it was found that the block personnel do not ...any tribals. None of the block personnel know any of the ...l languages and the language barrier must be an alien element. ...course of investigation when some Oraons were spoken to in ...n language*, the Oraons were at once at home and burst out ...their one hundred and one grievances and ideas. On an ...is of their grievances it was clear that they want to be eternally ...ed and they would not do anything on their own. This ...le is all the more clear in the case of the Kharwars and the ...s who resent being described as tribals, claim themselves as ...Rajputs and yet want all the advantages and privileges ...ive to the tribals.

It is also unfortunate that practically no one of the block ...nnel even if he belongs to Shahabad district likes the area ...at the slightest cause rather go away on leave. The beat of the ...e level workers consisting of 9 villages on the average is rather ...e because the villages are few and far between. None of the ...e level workers knows the tribal languages. The terrain and ...jungles do not allow cycling as a normal mode of conveyance ...it is not known if the village level workers are regular in ...to the villages.

Briefly the impact of the Community Development Block on ...tribals has been appreciable but with limitations. The total ...ditiure of Adhaura Block since its inception in 1957 to 31st ...ber, 1963 is Rs. 20,97,170.56. The details will be found else-...in the coverage on Adhaura Block. Out of this ...t the establishment expenditure is Rs. 7,52,283.78. ...housing for the staff has cost Rs. 1,34,673.84. Coming ...some more details the expenditure on rural arts and ...-industries is Rs. 2,21,615.15. A sum of Rs. 1,36,442.11 ...spent on health and rural sanitation. Rural housing ...cost Rs. 98,967.00. From the investigation it was not ...ble to say that these large sums were well spent and have yielded ...ble. At Adhaura village itself the rural housing of a few Oraons ...bitterly criticised by the Oraons as being incomplete. The ...-cum-Production Centres have not yielded proper results ...have not improved employment facilities. Most of the centres ...because the trainees were given stipends. It was probably not

* The Editor of the Shahabad District Gazetteer did so (P. C. R. C.).

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very well advised to start the centres as a matter of routine as blacksmithy, carpentry, etc., as indigenous crafts are already there and the market for the finished goods or the demand for such technical work is extremely limited. The chief markets as mentioned elsewhere are in the plains. It is clear that excepting the *Tasar* seed supply centre at Sarodag, no other centre has done much good to the villagers.

Level of Prices.

Price level, wage structure and the scope for employment are the main factors to indicate the economic trends of any place. The level of prices has a bearing both on the real income and the standard of living of the people. Rise in the prices with the income being constant lowers the purchasing power of money and affects the consumers directly. A review of the price level from the last quarter of the nineteenth century to the present time will be important to understand the material condition of the people.

W. W. Hunter in the *Statistical Account of Bengal* had given information regarding the prices of the district. He mentions as follows:—

"The variation in prices for the ten years from 1863 to 1872 in the Sasseram subdivision, may be taken to fairly represent the rates for the whole district. In 1863, common husked rice was selling at 15 seers for the rupee, or 7s. 6d. a hundred weight; wheat at 16½ seers for the rupee, or 6s. 9d. a hundred weight; *marua*, at 17½ seers for the rupee, or 6s. 5d. a hundred weight; barley, at 17¼ seers for the rupee, or 6s. 6d. a hundred weight; and *khesari*, at 24¼ seers for the rupee, or 4s. 7½d. a hundred weight. During the next three years prices were high, owing to a succession of bad harvests. Rice and wheat sold at 11½ seers for the rupee, or 9s. 9d. a hundred weight; *marua*, at 13 seers for the rupee, or 8s. 7d. a hundred weight; barley, at 20 seers the rupee, or 5s. 7d. a hundred weight; and *khesari* at 17 seers the rupee, or 6s. 7d. a hundred weight. By 1868 prices had returned to the normal rates. Rice sold at 16 seers the rupee, or 7s. a hundred weight; wheat, at 12 seers the rupee, or 9s. 4d. a hundred weight; *marua* at 20½ seers the rupee, or 5s. 4d. a hundred weight; barley, at 15 seers the rupee, or 7s. 6d. a hundred weight; and *khesari*, at 24 seers the rupee, or 4s. 9d. a hundred weight. Early in 1872 common rice was selling at 17½ seers the rupee, or 6s. 5d. a hundred weight; wheat at 20 seers the rupee, or 5s. 5d. a hundred weight; *marua* at 24 seers

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the rupee, or 4s. 9d. a hundred weight; barley, at 23 seers the rupee, or 4s. 11d. a hundred weight; and *khesari*, at 26¼ seers the rupee, or 4s. 3d. a hundred weight. During the scarcity of 1874-75, rice sold in June 1874 at 10¾ seers the rupee, or 10s. 5d. a hundred weight and wheat at 14½ seers the rupee, or 7s. 8½d. a hundred weight. These were the highest prices during the year. After this the price fell, till in December 1874 rice was selling at 20 seers, and wheat at 19 seers, for the rupee, or at 5s. 5d. and 5s. 8 d. a hundred weight respectively."*

From the following account given in the *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) it appears that the prices of the agricultural prices showed upward tendency:—

The following table gives the average price of staple food crops in Shahabad published by authority of the Local Government under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act from 1888 to 1922:—

Year.	Arrah.		Buxar.		Sasaram.		Bhabhua.	
	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
..	15 4	16 3	15 8	16 12	16 2	15 2	15 8	13 5
..	14 13	14 7	14 12	13 14	15 14	14 8	14 15	12 14
..	15 12	15 9	15 9	15 1	16 8	15 1	15 13	13 7
..	14 3	15 0	13 15	14 15	14 7	14 14	13 9	13 1
..	13 2	11 14	14 4	12 1	13 6	11 8	13 4	10 14
..	13 2	13 2	13 13	13 10	14 12	13 0	13 13	12 3
..	13 14	13 3	14 10	14 4	13 12	14 4	13 10	15 0
..	13 4	14 10	13 13	14 13	13 11	15 12	13 3	14 2
..	11 4	13 9	11 11	22 13	12 2	13 10	11 10	11 11
..	9 3	9 0	9 10	9 6	9 14	8 10	9 6	9 0
..	13 13	13 10	14 7	15 0	14 0	13 12	14 2	12 5
..	15 14	15 2	15 6	15 7	16 10	16 13	11 9	15 15

*Statistical Account of Bengal, District Shahabad, W. W. Hunter, 1877 (pp. 344-345)

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Year.	Arrah.		Buxar.		Sasaram.		Bhabhua.	
	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
1900 ..	11 12	11 9	11 15	12 11	12 6	12 7	11 9	[illegible]
1901 ..	[illegible] 11	11 6	11 14	12 3	12 5	11 4	12 1	[illegible]
1902 ..	12 11	11 4	13 3	11 14	13 8	12 2	13 10	[illegible]
1903 ..	14 5	14 1	14 15	14 13	15 4	15 7	15 15	[illegible]
1904 ..	17 2	14 0	16 13	15 5	16 11	15 0	18 3	[illegible]
1905 ..	13 15	13 4	13 10	14 0	14 2	14 7	15 4	[illegible]
1906 ..	10 15	10 7	11 3	10 14	12 1	11 2	12 4	[illegible]
1907 ..	10 7	9 1	10 7	9 2	10 11	8 13	11 3	[illegible]
1908 ..	7 14	7 15	7 13	7 12	7 8	7 7	8 0	[illegible]
1909 ..	9 9	9 11	9 6	9 11	9 9	9 7	9 8	[illegible]
1910 ..	10 11	12 2	10 10	12 10	11 11	13 4	11 12	[illegible]
1911 ..	12 5	12 12	13 6	12 15	13 8	12 6	14 15	[illegible]
1912 ..	12 4	11 13	12 6	12 1	12 5	11 1	13 10	[illegible]
1913 ..	10 12	9 1	11 0	9 13	11 2	9 1	11 12	[illegible]
1914 ..	10 1	8 5	9 9	8 11	9 10	8 1	10 3	[illegible]
1915 ..	7 9	8 8	7 12	8 4	7 12	7 2	7 14	[illegible]
1916 ..	8 11	8 12	9 9	9 4	9 9	9 3	9 15	[illegible]
1917 ..	9 9	10 12	9 8	11 11	9 12	11 5	10 8	[illegible]
1918 ..	7 4	10 2	7 4	10 3	8 0	10 0	8 3	[illegible]
1919 ..	5 13	5 6	5 13	5 8	5 14	5 14	6 8	[illegible]
1920 ..	6 3	5 12	6 9	6 7	6 5	8 11	6 12	[illegible]
1921 ..	6 5	6 12	6 3	7 3	6 3	6 15	6 8	[illegible]
1922 ..	6 0	6 10	6 5	7 2	6 11	6 9	6 6	[illegible]

"The most striking feature in these lists is the very great [illegible] in prices in the last eight years, during which [illegible] normal prices of wheat and rice have been equiva[illegible] to what would a few years ago have been regarded [illegible] famine prices. It is interesting to compare [illegible]

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prices with those obtaining 140 years age;* when the finest kind of rice sold at between 31 and 44 seers and paddy at 95 to 129 seers per rupee, while the price of wheat ranged from 55 to 64 seers and of gram from 72 to 104 seers per rupee. The prices of grain have risen enormously during the last hundred years; but on the other hand there has been a relative growth in the income of all classes, and during the last generation the development of communications has had the effect of levelling prices over larger and larger areas. The loss of one or even two crops of the year has therefore a tendency to become less and less felt, as well as the effect of failures in isolated tracts. Up to the end of last century there was only one line of railway running through the two subdivisions of Arrah and Buxar; but since that time communications have been greatly improved by the construction of the Grand Chord Line in the south of the district, the light railway from Arrah to Sasaram which connects these two lines of the East Indian Railway, and the smaller light railway from Dehri to Rohtas. The variation in prices between different parts of the district is accordingly less marked than formerly, when the railway only tapped the north of the district. High prices of foodgrains should be beneficial to the bulk of the people, who live by cultivation but the middlemen derive the benefit most. The rise in prices has had this effect in the north of the district, where the *guzashtadars* have larger surplus stocks of grain than the cultivators elsewhere; but speaking generally, so large a proportion of the crop which is left, after provision has been made for rent and seed, is required to feed the cultivator's family, that he benefits from the great rise in prices less than would be expected. At the same time, the occupancy raiyat does have a larger surplus from the fact that his rent represents a smaller proportion of his crop because enhancement of rent on the ground of rise in prices does not keep pace with the actual rise. Agricultural labour is ordinarily paid in kind, and so is little affected; but the classes which are unfavourably affected by the rise are the smaller landlords, and all whose incomes are fixed in cash."†

* For a list of the prices current in 1781 and 1782, two average years, see the English Administration of Bihar, by J. R. Hand, pages 61-62 or the Chief of Bihar, pages 168—171.

† District Gazetteer of Shahabad (1924), pages 101-102.

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It may be noted that the price level of most of the essential commodities in common with the other districts of the province had shot up with the declaration of the First World War in 1914 and had a steady rise till the close of the war in 1918. At the beginning of the war the effect was not very perceptible but from 1917 onwards, the prices of imported articles like cloth, salt and kerosene oil began to increase and the position became acute. It is reported that the price of the foodgrains remained at high level till 1929. Generally speaking the observation in the revised Purnea District Gazetteer* may be taken into account which hold good for this area also. Both these districts are rice producing areas. Rice was being sold on the average of 5 to 6 seers per rupee, wheat 6 to 6½ seers and gram and maize 7 to 8 seers per rupee. The agriculturists and the middlemen made good profit. It further mentions that the world-wide slump which ensued from the closing months of 1929 brought in a sharp fall in price of foodgrains. The agriculturists were hard hit though it was a boon for the service holders or people with more or less fixed income. The downward trend of the prices continued more or less till 1938.

The result of this fall in the prices of foodgrains was rather disastrous for cultivators. The district being primarily agricultural suffered as a result of the agricultural depression. Some of the recurring expenditure, namely, land revenue and interest in face of the low prices of foodgrains caused great hardship to the agricultural population. *Zamindars* defaulted in paying up their land revenue as the tenants defaulted in paying up their rentals. Arrears of rent began to accumulate and the landlords filed rent-suits in thousands in order to escape from the laws of limitation. An important effect of this depression was that the agricultural holdings began to pass into the possession of the landlords and the money-lenders in execution of decrees obtained for arrear of rent and default in payment of loans taken by the mortgage of holdings. There was a slump in engagements for casual labourers.

The low economic incidence of the cultivators because of the rapid fall of the agricultural produce had its outburst in a widespread *kisan* agitation. The *kisan* agitation was almost a peasant revolution and a few leaders like Swami Shahajananda Saraswati, Yadunandan Sharma, Swami Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi toured throughout the district and spearheaded the agitation. There were two prongs of this agitation—one was against the *zamindars* and the middlemen and the other was against the British Government. For sometime the *kisan* agitation ran almost parallel to the Congress movement but ultimately the thunder of the *kisan sabha* movement was stolen by the Congress leaders. Bhawani Dayal, a man of Shahabad district and a long resident of South Africa ultimately became the President of the Shahabad District Congress Committee

* *District Gazetteer of Purnea* (1963), page 396.

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of the *kisan sabha* leaders used to attend the Congress meetings d Congress leader also participated in the meetings of the *kisan* In Shahabad district the *kisan sabha* movement had a ne pattern as the cultivators had to pay a lot of bribe to get canal water. The canal rates were, by themselves not very high ough they were one of the targets of agitation but the corruption was prevalent in the canal office was extremely galling. It may be recalled that the agitation was particularly canalised against of the big *zamindars* of the district. It is not that the some of big *zamindars* of the district had not been discharging their obligations by sponsoring charitable institutions or by helping tenants in the distress, but it was proclaimed that they should rch more and that their very role as middlemen was bitter and ded. The large number of rent suits, mortgage suits, loan evictions from patrimony that the low prices brought in were to the general agitation against the constitutional Govern- and the yearning for throwing away the British Raj. As ter of fact, the *kisan* agitation was a very big factor for the te abolition of *zamindari*.

The price level started again spiralling with the declaration of econd World War in September, 1939. The years imme- followed in were chaotic so far as the prices were concerned there were hardly any relationship with the produce and the There was no slump in production but both the cultivators the tradesmen started taking their pound of share. Any big tors who could possibly hold back the stock did so with and the common talk with the big agriculturists was "Ek galla ek rupaiya," i.e., they wanted the price artificially to up so that one bottle of rice would cost one rupee.* The men, stockists, the tradesmen conspired to hold back the after making a purchase from the cultivators. The fair price opened in the urban areas did give some relief but various stood on the way of bringing in food supply of grains in the market. The speculators stuck to their hoards in the expecta- that the war would be prolonged. It was a job for the Price Officers, Subdivisional Magistrates and the District Magis- to effectively execute the price control measures. The price of also went up and owing to war demands cloth was also led. The standard cloth made at the instance of the Govern- used to sell cheap but was not popular. An ordinary *sari* be sold in the open market for Rs. 8 or more while the price superfine *dhoti* or *sari* in the open market was about Rs. 15.

rious Government measures were adopted to keep down the prices. The Paddy Procurement Order was promulgated ly used to be seized at the *Khalihan* (threshing floor) if the

was an experience gathered by the Editor when he was the Subdivisional in Arrah in 1948.

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produce was large. The Government stockists were appointed and a buffer bank of grains was sought to be created. The fair price shops sold grains, cloths, kerosene oil, etc., at controlled prices but the supply was practically always intermittent and short. Free movement of the commodities was severely restricted and hoarding out the consumers' house was prohibited. It is, however, a fact that in spite of all these measures prices were not brought down to any appreciable extent.

The *District Census Hand-Book, Shahabad* (1951), mentions the ruling wholesale prices of a decade, i.e., from 1941 to 1950. The perusal of the statistics will show that after the close of the Second World War the prices of the foodgrains had increased considerably. The statistics below from the same source will show the prices of the foodgrains in the years 1941 to 1950:—

Ruling wholesale prices during the decade.

Price (per maund)

Year.	Month.	Rice (medium).			Wheat (red).			Gram.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1941	January	4	13	0	Not available			3	4	[illegible]
	February	4	10	0	Ditto			3	6	[illegible]
	March	4	10	0	Ditto			2	5	[illegible]
	April	5	0	0	Ditto			2	11	[illegible]
	May	5	10	0	Ditto			2	11	[illegible]
	June	5	5	0	Ditto			3	4	[illegible]
	July	6	4	0	Ditto			3	4	[illegible]
	August	5	3	0	Ditto			3	6	[illegible]
	September	5	3	0	Ditto			3	6	[illegible]
	October	5	6	0	Ditto			3	6	[illegible]
	November	5	6	0	Ditto			3	6	[illegible]
	December	5	2	0	Ditto			3	11	[illegible]
1942	January	5	2	0	Not available			3	11	[illegible]
	February	5	3	0	Ditto			3	5	[illegible]
	March	5	6	0	Ditto			3	6	[illegible]
	April	5	6	0	Ditto			3	9	[illegible]
	May	7	0	0	Ditto			3	6	[illegible]
	June	7	0	0	Ditto			4	2	[illegible]
	July	7	4	0	Ditto			5	8	[illegible]
	August	7	0	0	Ditto			5	5	[illegible]
	September	7	0	0	Ditto			5	5	[illegible]
	October	7	0	0	Ditto			5	8	[illegible]
	November	7	4	0	Ditto			7	6	[illegible]
	December	7	4	0	Ditto			7	0	[illegible]
1943	January	7	12	0	Not available			7	0	[illegible]
	February	9	10	0	Ditto			6	9	[illegible]
	March	9	10	0	Ditto			6	9	[illegible]
	April	9	10	0	9	8	0	8	5	[illegible]
	May	9	10	0	11	8	0	15	12	[illegible]
	June	25	8	0	18	0	0	15	5	[illegible]
	July	22	8	0	18	0	0	14	8	[illegible]
	August	22	12	0	18	0	0	13	8	[illegible]
	September	18	0	0	17	0	0	12	8	[illegible]
	October	15	4	0	16	0	0	12	8	[illegible]
	November	15	8	0	15	0	0	10	12	[illegible]
	December	11	8	0						

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Price (per maund).

Month.	Rice (medium).			Wheat (red).			Gram.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
January	12	0	0	15	0	0	10	0	0
February	12	10	0	15	0	0	10	0	0
March	12	10	0	15	0	0	10	0	0
April	13	0	0	15	0	0	9	0	0
May	11	8	0	10	8	0	7	8	0
June	12	10	0	12	4	0	8	0	0
July	12	10	0	12	8	0	8	8	0
August	12	10	0	12	8	0	9	0	0
September	11	8	0	12	8	0	9	0	0
October	11	0	0	11	0	0	8	0	0
November	10	0	0	11	0	0	8	0	0
December	10	0	0	11	0	0	8	0	0
.. January	10	6	0	11	0	0	8	0	0
February	10	6	0	11	8	0	8	0	0
March	10	8	0	11	8	0	8	0	0
April	10	14	0	11	8	0	8	0	0
May	11	0	0	11	8	0	8	0	0
June	11	0	0	11	8	0	8	0	0
July	11	0	0	11	8	0	8	0	0
August	13	0	0	11	12	0	9	12	0
September	10	6	0	11	12	0	9	8	0
October	10	6	0	11	12	0	9	8	0
November	10	6	0	11	12	0	9	8	0
December	10	6	0	11	12	0	9	8	0
.. January	10	14	0	12	0	0	9	12	0
February	17	0	0	12	0	0	9	12	0
March	17	0	0	12	0	0	9	12	0
April	10	14	0	12	0	0	9	12	0
May	10	6	0	11	8	0	9	12	0
June	10	6	0	11	8	0	9	12	0
July	10	6	0	11	8	0	9	8	0
August	13	12	0	14	8	0	16	0	0
September	13	12	0	14	8	0	16	0	0
October	13	12	0	14	8	0	16	0	0
November	13	12	0	14	8	0	16	0	0
December	13	12	0	14	8	0	16	0	0
.. January	13	12	0	14	8	0	16	0	0
February	13	12	0	13	8	0	16	0	0
March	13	12	0	12	12	0	14	0	0
April	13	12	0	12	0	0	14	0	0
May	18	1	0	12	0	0	18	1	0
June	18	1	0	14	0	0	19	2	0
July	25	12	0	14	8	0	20	0	0
August	25	12	0	26	0	0	20	0	0
September	25	0	0	27	0	0	18	0	0
October	24	0	0	27	0	0	18	0	0
November	23	0	0	26	0	0	17	0	0
December	18	0	0						

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Price (per maund)

Year.	Month.	Rice (medium).			Wheat (red).			Gram	
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.
1948 ..	January	22	0	0	26	10	0	15	[illegible]
	February	14	8	0	26	10	0	12	[illegible]
	March	17	12	0	20	0	0	11	[illegible]
	April	17	12	0	21	5	0	13	[illegible]
	May	17	12	0	21	0	0	14	[illegible]
	June	23	0	0	23	0	0	15	[illegible]
	July	24	10	0	26	0	0	14	[illegible]
	August	24	10	0	26	11	0	15	[illegible]
	September	23	12	0	27	10	0	15	[illegible]
	October	20	0	0	26	10	0	15	[illegible]
	November	18	12	0	24	8	0	13	[illegible]
	December	17	12	0	22	13	0	14	[illegible]
1949 ..	January	20	0	0	22	14	0	13	[illegible]
	February	20	0	0	26	0	0	16	[illegible]
	March	21	0	0	25	0	0	14	[illegible]
	April	21	10	0	22	14	0	13	[illegible]
	May	21	5	0	25	5	0	13	[illegible]
	June	19	0	0	22	14	0	12	[illegible]
	July	21	0	0	22	8	0	13	[illegible]
	August	19	0	0	22	14	0	14	[illegible]
	September	21	5	0	20	8	0	13	[illegible]
	October	21	5	0	20	8	0	13	[illegible]
	November	20	10	0	21	5	0	13	[illegible]
	December	19	6	0	21	4	0	13	[illegible]
1950	January	20	0	0	21	0	0	15	[illegible]
	February	21	0	0	22	14	0	17	[illegible]
	March	22	14	0	24	10	0	16	[illegible]
	April	24	8	0	22	8	0	15	[illegible]
	May	24	0	0	22	0	0	14	[illegible]
	June	24	8	0	23	0	0	15	[illegible]
	July	26	0	0	22	0	0	18	[illegible]
	August	26	0	0	25	0	0	20	[illegible]
	September	26	0	0	25	0	0	20	[illegible]
	October	26	11	0	25	0	0	22	[illegible]
	November	27	0	0	25	0	0	21	[illegible]
	December	27	0	0	25	0	0	20	[illegible]

The perusal of the statistics will show that the prices of foodgrains from January, 1941 to May, 1943 were somewhat stabilised due to stringent measures taken by the Government. From June, 1943 the price of rice and the other commodities showed an abrupt rise. In June, 1943 the price of rice was Rs. 25-8-0 per maund. In December, 1943, during harvest season the price of rice came down to Rs. 11-8-0 per maund. In 1944–46 the price fluctuated between Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 per maund, but from July, 1947 it again shot up to Rs. 25-12-0 per maund and showed a great fluctuation and even in the harvest month of December it was

* *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad*, 1951, pages 117–120.

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Rs. 18-0-0 per maund. There was a remarkable rise of price in other foodgrains also. The price level remained high throughout and particularly from July, 1950.

It may be noted that in 1951 the price level shot up all the but after this year it began to fall. This is evident from the index number of the wholesale prices given below:—*

Base : September, 1939=100.

Year.	Rice.	Wheat	Gram.
1950	732.0	716.8	506.9
1951	829.0	748.3	612.0
1952	745.6	672.2	584.9
1953	579.3	583.0	529.6
1954	425.9	461.5	329.5

Though the index number of the wholesale prices is for the Bihar, it is also applicable to this district with minor varia- From the above table it seems that 1951 was the peak year the increase in the prices of the commodities.

The rise in the prices of the essential commodities improved condition of the big and middle class cultivators to some extent. the landless labourers, small cultivators and people with fixed suffered acutely.

After 1954 the prices again began to rise. The figures of the of the different commodities in the district are not available. the prices per maund prevailing at Patna in September, 1954 in Bihar in September, 1957 were taken. This holds good for district also which are shown here:—

Year.	Rice (medium).	Wheat (red).	Gram.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
September, 1954† ..	16.00	14.00	10.50
September, 1957‡ ..	24.72	17.86	14.15

The prices in 1957 were fairly high in comparison with the in 1954 but they are, however, less when compared with the prevailing in 1949-50 and 1951.

The District Supply Office at Shahabad had supplied the figures the wholesale prices of the foodgrains from 1958 to 1961. table shows fluctuation of the price level for these years.

* Bihar Statistical Hand-Book, 1955, *published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bihar*, page 264.

† Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, Bihar, October, 1954, *published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bihar*, page 101.

‡ Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, Bihar, October, 1957, page 36.

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The table obtained is as follows*:—

(Price per maund)

Year.	Paddy (coarse).		Rice (coarse).		Wheat (white).		Wheat (red).	
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1958 ..	9 0 0	21 0 0	18 0 0	33 0 0	15 8 0	26 0 0	10 8 0	18 0 0
1959 ..	8 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	28 0 0	17 0 0	26 0 0	11 0 0	18 0 0
1960 ..	10 0 0	22 0 0	20 0 0	26 0 0	19 0 0	28 0 0	13 0 0	20 0 0
1961 ..	12 0 0	26 0 0	24 0 0	30 0 0	21 0 0	28 0 0	16 0 0	22 0 0

The upward movement in the prices since 1958 still continues in the district. After October, 1962 the big merchants and the wholesale and the retail dealers tried to hoard the essential commodities just after the Chinese aggression to make higher profit and as such the price level went up. But efforts were made to stabilise the price level. The working of the fair price shops has been tightened up and control has been imposed upon sugar.

Level of Wages.

The study of the wage-level is essential for a proper understanding of the standard of living of the people. Trends in the wages can be studied under two heads—agricultural wages and non-agricultural wages. Wage-level is, of course, intimately associated with the prices of the essential commodities. If the prices rise and there is a proportionate rise in the wage-level, a higher standard of life may be possible but at the cost of more expenditure. If the prices rise very much higher than the proportionate rise in the wages, very little relief will be felt although the cash a man earns may be much more. Let us first discuss the level of wages, agricultural and non-agricultural.

So far as reliable statistics of agricultural wages are concerned, they are not very satisfactory as till recently no such data were collected on any uniform basis. Generally landless people who reside in the rural areas offer themselves for agricultural labour. The cultivators who possess a large area of land require to engage labour and the small cultivators themselves do the agricultural work with

* Source.—District Supply Office, Shahabad.

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help of the members of their families. The agricultural labourers are of two types—one of permanent nature and the other of casual nature. Further, heavy agricultural operations like ploughing, irrigation and threshing, etc., are done by the male labourers, while lighter work such as transplantation and reaping is done by the women. The variations in the prices of food-crops do not affect them much as long as there were any agricultural operations in progress yielding a crop worth harvesting.

Regarding wages W. W. Hunter in the *Statistical Account of Bengal, district Shahabad*, mentions*:—

"Wages and prices are reported to have risen in Shahabad District but the Collector does not give the details for early years. According to Dr. Buchanan-Hamilton, day labourers were in 1812 allowed from one bundle in twenty to one bundle in thirty-two of what they reaped; but as their bundles were always considerably larger than those which the owner received, the rate of their wages could not be correctly ascertained. By calculating the most usual allowances given today labourers in each division, Dr. Buchanan-Hamilton found that the rate varied from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of the gross produce. The quantity of grain reaped daily by one man varied in different parts from $81\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to 349 lbs.; the amount being greatest when the rate of pay was lowest, and *vice versa*. The reaper, therefore, received from $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to 21 lbs. as his share. He had to carry the grain to the threshing floor; and was also required, when the rate of wage for reaping was high, to thresh for nothing what he had reaped. The whole expense of harvesting charged to the landlord varied from 6 to 11 per cent of the gross produce.

"There is now no regular rate of wages common to the whole district. Wherever the Government irrigation scheme has created a demand for labour, the rate has risen to 2 annas or 3d. a day for unskilled labour; but in the more remote parts of the district, the old rates still prevail. The cost of skilled labour has also risen considerably of late years. Before the opening of the canal works, masons, carpenters and blacksmiths received from 3 to 4 annas or from $4\frac{1}{2}$d. to 6d. for a day's work. Now, masons received from 4 to $4\frac{3}{4}$ annas, or from 6d. to 7d.; carpenters from 4 to 6 annas, or from 6d. to 9d. and blacksmiths from 4 annas 8 pies to 6 annas, or from 7d. to 9d. for the

* *Statistical Account of Bengal, district Shahabad*, 1877, pages 243-244.

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same work. Unskilled labourers usually get 1 anna 6 pies to 2 annas, or from $2\frac{1}{4}$d. to 3d. per d but those employed on the canal works often re 2 annas 6 pies or $3\frac{3}{4}$d. Agricultural labourers generally paid in grain, at the rate of 5 lbs. per d Women and children receive half wages, 1 anna $1\frac{1}{2}$d. for a day's work—a very low rate, consid the amount of labour that a woman can perform these districts."

The later picture of the conditions in 1906 will be appreci from the following observaions of O'Malley*:—

"There has been a rise in the prices of labour during last 30 years, which is probably due to a great ex to such special causes as the construction of the S Canals and, more recently, of the Mughalsarai-G line of railway. Before the opening of the canal wo mason, carpenters and blacksmiths received from 3 4 annas a day; but the demand for labour created this scheme resulted in a considerable rise of wag Masons began to earn 4 to $4\frac{3}{4}$ annas, carpenters 4 to annas and blacksmiths from $4\frac{3}{4}$ to 6 annas daily; similarly, unskilled labourers, who usually got from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 annas, found that they could command 2 to annas as their daily wage†. The construction of th Mughalsarai-Gaya line created a special tempora demand for labour as a large scale.

"Generally speaking, however, skilled labour comman a somewhat higher value in towns than it d formerly. Among masons, carpenters and bla smiths the wage shows an upward tendency; the silve smith charges a higher rate for his workmanship, th shoemaker and the tailor have raised their tariff: there is a similar tendency among domestic servan The rise is small and gradual, but is observable a the same; and it appears to be due to a combinati of circumstances such as the advance in the standard of comfort among natives of the better class, th increased use of machinery and the growing numbe of well-to-do residents occupying houses of more o less architectural pretensions along the line of railw

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1906), page 85.

† Masons now (April, 1964) working on the Sone Barrage constructio Indrapuri get Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 5 per day; unskilled labourers about Rs. 2 a d (P. C. R. C.).

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"Outside urban areas the wages of labour maintain much the same level from year to year; and in the case of unskilled labour their measure is usually the minimum amount required to afford means of subsistence. Fortunately, however, wages in the villages are usually paid wholly or partially in kind; even the village artisan receives grain for the services he renders; and the field labourer generally gets the whole of his wages—usually 3 seers a day for a man, 2½ for a woman and 1½ for a child—in one or other of the inferior grains such as millets or coarse unhusked rice. This system is particularly suited to an agricultural country like Shahabad as it has the advantage of being unaffected by any rise in the price of foodgrains. Whatever the fluctuations in the price of these in the market, the labourers wage remains the same".

Regarding the later shifts J. P. W. James has observed*:—

"The great rise in prices of recent years has naturally affected wages of labour in the towns. When the first edition of this Gazetteer was published, blacksmiths and carpenters earned four or five annas, and labourers about 2½ annas daily. At the Wages Census in 1911, it was found that wages of blacksmiths and carpenters had remained stationary, while wages of unskilled labourers and ploughmen had risen to three annas. The collector reports that the wages of blacksmiths and carpenters are now from twelve annas to one rupee, while those of unskilled labourers are from eight to nine annas. Ploughmen in the neighbourhood of the towns, and wherever they are not paid in kind, earn eight annas daily; while the rate for a ploughman who supplies plough and bullocks is two rupees.

"Outside urban areas wages are usually paid wholly or partly in kind; even the village artisan receives grain for the services which he renders; and the field labourer generally gets the whole of his wage—usually three seers for a man, 2½ for a woman and 1½ for a child—in one or other of the inferior grains such as millets or course unhusked rice. This system has the advantage of being unaffected by any rise in the price of foodgrains; whatever the fluctuations of the market may be, the labourers' wage remains the same."

The tempo of rise in the wages continued in later years. During and after the Second World War, when the prices of the essential

*Gazetteer of Shahabad (1924), pages 100-101.

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commodities had unprecedented rise, the wages were also somewhat raised. In 1951 the wage of a carpenter was Rs. 1-5-8 against four or five annas in 1924.

The *Bihar Statistical Hand-Book*, 1955, published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics has some statistics on the average daily wages paid to the agricultural labourers of Shahabad district during 1953 to 1955. Some of them are as follows*:—

—	1953.			1954.			1955.			1956.†			1957
1	2			3			4			5			6
	Skilled labourers.												
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.
1. Carpenters	1	5	8	1	4	5	1	4	2	1	4	0	1.03
2. Blacksmiths ..	1	5	8	1	4	5	1	4	2	1	4	0	1.03
3. Cobblers	1	5	8	1	4	5	1	4	2	1	4	0	1.35
	Field labourers.												
1. Men	1	4	8	0	14	6	0	12	8	0	12	1	1.06
2. Women	0	14	1	0	10	0	0	8	3	0	7	10	0.63
3. Children	0	11	1	0	7	8	0	7	7	0	8	10	0.63
	Other Agricultural labourers.												
1. Men	1	1	2	0	12	11	0	11	8	0	12	2	1.06
2. Women	0	11	6	0	8	3	0	7	6	0	7	10	0.63
3. Children	0	10	6	0	8	3	0	7	6	1	7	10	0.63
4. (Herdsmen) men ..	1	2	2	1	1	10	0	12	0	0	12	0	0.75
5. Women	Not available									0	12	0	0.75
6. Children	Not available									0	12	0	0.75

To ascertain the current rural wages sample surveys were conducted in 1959, 1960 and 1961 and the data are available in the quarterly Bulletins of the Statistical Hand-Book for October, 1959, January, 1960 and June, 1961, Government of Bihar.

* *Bihar Statistical Hand-Book*, 1955, Table no. 214, pages 256—259.

† *Bihar Statistical Hand-Book*, 1957, Table no. 280, pages 373—377.

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A statement showing the average current daily rate of agricul- wages in a selected village in Shahabad district is given

Name of jobs.	Year.		
	July to December, 1959.	April to June, 1960.	April to June. 1961.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SKILLED LABOURERS.			
1. Carpenter	1.53	1.65	1.35
2. Blacksmith	1.53	1.65	1.35
3. Cobblers	1.53	1.65	1.35
FIELD LABOURERS.			
1. Men	1.25	1.15	1.05
2. Women	1.25	1.15	1.05
3. Children	Not available	Not available	Not available.
OTHER AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.			
1. Men	1.25	1.15	1.05
2. Women	1.25	1.15	1.05
3. Children	Not available	Not available	Not available.
HERDSMEN.			
1. Men	1.17	Not available	Not available.
2. Women	1.17	Not available	Not available.
3. Children	0.75	Not available	Not available.

The above tables indicate the follwing conclusions:—

The daily rate of wages of a skilled labourer (carpenters, blacksmiths and cobblers), on the whole, do not show a declining trend in 1957 in comparison with 1956 and started rising from 1959 which continued till 1960 but showed a declining trend in 1961. So far field labourers are concerned, the same conclusion may be

Source: (1) *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, Bihar*, October, 1959, pages 116—118.

(2) *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, Bihar*, June, 1960, pages 118—120.

(3) *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, Bihar*, June, 1961, page 94.

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drawn. The wage level of other agricultural labourers and the wages paid to herdsmen show a fall in 1961. Later official figures are not available. But on investigation it appears that since 1961 the level of wages has gone up more in the urban areas and somewhat less in the villages. A carpenter in the towns will charge at least Rs. 3 per day while a labourer will charge Re. 1 and seventy-five Paise or Rs. 2 per day. The percentage of increase is more in the case of skilled or semi-skilled person. Payment of wages in kind still continues in some villages but not the whole of it. There has been proportionate rise in the quantity of the grains given in kind as wages. More discussion on this subject has been given elsewhere.

Minimum Wages.—The minimum wages for the agricultural labourers were fixed in 1954 under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Schedule II). This led to widespread complaint from the agriculturists on the ground that the wages fixed were very high. Therefore, the Government of Bihar constituted a tripartite committee of agricultural labourers, agriculturists and the Government. This committee made certain investigations, in some villages of the district regarding agricultural wages and reported in 1958. On the recommendation of this committee, the agricultural minimum wages for this district were revised in the month of October, 1958 and fixed as follows:—

Agricultural operations.	Rate of the minimum wages fixed.
1. Ploughing, embanking, harrowing, manuring, sowing, and other ancillary units of operations.	Two seers six chattaks of paddy or one seer eight chattaks of rice or their equivalents of other grains according to their relative prices in the nearest.
2. Harvesting	One bundle out of sixteen bundles of harvested crop.

This rate is for both the casual and attached labourers, but the attached labourers are entitled to get the produce of five *kathas* of paddy land and five *kathas* of *tanr* land in addition to the daily wage. The expression "attached worker" means a worker who is under a contract, written or verbal with his employer, while the expression "casual worker" means a worker other than an attached worker. Daily hours of work consist of 8 hours for the adults, and 6 hours for the adolescents and four hours for the children. These rates are fixed only for those workers who are paid in kind only.

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The Minimum Wages Act of 1948 is in force in the district, but the wages according to the fixed rates are not always Complaints have been received from the agricultural labourers a few cases have been filed against the employers. The simplicity, illiteracy and the poverty of the agricultural do not enable them to complain against their employers they might not be thrown out of unemployment.

The level of rural wages discussed so far is also applicable to urban areas to a very great extent. A separate discussion on the of urban wages is not needed. On the average it may be said the wage level in the urban areas is about 25 per cent higher.

However, there are some particular professions, more or less only for the urban areas. For example, motor transport are mostly concentrated in the urban areas. The monthly of a motor driver vary from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 and above, of mechanic, Rs. 100 to Rs. 130 and above, of a cleaner, Rs. 20 to and of a conductor, Rs. 50 to Rs. 65. The men of the last two are also given food-charge at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per day in addition to their basic pay.

Rice, flour and oil mills are generally found in the urban areas. employees of the mills are generally paid monthly wages. The pay of a manager varies from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120, of a clerk to Rs. 75 and of an engine driver, Rs. 60 to Rs. 100.

A small proportion of the urban population also consists of teachers, officers, etc., employed in the Government, semi-Government or private offices and other organisations. Though with in the prices of the essential commodities their pay has also considerably raised but not in proportion to the increase in the

STANDARD OF LIVING.

Standard of living is directly concerned with the livelihood chances of employment, level of income, consumption pre-level of prices and other socio-economic factors. In like ours it would be by far the best to look into the of living for the rural and urban areas separately.

Rural areas.—It may be repeated here that according to the 1961 Shahabad district has an area of 4,392* square miles and population of 32,18,017 of whom nearly 92.8 per cent resides in rural areas and is mainly dependent on agriculture for their live-and only 7.2 per cent in the urban area. The rural popula-is spread over 4,757 villages, while the urban population, i.e., inhabits the nine towns.

Census of India, 1961, Volume IV, Bihar, Part II-A, General Population Page 29.

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The cultivators may be classified into different categories according to the size of the holdings they cultivate and the income they derive from the cultivation. All the land which they cultivate may not be owned by them. The ownership of the land is not so important but the extent of the holding and the income therefrom from the economic point of view.

A sample survey of a few families in the following villages of the district was carried out by our investigators in 1963-64 and the data available from the survey have been indicated:—*

Serial no.	Village.	Under Police-station.	Under Community Development Block.	Population according to 1951 Census.
1	Akbarpur ..	.. Rohtas ..	Rohtas ..	2,765
2	Banjari ..	.. Ditto ..	Ditto ..	851
3	Adhaura ..	.. Adhaura ..	Adhaura ..	494
4	Udwantnagar ..	.. Arrah ..	Udwantnagar	3,458
5	Ramdihra . ..	.. Rohtas ..	Rohtas ..	1,450
6	Masar ..	.. Arrah ..	Arrah ..	2,752
7	Bhagwanpur ..	.. Bhabhua ..	Bhagwanpur	1,811
8	Ramgarh ..	.. Ditto ..	Ditto	1,865

Farmers.—It was found that the upper level of the village community consists of the big cultivators whose holdings are fairly large; a large number of implements and more than a pair of bullocks would be required to carry on the agricultural operations. In the fifteen samples of the big cultivators selected, the average size of the holding per family came to about 70 acres. The lands cultivated by the farmers were owned by them. The average number of bullocks per family as found by the random sample survey came to about six. In addition to the bullocks, each family had an average of five other animals—cows and buffaloes.

It was calculated that the average size of the family came to about ten in the fifteen samples selected. Usually two full-time servants, a male and a female, were almost attached or "tied" to each family. Such servants, usually the husband and wife, stayed in the huts provided by the big cultivators in their fields. Usually the

* The villages were selected on purpose; some are large villages while others are small. Some are in the plains while some are in the Kaimur Hills. (P. C R. C.).

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were given further emoluments and were often indebted. They were not the old "Kamias" or tied or bonded labour type but had a sort of family attachment.

The average income of a family derived from the farm land, came to about Rs. 7,900.00 per year. Out of this amount Rs. 450.00 were spent every year on clothing, about Rs. 350.00 on repairs to house and implements, about Rs. 150 on communications, about Rs. 500 on social and religious customs in connection with birth, death, marriage, sacred thread ceremony, etc., about Rs. 200 on medical treatment and about Rs. 200 on land revenue. Thus, the total annual average expenditure on these major items came to Rs. 1,900.00. The monthly expenditure on the average worked out to Rs. 300.00 on cereals, pulses, milk, *ghee*, vegetable, tea, oil, spices, betel, tobacco, etc. Rs. 35.00 on fuel and lighting, Rs. 45.00 on servants (excluding free meals and free lodge) and Rs. 70.00 on miscellaneous articles like toilet, *dhobi*, barber, education, entertainment, travelling, etc. Hence the total monthly expenditure on the average on major items worked out to Rs. 450.00. This together with the annual expenditure on major items worked out to the total expenditure of Rs. 7,600 per annum leaving a net annual saving of about Rs. 300. It has to be mentioned that this budget is strictly for the income and the expenditure from land. There may be some educated member of the family adding to the family income working elsewhere as a teacher or a clerk or a lawyer.

This type of cultivators is small in number in the villages. Their standard of life is comparatively higher and cannot be taken to be typical of the village as a whole.

Medium Cultivators.—They are the cultivators with holdings of medium size whether owned by them entirely or partly. They have lands between 10 to 30 acres. Out of the ten samples of medium class cultivator studied, the average size of the family holding came to about 20 acres. Each family was found to own two or three bullocks and three other cattle.

Out of the ten random samples selected, five were in debt to the extent of an average of Rs. 500.00 each. The Co-operative Bank and the money lenders were the agencies for giving credit. The *mahajan's* hold is still strong and the credit provided by them being quick and without much formality is more popular. The average income of the family derived almost entirely from the farm land, came to Rs. 3,400 per annum. The income earned by the women and children could not be ascertained but it was between Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 for a year. Out of this about Rs. 350.00 was spent on clothing, about Rs. 300.00 on repairs to the house and implements and on hay and fodder, about Rs. 100 on communications, about Rs. 200 on social and religious customs, about Rs. 100 on medical treatment and about Rs. 100 on land revenue. Thus

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the total annual average expenditure on these major items came to Rs. 1,150.00. The monthly expenditure on an average worked out at Rs. 175 on cereals, pulses, milk, *ghee*, vegetables, tea, oil, spices, betel, tobacco, etc., Rs. 20 on fuel and lighting. Rs. 30 on servants (excluding free meals and free residence) and Rs. 30 on miscellaneous articles like cosmetics, *dhobi*, barber, worked out to Rs. 25. This together with the annual expenditure on the major items worked out to a total expenditure of Rs. 4,210 leaving a net annual deficit of about Rs. 810. It may be noted that the deficit is met by taking loans from the money-lenders or Co-operative Societies. On an enquiry from Ram Prasad Gupta of village Akbarpur, it was ascertained that he had taken Rs. 800 from the Co-operative Society during 1962-63.

Landless labourers.—A landless labourer has no farms, no agriculture or milch cattle and makes his living by hiring out his labour in return for wages, paid generally not in cash but in kind. It may be added that there may be some labourers, who may technically be described as land-holders because they own land, but the extent of the land they own may be so small and the income they derive from it so meagre that for all practical purposes they may be taken to be as good as landless because the main occupation which gives them a living is the hiring out of their labour for wages.

The family of such a labourer is generally small consisting of about four to five persons. He owns a very poor hutment which is usually in a dilapidated condition. It is generally constructed on the land of some big or medium cultivator under whom he works throughout the year. Such labourers as well as their womenfolk are illiterate. The latter also do hired manual work to add to the family income. The children go to the primary schools only for education.

The agricultural labourers do not possess even the basic agricultural implements required for his physical labour, e.g., a spade, an axe, a pick, or a hoe, etc. He has no means of entertainment. Beyond the bare minimum of religiously or traditionally essential ornaments of the married women made up of brass and in very rare cases of silver, the family has no valuables. Clothing is very scanty. Food for an adult male member is provided by the cultivator if he is working as a permanent labourer at the latter's place. His household equipments consist of a few pots and pans with very little money.

The average annual income from all sources hardly exceeds Rs. 500 per family. It is difficult to ascertain the regular family budget of these people. In most cases, their wage is in kind rather than in cash. They are usually in debt. They are, however, free to sell their labour to any one and they put their hands to any odd job they find. It is recently that the landless labourers are going out of their villages to seek employment in industrial zones.

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Their life varies from season to season. The busy agricultural season means more or less enough food for them, as this is mostly supplied in kind by the employer. During the non-harvesting season when agricultural employment is meagre the landless labourers have to take grains and cash, on loan which he has to return to his employer during the harvesting season by giving physical labour. Their food is imbalanced and poor consisting of cheap grains and some vegetables.

Village artisans.—The village artisans used to be treated as servants of the village community. The idea is melting. They form an important element in the villages. They are mainly *Barhi* (carpenter), *lohar* (blacksmith), *mochi* (cobbler), *kumbhat* (potter), *darji* (tailor) and *hajam* (barber). The families of such class are medium sized; the average number of members of the ten families of the artisans surveyed came to seven. Some of these artisans are literate but their women are generally illiterate.

The artisans' hutments are built better and they have a little space to carry on their trade in the house. Some of them may be owning pieces of land also. Out of the ten family surveyed, four had agriculture as a part-time occupation. Some of the families have cattle or stocks.

The annual average income of such artisan families was Rs. 1,100. Out of this, about Rs. 150 was spent on clothing about Rs. 50 on charity and travelling, about Rs. 60 on social and religious customs, about Rs. 50 on medical care and about Rs. 125 on repairs to house and instruments of respective professions, interest payments, etc. This expenditure comes to about Rs. 435. Every month the family spends on an average Rs. 655 on cereals, pulses and other food articles, Rs. 10 on fuel and lighting and Rs. 25 on miscellaneous things like education, toilet, servants and barber's wages. This monthly expenditure of Rs. 100 together with annual expenditure of Rs. 435 on rather major items works up the total of Rs. 1,635 leaving a gap of Rs. 535. It was met out of income derived from small bits of land owned by them or from pursuit of minor subsidiary occupation. Out of the ten families surveyed, five were found having an average debt of Rs. 200 per family. The village artisans, as a class, unless particularly skilled, have a bare existence and have a poor standard of life but higher than that of a landless labourer. His standard is like that of a small cultivator.

Conclusion.—It is clear that except for the small minority of the big cultivators, the majority of the population lives not much above the margin of subsistence and some below that margin. The landless labourers and the petty cultivators, who have to become a wage-earner most of the time, seem to be in a precarious condition. The medium size cultivators are in a slightly better condition. Even in their case, the line of demarcation between balancing the budget and falling into a deficit is thin. The same is true of artisans. It

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may be noted that except in the case of the families of big cultiva- the proportion of the expenditure to the total income is very inade- quate. Food alone takes up about 60 per cent or even more of the total income.

Urban area.—The proportion of the urban population in the district has been discussed elsewhere. A random sample survey was made in Arrah, Buxar and Jagdishpur towns. The increase in the prices of a various articles of daily consumption including housing accommodation since the Second World War has affected the urban population very hard. The cost of living in a town is much higher than in a village. The prices are high and the demands on expendi- ture are more. One has to be better clothed and put up with expenditure which will not be necessary at all in the villages. It is however, true that owing to the development communications, the prices of some essential commodities are almost at the same level in the rural and urban areas.

Housing is a very big item of expenditure. In most of the towns, the number of houses has not increased in proportion to the growth of the population during the last decade. The house rents have, as a result, increased very many times. There is overcrowding and lop-sided urbanisation without much amenities. The prices of land in the urban areas have increased enormously and the student population has a heavy demand on the houses in the urban areas. Housing takes away almost about 30 per cent of a man's monthly income.

Unskilled labour.—The unskilled labourers include various types of labour for which usually the urban centre offers opportuni- ties of employment. Manual labour is their means of livelihood. There is no assured and continuous employment available to this class. They work in the fields of the manufacturing establishments, timber yards or put their hands to cart driving, house construction, rickshaw pulling or miscellaneous domestic work. The income ranges between Rs. 45 to Rs. 75 per month.

Any kind of property, land or house, is ruled out for these families. The size of the families is generally large. The members of the family generally live in small *kutcha* huts. They occasionally shift to unoccupied lands and build their poor hutments. In cons- truction areas they live in small cubicles made out of the stacked bricks.

It is very difficult to ascertain the family budget of such families. The head of the family may get food in certain types of occupations like woodcutting or work in restaurants or eating houses. The women of this class generally work and may get cooked food from such families. So the expenditure on food, the most important item in the family budget of the lower income groups, becomes com- pletely misleading. Clothing is also another such item. The members of such families often wear old clothes given to them by

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masters with whom they work. The house rent also is an important item of expenditure in the family budgets. The expenses on medicine, education and recreation is negligible. This is together with their rural counterpart, viz., landless labourers in conditions of great poverty.

Skilled labour.—The skilled labour represents the artisans such as weavers, cobblers, *dhobis*, masons, carpenters, tailors, goldsmiths, etc. The income of these classes varies widely from Rs. 90 to Rs. 90 or more a month. This class is much better off than the unskilled workers. They get an almost uninterrupted employment with a few gaps in some particular seasons.

The women of these families except of low income do not seek work outside the house. The size of the family of this class is larger than that of the class of unskilled labour.

In the urban areas, rickshaw pullers, *darwans*, *chowkidars* and peons come under the low income group with an average income of Rs. 115 or below per month. The family budget of a rickshaw-puller who comes within the low income group was studied. The family has five units consisting of one adult male, two adult females and four children aged about 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. The husband and the wife earn. The wife works as a part-time domestic servant and gets about Rs. 25 per month. On the average the rickshaw-puller earns Rs. 3 a day. The total income therefore, amounts to Rs. 115 out of which the owner of the rickshaw has to be paid Rs. 30 per month. The items of the monthly expenditure on an average are found to be as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Rickshaw-rent	30.00
(2) Rice	23.50
(3) Flour	10.00
(4) Pulse	5.00
(5) Mustard oil	4.50
(6) Vegetables	5.00
(7) Medicine	2.00
(8) Entertainment (mostly in visiting cinema)	5.00
(9) Clothing	10.00
(10) Spices	2.00
(11) Fuel	5.00
(12) Kerosene oil	2.00
(13) House rent	5.00
(14) Intoxication including tea, *biri*, *pan*, etc. ..	20.00
(15) Miscellaneous	2.00
(16) Fish or meat	3.00
	134.00

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The budget shows a deficit of Rs. 17.00. The expendit the rickshaw-puller over cinemas, intoxications and enterta comes to Rs. 25 per month which is a big percentage of the in Usually the rickshaw-puller gets into debt because of his love the liquor. His employment chances are quite good. No rick puller in the urban areas goes without some earning in the co of the day.

The Clerical and the ordinary Professional Class.—The inc of this class varies from Rs. 150 to Rs. 500 per month. The si the family is generally larger in this class than in the others.

The expenditure of the two families of this class ha monthly income of Rs. 200 and Rs. 350 is given below.

The first family of a teacher has a monthly income of Rs. It consists of two adult members and five children all of whom under 12. The average monthly expenditure is Rs. 180. He this family has a surplus of Rs. 20 per month. The expenditure housing is negligible because he lives in his own house and ha pay only holding tax. This is, however, not a typical case a teacher's family. Most of the teachers live in rented houses try to supplement their income by private tuitions or writing or examining papers. This source of income is not permanent.

The second family which has a monthly income of Rs. 35 that of a pleader. The members consist of two adult members three children, two above and one below 8. The monthly aver expenditure is Rs. 325. In addition to his own profession he g Rs. 500 from his landed property and Rs. 600 from house rent annum. Thus on the average this family has a saving of Rs. per month. The expenditure on the housing is almost negli because he lives in his paternal house and has to pay only ho tax. The break-up of the family budget is given below:—

Items.	Teacher. Rs. a. p.	Pleader. Rs. a. p.
1. Food	22 0 0	35 0 0
2. Milk and *Ghee*	12 0 0	50 0 0
3. Oil	8 0 0	12 0 0
4. Sugar	10 0 0	15 0 0
5. Vegetables, eggs and meat, etc.	17 0 0	35 0 0
6. Fuel and lighting ..	14 0 0	14 0 0

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Items.	Teacher. Rs. a. p.	Pleader. Rs. a. p.
1. Food ..	12 0 0	10 0 0
2. Toilet ..	6 0 0	20 0 0
3. Tea, coffee, etc. ..	20 0 0	43 0 0
4. Clothing ..	10 0 0	14 0 0
5. Housing ..	(owned).	(owned).
6. Personal Service ..	14 0 0	10 0 0
7. Medical treatment ..	10 0 0	17 0 0
8. Education to children ..	10 0 0	13 0 0
9. Amusement and Recreation	5 0 0	7 0 0
10. Conveyance and travelling ..	Nil	20 0 0
11. Ceremonies and other social functions.	10 0 0	10 0 0
	180 0 0	325 0 0

The small traders.—Although traders as a whole can be easily [illegible] in a class, it is difficult to draw the line between the big [illegible] small traders. The small traders in the district are those [illegible] a monthly income between Rs. 350 to Rs. 400. These [illegible] were collected by personal enquiry in the towns mentioned [illegible].

[illegible] petty grocer at the street corner may earn Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 [illegible]. Some of them earn much more although their shop is [illegible].

[illegible] traders include those who deal in grocery, cloth, stationery, [illegible], *pan-bidi*, medical stores and optical goods, etc.

[illegible] average number of members in the family of the small [illegible] is five or six, equivalent to about four adult units. This class [illegible] only male earning members, usually one per family, children [illegible] other women or children.

[illegible] small traders, like the itinerant vegetable-seller or the pedlar [illegible] sweet-meat vendor has one advantage. They do not pay any [illegible] or income-tax. The small grocery shops make a good profit [illegible] of them deliberately adulterate the stuff they sell.

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The table below will give the family budget of expenditure a grain merchant of Arrah town. The items of expenditure are follows:—

No.	Items of expenditure in	Rs. a. p.
1.	Food	25 0 0
2.	Milk and *Ghee*	10 0 0
3.	Oil	8 0 0
4.	Sugar	8 0 0
5.	Vegetables, fruits, meat and fish, etc. ..	15 0 0
6.	Fuel and lighting	8 0 0
7.	Cosmetics	6 0 0
8.	Tea, coffee and *pan-bidi*, etc.	8 0 0
9.	Clothing	15 0 0
10.	Housing (owned)	10 0 0
11.	Personal Services	10 0 0
12.	Medical treatment	10 0 0
13.	Education to children	15 0 0
14.	Amusement and Recreation	5 0 0
15.	Conveyance and Travelling	10 0 0
16.	Social functions	10 0 0
17.	Miscellaneous	20 0 0
		198 0 0

The head of the family with an average income of Rs. 180 p month is a grain (*kirana*) merchant of Arrah town. He has inves only Rs. 1,000 in his shop. The family consists of husband, wife a four children one above and three below 10 years. The family l a house. He gets an income of Rs. 15 per month from the rent portion. The grain merchant also indulges in a little of money lending as a subsidiary income. This class is usually of the type th make savings and plough it back in the business. These merchan after doing business for ten years usually build their own house worth a few thousands of rupees. Their standard of living, howev is not of a high standard.

The well-to-do and the rich.—Under this category come th highly paid officers and big businessmen and men at the top of the

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...ions. No upper limit can be fixed for such families but ...r limit of Rs. 500 a month may be assumed to be appropriate ...e district. The family budget of a highly placed personnel in ...ational institution in Arrah town was studied. His monthly ...e is near about Rs. 1,000. His family consists of 10 units ...y one adult son who is reading in the Ranchi Medical ...ge, Ranchi.

The items of his monthly expenditure are as follows:--

Items.	Prices (in rupees).
1. Rice	60
2. Wheat	40
3. Pulse	15
4. Spices	10
5. Oil	20
6. *Ghee* and milk	55
7. Fish and meat	15
8. Vegetables	60
9. Tea and coffee	20
10. Sugar	20
11. Education to children	150
12. Medicine	15
13. Clothing	60
14. House rent	Free.
15. Festivals	25
16. Pan, *bidi* and cigarette	10
17. Dhobi and barber	15
18. Salary of the servant, driver and tutor ..	60
19. Miscellaneous	50
20. Life Insurance premium	75
21. Provident Fund	75
22. Entertainment to guests	25
TOTAL	875

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The net monthly saving comes to Rs. 125 but the real sa amounts to Rs. 275 including the deposit of Rs. 75 in the provi fund and Rs. 75 in the Life Insurance Corporation.

The urban area presents a picture of all the socially signifi sections of the people from the unskilled labourer to the well-to and the rich. Though it would be hazardous to generalise on basis of the data collected, a general trend may be indicated. T increased earning due to implementation of various Govern schemes may increase the demand for consumer goods of low sumption groups. It may be added that with the provision of increasing facilities in a Welfare State for the necessities of life education, sanitation, medical help and housing, even families of low income group may be expected to have a slightly better standa of living but at more expenses to the meagre earning. At the of the investigation (April, 1964) the prices of the essential com dities have been going up. The people have to buy even the essen commodities in the sellers' market. Taxes have gone up and economic incidence of every group is in a confused state. Unless price-line is held and there is more stabilisation of the market, consumers are very much hard hit. If prices go on spiralling as are now (April, 1964) the economy of the district is bound to affected very considerably.

Level of Employment.

It has been mentioned that according to 1951 Census abou per cent of the total population are engaged in agriculture. This however, a broad statement and it does not mean that 83 per cent the total population are sufficiently employed in agricul Agriculture does not give a continuous employment as a factory to the factory hands. Agriculture still depends on rainfall various other factors. The pressure of employment in agricultu seasonal. The vast community of agricultural labourers ha remain idle for quite a few months. Even the land-owning fa is not continuously engaged in his field. There is, therefore, a log of unemployment among the 83 per cent of the population have the main occupation of agriculture. Quite a large percen of such people are obliged to find other employment although depend on agriculture as their main occupations.

There has been no proper census of the employable persons also what percentage is sufficiently employed for leading a life above the margin with his family members. In the absence precise details we have to fall back on the tables given in the Dis Census Hand-Book of Shahabad, 1951, which gives the figures rel to persons deriving their livelihood from agriculture to agricultural population.

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The number of the persons engaged in different non-agricultural ...s according to 1951 Census is given*:—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All industries and services ..	1,16,755	93,173	23,582
Primary Industries not elsewhere specified.	3,538	2,807	731
...ing and Quarrying	47	47	..
...ing and manufacture of food-...ffs, textiles, leather and products thereof.	11,847	9,338	2,509
...ing and manufacture of metals, ...chinals and products thereof.	3,219	2,942	277
...ing and manufacture not ...where specified.	9,390	7,058	2,332
...truction and utilities ..	2,896	2,358	538
...rce	32,695	25,077	7,618
...port, Storage and Communica-...ns.	7,601	6,766	835
...lth, Education and Public Admi-...stration.	10,382	8,621	1,761
...ons not elsewhere specified ..	35,140	28,159	6,961

...der the occupational head "Primary Industries", the number ...ons engaged in stock raising was 1,430 males and 241 females; ...g of small animals and insects, 97 males and 75 females; planta-...ustries, 12 males and 23 females; forestry and wood-cutting, ...s and 2 females; fishing, 30 males and 25 females. The figures ...e primary industries appear to be an under-estimate. Hundreds ...ged in them as their sole occupation, particularly in ...y and wood-cutting" and "fishing".

...e break-up statistics of Mining and Quarrying as stated above ...appear to be correct. More people are definitely engaged in ...g and quarrying. Shahabad is employing thousands of persons ...ing and quarrying.

...ever, some of the above figures could be accepted as appro-...ly accurate. The statistics indicate that the employment in ...s not elsewhere specified forms the bulk of the employment ...-agricultural sector in Shahabad district, that it comes to 30.4 ...of the total non-agricultural employment. Trade and ...ce accounted for 28.2 per cent and the processing and manu-...e accounted for 10.3 per cent of the total non-agricultural ...ment.

*...ar Census Hand-Book, Shahabad (1954), pages 35—52.

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A reference may be made as to the changes that are expected 1961 Census. The expansion of the National Extension Blocks and Community Development Project, more of mining quarrying, starting of more small-scale industries, development of roadways and more utilisation of the forest resources should raise figures of persons engaged in some of the non-agricultural occupations. Trade and commerce particularly in forest products and livestock engaging more attention and give occupation to more people. The execution of the Sone Barrage Project Scheme at Indrapuri located about five miles from Dehri also provides employment to about persons not only to the people of this district but also to a number of technical and non-technical hands of other districts.

The Employment Exchange Department of Shahabad has prepared a statement showing the number of employees industry chances between the 30th September, 1963 and the December, 1963. The figures are as follows:—

Description of the Industry group.	No. of employees as on—		Rise or fall
	30th September 1963.	31st December 1963.	
1 Field Products and Plantation, Forestry and logging, livestock and hunting.	1,556	1,564	
2 Mining and Quarrying	3,148	3,319	
3 Processing and manufacture, of foodstuff, textiles, etc., and products thereof.	9,934	11,349	
4 Construction	5,110	7,205	
5 Trade and Commerce	647	655	
6 Transport, Storage and Communications.	2,438	2,554	
7 Health, Education and Public administration.	24,559	24,737	
8 Electricity, Gas supply and sanitary services and water.	3,120	3,187	
GRAND TOTAL	50,520	54,570	

From the above table it appears that the level of employment in the district has increased by 4,050 persons (8 per cent) during the quarter ending December, 1963. It clearly indicates that the development of the district is giving more chances for employment.

Secondly taking the 31st March, 1961 as the base, the index of employment, excluding the construction establishment, of the private sector, had moved from 112.12 on the 30th September, 1963 to 11 on the 31st December, 1963.

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The table below supplied by the District Employment Exchange Arrah, will give the details of the index of employment. It be noted that the figures given below includes of both the ployment Exchange Offices located at Arrah and Dehri:—

Year relating to.	Index of employment— For public sector.	For private sector.	Total.
.. ..	100.00	100.00	100.00
.. ..	99.75	93.46	97.01
.. ..	100.14	94.36	97.50
.. ..	108.01	101.18	104.97
.. ..	112.75	103.25	108.52
.. ..	113.42	96.92	106.11
.. ..	118.90	96.25	108.39
.. ..	121.60	103.53	113.39
.. ..	121.01	97.38	110.49
.. ..	117.69	96.70	108.27
.. ..	112.12	91.91	108.96
.. ..	113.82	99.88	113.36

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

As mentioned earlier we have to gather the incidence of unployment from different sources. The registration figures of the employed in the two Employment Exchanges at Arrah and Dehri ve some help. The limitation of the Employment Exchanges ges are well known. The registration at an Employment Exchange is compulsory for the unemployed and it is possible that some of persons that have registered themselves with the Employment Exchanges may be employed and they are looking for better jobs. They may be unemployed while registering and though they got later on they have not removed their names. Any persons who does not renew his registration within two months, his name is removed, from the list. It may be noted that the statistics of Employment Exchanges are generally considered to be indicative of the unemployment mainly confined to the non-argicultural sector.

The table below supplied by the District Employment Exchange Arrah, will show the total number of persons registered, vacancies notified and the persons placed in employment from 1956 to 1965:—

Year.	Total no. of persons registered during the year.	Total no. of vacancies notified.	Total no. of persons placed in employment.
.. ..	6,637	1,431	937
.. ..	6,741	1,502	1,041
.. ..	6,752	1,617	1,210
.. ..	7,002	2,142	1,430
.. ..	10,311	2,210	1,631
.. ..	10,809	2,431	1,710
.. ..	13,047	4,024	1,842
.. ..	13,850	3,842	2,019

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The above figures include the figures of both the offices at A and Dehri. The table shows that the number of persons regis fluctuates. It will be seen that for the last four years the num has gone up considerably. The probable reason is the develop of the district and that has attracted more men to register them It is understood that the number of persons passing secondary higher secondary and university examinations and thereafter seek jobs has also been increasing every year. On an enquiry from Employment Exchange Officers of Dehri and Arrah, it was ascertai that within the jurisdiction of Arrah Employment Exchange, peo register themselves generally for clerical jobs whereas in Dehri peo generally register themselves for technical and unskilled jobs.

The incidence of the number of registrations for dom services is negligible because of lack of good remuneration. A would like to be a rickshaw-puller and will earn Rs. 100 on average per month than be a domestic servant for Rs. 30 per mo and food.

As regards statutory obligation it may be noted that in 1959 Parliament passed a legislation, namely, the Employment Exch (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act which was published the *India Gazette,* dated 3rd September 1959. It made obligatory both the private and public sectors to notify their vacancies throu the Employment Exchange. But in the case of private sectors there are provisions under which they are not bound to notify their vacancies. On the private sector the employers employing more than 25 persons are obliged to notify the vacancies but there is very li insistence on the fulfilment of this obligation. This Act has be enforced in Shahabad district from June, 1960. In the public sec it is obligatory for the State Government to notify the vacancies. it has been found that the obligation is seldom properly discharged.

The District Employment Exchange, Arrah, supplied the follow ing figures of both Arrah and Dehri Employment Exchanges regard to the persons employed in the public sector from 31 September, 1960 to 31st December, 1963:—

Year.	Total number of persons employed in the public sector.
31-3-1960	16,809
30-6-1960	16,675
30-9-1960	15,390
31-12-1960	15,697
31-3-1961	18,034
30-6-1961	17,993

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Year.	Total number of persons employed in the public sector.
30-9-1961	25,037
31-12-1961	25,012
31-3-1962	26,717
30-6-1962	27,861
30-9-1962	27,772
31-12-1962	28,585
31-3-1963	28,463
30-6-1963	30,116
30-9-1963	30,813
31-12-1963	31,390

The persons employed in the public sector include the employees Central Government, Quasi-Central Government, State Govern- and Local Bodies.

The statistics quoted show that the figures have been fluctuating. reasons are—

(i) Recruitment and retrenchment of workers engaged in the construction of Sone Barrage at Indrapuri and the construction of Sone Bridge.

(ii) Recruitment and retrenchment of the seasonal workers under Dalmianagar Sugar Factory and Anti-malaria Department, etc.

(iii) Recruitment and retrenchment in the various industries at Dehri and elsewhere. Seasonal employment is offered at the quarries.

A study of the figures supplied by the two Employment changes at Arrah and Dehri gives the impression that there is very sizeable unemployed population within the district and the changes have not been able to do much in liquidating unemploy- es has gone up very considerably in spite of the fact that a very small percentage is being placed in employment. In 1960, 10,311 persons had registered themselves while only 1,631 persons were placed in employment. In 1961 although 10,809 persons had registered themselves, only 1,710 persons had received employment. In 1962 the number of persons registering themselves was 11,001 as against 1,842 persons placed in employment. The position has remained almost the same in 1963. In 1963 although 11,894 persons had registered themselves, only 2,019 persons had been placed. It is also significant that the total number of vacancies is

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very much smaller than the number of registration. In 1963 the number of vacancies notified was only 3,019. The variation in figures of the total number of vacancies notified and the total number of persons placed in employment also shows that the persons placed in employment are not confined to only those who had registered themselves.

There is another significant feature which needs mention. There is a great dearth of technical people that had registered themselves and a very large number of men indicated their preference for clerical jobs or for some type of soft jobs. For example there are very few stenographers or skilled electricians or semi-skilled welders who register themselves while a large number of persons indicate that they would like to be clerks and this population is drawn from persons who are from non-matriculates to those who are graduates or have passed their M.A. degree. It is also a common complaint with the private sector that the right type of men for their jobs seldom come from the Employment Exchanges.

Level of Employment as in the Unemployment Committee's Report.

In 1954 the Bihar Unemployment Committee had made some investigation in Shahabad district. The table below will show the number of families surveyed, number of families affected, sample population, persons between 16 to 60 years, totally unemployed persons and partially employed persons* in Arrah town:–

Name of city or town.	Nimber of families surveyed.	Number of families affected.	Sample population.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arrah ..	300	176	1,248	1,256	2,504

Persons between 16 to 60.			Wholly unemployed persons.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12
649	660	1,039	149	17	166

Partially unemployed persons.			Total affected persons.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18
80	6	86	229	23	252

* Source.—*Draft Report of the Bihar Unemployment Committee, Vol. I, 1954*, pages 303-304.

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The table below will show the estimated population and ...ies affected by unemployment as on the 1st May 1954 for ...bad district*:—

...ar.	Estimated number of families.	Estimated number of affected families.	Raising factor.	Estimated population of families.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
...ch ..	8,166	4,791	27.22	33,971	34,188	68,159

...timated population (15 to 60) age-group.			Estimated unemployed persons.			Estimated partially employed persons.		
...s.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...,651	17,965	35,631	4,056	463	4,579	2,178	163	2,341

Number of illiterate persons, i.e., totally unemployed persons.

Males.	Females.	Total.
17	18	19
6,234	626	6,860

TABLE 3.*

Town.	No. of families surveyed.	No. of affected families.	Family size.	Percentage of the employable males to the male population.	Percentage of the employable families to the female population.	Percentage of adult group (males and females) to the total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
...ndhi ..	300	176	8.35	52.00	52.54	52.27

*SOURCE.—*Draft Report of the Bihar Unemployment Committee*, Vol. I, 1959, ...pp. 307—309.

†SOURCE.—*Draft Report of the Bihar Unemployment Committee*, Vol. I, ...p. 313.

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A sample survey of Arrah town was made of 300 families and showed that the average family size was 8.35 persons and the percentage of the employable males to the male population was 52.00 and the percentage of the employable females to the female population was 52.54. The percentage of the adult group, male and female, to the total population was 52.27. This picture must be, more or less, the same now as well. Arrah town has not been industrialised.

In the rural unemployment survey the number of the sampled villages in Shahabad district was 24 while the number of villages covered was 21. Information was collected relating to the general economy of the villages, its location, communication, population, classification of land, productive assets, cottage industries, house crafts, production and acreage under each crop, sale and purchase of food grains, etc., consumption and other cash expenditure, wage rates, educated unemployed, educational institutions of the village, etc. Details about each individual member of the family were also collected. Data were also collected for the compilation of the Employment Schedules in which the man-days offered by each family as a whole in the village and the extent of its utilisation every week were collected in weekly schedules. In Shahabad district 1,986 rural families were covered and the average number of families per village was 94.6. The concept of the family was different from that of the household adopted in the Census of 1951. The group of persons having a common kitchen was considered to constitute a family irrespective of the relationship among the members. In this way a *Math* or a *Mahanth* was treated as a family.

For the purpose of the collection of these data the entire area of the State had been divided into four zones according to the natural conditions and Shahabad fell in the South Bihar Zone comprising of the portion of Shahabad and Gaya districts north of the Grand Trunk Road, Patna district, Monghyr district (south of the Ganga) excluding Jamui subdivision and Bhagalpur district (south of the Ganga) excluding Banka subdivision. Each zone was divided into sub-zones because somewhat different types of economy were found within each zone.

In Shahabad district the number of the sampled villages from where the village returns were received were 17 and the number of adult population in these villages was found to be 6,964. The number of the educated unemployed in those villages were as follows:—

Matriculates—24; Intermediate—8; Graduate—3; and Post-Graduate—1.*

The survey suggested that even the matriculates of the villages are apathetic to remain in the village and seek employment in the

*SOURCE.—*Draft Report of the Bihar Unemployment Committee*, page 85[illegible].

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On the average not even two unemployed Matriculates were found in the villages. The number of the unemployed intermediates, Graduates and Post-Graduates living in the villages can be ignored.

The Urban-unemployed Survey of Bihar in 1954 had enumerated towns, the district headquarters as a class II town (between 50,000 to 100,000 population). This survey reveals that educated unemployment in the towns of Bihar was acute; out of 4,716 families surveyed in all the 15 towns 21.2 per cent were in the educated group. The survey further indicated that while 17 per cent of the unemployed and 4.35 per cent of the partially employed were matriculate, the number of persons with higher qualification among the partially employed was less than 1 per cent for each category. But of the wholly unemployed 6.79 per cent were Intermediates, 5.01 per cent Graduates and 0.75 per cent were Post-Graduates. The persons having degree in commerce and law accounted for 2 per cent of the unemployed.*

Another significant feature was disclosed by the survey. Two families with Intermediate and two with Graduates and some others with Engineering and legal qualification are in the lowest group earning Rs. 50.00 or less per family per month. From this one may conclude that unless the economy as a whole expands and purchasing power and productivity increase, the imparting of the technical and vocational education would not by itself solve the problem of employment. There is a very little possibility of a self-generating economy in the district with agriculture of rather primitive type as the main occupation.

This incidence of high unemployment of the persons in the lowest income group brings out the need of stimulating such occupational activities which may not yield a high income but will mean some relief and the utilisation of labour going to waste. From the point of view of the welfare as well as social contentment, this category of unemployment deserves serious consideration. For the rural areas, the activities of the *Khadi* and *Gramodyog* organisation have to be receiving some attention. The vast unemployed population should also emigrate to the industrial areas where the employment prospects are better. Personal investigation at Amjhor, Banjari and Chandrakhi shows that a good percentage of the labour population has come from other districts and other States. The Adivasis of Chotanagpur migrate to the industrial zones even for short terms when the harvesting is over and before sowing starts. There is no reason why the surplus labour population should seek employments elsewhere. The report also shows that the unemployed persons in the urban areas usually want jobs of a particular type. They would not like to be a domestic servant or a manual labourer if uneducated or illiterate

*Bihar—*Draft of the Bihar Unemployment Committee*, Vol. I, 1959, pages 97-102.

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but would like to be a peon or a Chaukidar in the office. The de of domestic servants has, however, given employment to the wand ing vegetable seller, sweet-meat vendor or the hoteliers of che hotel variety. If educated then almost everyone from a matric to the M.A. will seek clerical jobs or some kind of white-colla employment. There is a dearth of semi-skilled or skilled technic and yet the matriculates or non-matriculates will not very willi take to trade. It is rather difficult to get a mechanic for sani fittings, a welder or an electric mistry. The position is now so what changing and the polytechnic schools have started refu admissions. Definitely there is a great scope for opening more a more technical schools. An Industrial Training Institute is alre functioning at Dehri-on-Sone and another Industrial Train Institute is going to be started at Buxar during the Third Five-Ye Plan. There is also a proposal for starting a similar institute Arrah during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. A personal opinion m be hazarded that it is a mistake to throw the University open to ev student who can get an admission in a college. After the matric tion standard there should be a vigorous screening and rules and tho with special aptitudes and background for further studies should b allowed to join the colleges. Others should join the technical scho or get into some other employment. If this is done there will b a lesser incidence of unemployment among the matriculates an above.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

Agriculture, trade, commerce, industry, communications an transport provide the occupation for the bulk of the population i the district. A small percentage of the population is engaged i miscellaneous occupations, namely, public administration, learne professions and domestic services, etc. The middle classes and th lower middle classes follow the miscellaneous occupations.

It has to be mentioned that the present picture of the miscel neous occupations could be had from the *District Census Hand-Bo of Shahabad* based on 1951 figures.

The District Census Hand-Book for 1961 Census has not y been published. The detailed figures are not available so fa Owing to the expansion and urbanisation in the district in th Third Five-Year Plan there has been a considerable accretion to th population following the miscellaneous occupations. In some cas the reported figures for 1951 Census Hand-Book appear to be rath an under-estimate.

Public Administration.

The District Census Hand-Book for 1951 has given the statistic for Public Administration under "Health, Education and Publi Administration".

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The figures are as follows*:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Health Education and Public Administration ..	8,621	1,761	10,382
Police (other than village watchmen) ..	1,739	Nil	1,739
Village Officers and servants including village watchmen.	367	Nil	367
Employees of State Government	2,089	947	3,036
Employees of Union Government	811	Nil	811
Employees of Municipalities and Local Bodies ..	458	252	710

LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

Persons under this category form the backbone of the society. They are lawyers, educationists, engineers, doctors, skilled professionals, writers, journalists, etc., either in public or private sector.

The figures of the teachers inclusive of the different categories according to 1951 District Census Hand-Book are given below†:—

Males.	Females.	Total.
2,244	214	2,458

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES AND RESEARCH.

These figures are to be taken with reference to the figures given in the text as "Education and Culture". As mentioned in the text under "Education and Culture", there were 8,075 teachers (7,250 males and 825 females) employed in the schools and colleges. The above figures include the teachers of primary, middle, secondary and vocational schools in the district.

So far as doctors are concerned, the District Census Hand-Book 1951 mentions 1,261‡ persons (913 males and 348 females) engaged in medical and health services of the district. It is obvious that the figure is an under-estimate if it should include not only the qualified doctors, nurses, compounders and midwives but also the unqualified doctors, homoeopaths, *kavirajs* and *hakims*, etc. The difficulty is the lack of statutory obligations for barring the unregistered doctors and quacks from practising. The figures in the District Census Hand-Book of 1951 must have undergone a large addition by now. The chapter on "Medical and Public Health Services" may also be looked

The figures of the persons following the legal profession have not been separately given in 1951 District Census Hand-Book but has

* District Census Hand-Book, Shahabad, 1951, pages 50—52.
† Ibid, page 51.
‡ Ibid, page 50.

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been clubbed with businessmen and said to be 728 persons. T does not give any indication as to the actual number of pe following the legal profession*. This is unfortunate as lawyers businessmen cannot be clubbed together from profession point view.

An investigation was made from the District Judge, Arrah it was gathered that there were 390 legal practitioners of whom were advocates in the district. This figure does not include clerks, stamp vendors, deed writers or various other people who a living out of matters in connection with the legal professions.

Arts, letters and journalism claim a very small number. Acco ing to the 1951 Census there were only 339, i.e., 297 males and females. Some of the journalists work on part-time basis. As a ma of fact it is doubtful if the part-time professionals in this bra have not been included as full-time workers.

Religion claims a small number of exclusive adherants such Hindu priests, Muslim divines and Christian missionaries. Th number is not separately available. Hindu priests or Muslim div follow other occupations as well. In 1951 Census Hand-Book 2 males and 249 females were reported to be engaged in relig charitable and welfare services†. This figure appears to be an o estimate but no investigation was possible. The 1961 Census figu are not available.

Domestic and Personal Services.

The figures of persons engaged in domestic and personal servic according to 1951 Census are as follows‡:—

	Males.	Females.	Tot
1. Services otherwise unclassified	10,500	2,644	13
2. Domestic services	7,742	1,722	9
3. Barbers and beauty shops	3,210	621	3
4. Laundries and laundry services	2,525	1,288	3
5. Hotels, restaurants, eating hotels	229	87	
6. Recreation services	367	278	

The number in 1964 under each of the categories must be m

The persons engaged in domestic services include cook, hou hold servants, water-carriers, etc. The lot of domestic servants definitely improved although there is dearth for them. They

*District Census Hand-Book, Shahabad, 1951, page 54.

† District Census Hand-Book, Shahabad, 1951, published in 1954, page 54.

‡ Ibid, pages 52—54.

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ected by the expansion of other avenues of occupation and get better pay and fooding. Many are engaged in part-time job in ural families and make out a good living. Many of the previous mestic servants have adopted other occupations as rickshaw-pulling, king in hotels, office peons, Chowkidars, etc. There is a dearth domestic servants and this has been fully exploited for getting her wages, lesser work and obligations. There is a constant inter-ge of occupations among this class of men. It is also possible the same man is working as barber and a domestic servant or ven in the office. The same man may be a cook a peon or a newspaper vendor and a *khunchawalla* selling ks. There is a craze now for the domestic servants to get into offices as class IV employees. The son of cook or a *mali* gardener) now seldom follows his father's profession. He will read and try to be a peon or a chaukidar or a clerk.

In the urban areas the average daily earning of a barber is not than Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. His charges vary. The roadside barber will ge from 10 paise to 12 paise for a shave and 25 paise for a hair-. There is no fixed charge for the female barber who visit houses paint the nails of the ladies and do other work.

Laundries of the urban areas are better equipped and the owners such shops have also to employ hired labourers due to the increase the volume of business. Washing charges for 100 pieces in the l areas vary from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 and in urban areas from 12 to Rs. 20, the time taken for the service ranging from one to 10 days or even more.

The district does not have any good hotel where a comfortable d and lodge are provided. Mostly there are cheap restaurants eating houses. These hotels and restaurants are generally ted near the court compounds, cinemas and in the thick of the . The standard is rather poor and the amenities provided are of a high class.

The tailoring professions has not been separately enumerated. independent tailors with their sewing machine are found in District. In many cloth shops a tailor with a sewing machine is d in a corner for carrying on his work. No tailor earns any-g less than Rs. 90 a month.

There are also Central and State Government Departments ated within the Shahabad district and it is not known if the ned in the Central and State Government Departments have categorised properly. Many of them are technical men, servators, doctors and engineers, etc. The services personnel not always got their own organisations to discuss matters of common interest. If there were any such organisations it

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could have been easier to collect the figures. Some of the doctors are the members of the Shahabad Branch of the Indian Medical Association. The laywers have their own Bar Association. But the teachers, the subordinates in Government service have not strong and well represented organisations and it is difficult to get definite figures. The persons engaged in the various Local Self-Government bodies have not got their figures correctly enumerated.

It is unfortunate that although the persons who could be grouped under miscellaneous occupations play a very important role in the society and offer leadership, their proper statistics are not available. The 1951 District Census Hand-Book figures are not satisfactory although they give some indication. The 1961 Census figures will definitely show a higher number in each of the categories.

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CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

For purposes of General Administration the district is divided into four subdivisions, viz., Arrah Sadar, Buxar, Sasaram and Dehri subdivisions.

J. F. W. James in his *Shahabad Gazetteer* mentions—

"For general administration, the district is divided into four subdivisions, under the Magistrate-Collector, containing the following revenue divisions and police-stations:—

Subdivision.	Thana.	Police-station.
(1,317 square miles) ..	Arrah ..	(1) Arrah, (2) Arrah Muffasil, and (3) Sandesh.
	Shahpur ..	(1) Shahpur, (2) Jagdishpur, (3) Piro, and (4) Sahar.
(1,320 square miles) ..	Buxar ..	(1) Buxar, and (2) Rajpur.
	Dumraon ..	(1) Dumraon, (2) Nawanagar, and (3) Barhampur.
(1,481 square miles) ..	Bikramganj	Bikramganj.
	Karghar ..	(1) Karghar, and (2) Nokha.
	Sasaram ..	Sasaram.
	Dehri ..	(1) Dehri, (2) Nasriganj, (3) Rohtas, and (4) Chenari.
	Mohania ..	(1) Mohania, (2) Ramgarh, (3) Durgauti (South), and (4) Kudra.
(1,996 square miles) ..	Bhabua ..	(1) Bhabua, (2) Chainpur, (3) Adhoura, and (4) Chand."*

The district has had many changes since. There are now 6,096 villages according to 1961 Census. The Sadar, Bhabua, Sasaram and Dehri subdivisions have an area of 805,83, 1,329.71, 1,520.57 and 1,440.43 square miles respectively. There are forty-one police-stations in the district. The details of the different subdivisions and police-stations now have been mentioned in the Chapter "Law, Order and Justice".

The District Magistrate with his headquarters at Arrah is at the apex of the administrative structure, the base of which is being widened and more broadened after the State has become a Welfare State since Independence. Development programmes for the rural

*District Gazetteer of Shahabad (1924), p. 131.

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areas have been taken up and Community Development Blocks have been opened. Accent has been put on the village panchayats. The District Magistrate has been given a large number of officers to help him in the administration of the district. For revenue purposes he has an Additional Collector and for development work, he has a District Development Officer. There are four Land Reforms Deputy Collectors posted at each of the four subdivisions. At the subdivisional headquarters, there is a Subdivisional Magistrate in charge of Law and Order as well as revenue and development matters. The Subdivisional Officers are under the administrative control of the District Magistrate. For law and order the district has a Superintendent of Police and one Additional Superintendent of Police with headquarters at Arrah and Dehri-on-Sone respectively. The Superintendent of Police at Arrah is assisted by two Deputy Superintendents of Police at Arrah. The Additional Superintendent of Police is assisted by one Deputy Superintendent posted at Sasaram. Details of the police administration will be found in the text on "Law, Order and Justice".

The District Magistrate is responsible for the execution of the planning schemes besides the maintenance of law and order. He is the head of the District Planning Committee. He has to co-ordinate the functions of all the departments of the Government that are working on development programmes. The success or failure of the Five-Year Plans will be a responsibility of the District Magistrate.

The District Magistrate for carrying on general administration has the following gazetted officers under him on the 31st December 1963:—

(1) Additional Collector	1
(2) District Development Officer	1
(3) Senior Deputy Collector	1
(4) Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors ..	3
(5) Sub-Deputy Collectors	2
(6) District Welfare Officer	1
(7) District Panchayat Officer	1
(8) District Public Relations Officer	1
(9) Land Acquisition Officer	1
(10) District Statistical Officer	1
(11) Treasury Officer	1
(12) P. A. to the District Magistrate ..	1

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(13) Block Development Officers-*cum*-Anchal Adhikaris.	41

The Sadar subdivision has the following officers:—

(1) Subdivisional Officer	1
(2) Deputy Collector incharge Land Reforms and Development.	1
(3) Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate ..	1
(4) Sub-Deputy Collector	1
(5) Block Development Officers-*cum*-Anchal Adhikaris. ..	12

The Bhabua subdivision has the following officers:—

(1) Subdivisional Officer	1
(2) Deputy Collector incharge Land Reforms and Development.	1
(3) Sub-Deputy Collector	1
(4) Block Development Officers-*cum*-Anchal Adhikaris.	9

The Sasaram subdivision has the following officers:—

(1) Subdivisional Officer	1
(2) Deputy Collector incharge Land Reforms and Development.	1
(3) Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate ..	1
(4) Sub-Deputy Collector	1
(5) Block Development Officers-*cum*-Anchal Adhikaris.	13

The Buxar subdivision has the following officers:—

(1) Subdivisional Officer	1
(2) Deputy Collector incharge Land Reforms and Development.	1
(3) Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate ..	1
(4) Sub-Deputy Collector	1
(5) Block Development Officers-*cum*-Anchal Adhikaris.	7

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District Magistrate's Office.

The old set up of the District Magistrate's Office in all the districts followed a pattern well suited to that of a component part of a Police State. Since the advent of Independence in the country in 1947 there have been very considerable changes in the character of the State and it is now a Welfare State. The development work, as mentioned before, has been taken up as a matter of State policy. Landlordism has been abolished by law and now there is no intermediary link between the State and the cultivators. Various welfare measures for social uplift have been taken up. The set up of the Collectorate, the office of the District Officer, has been reorganised mainly on the lines of a report of Sri B. D. Pande, a senior I.C.S. officer, who was especially deputed to study the problems of the reorganisation of the districts and subdivisional offices. This scheme was implemented by the Government in July, 1958 and the set up of the district offices has been completely changed to suit the new conditions. The main Collectorate office is now divided into several principal sections as follows:—

(1) Confidential.

(2) General Office.

(3) Revenue Office.

(4) Development Office.

(5) Establishment Office.

(6) Legal Section Office.

(7) Treasury and Accounts.

The following is the distribution of subjects:—

Section I—Confidential.

Section II—General.—(1) Law and Order, (2) Agrarian Disputes, (3) Maintenance of Public Order Act, (4) Collective Fines, (5) Police and Homeguards, (6) Requisitioning and derequisitioning of property, (7) Allotment of houses, (8) Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, (9) Elections, (10) Census, (11) Cinemas and dramatic performances, (12) Licences (Arms, Explosives, etc), (13) Press, including examination of newspaper cuttings, (14) Public Relations, (15) Relief and Rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan, (16) Evacuee Property Act, (17) Passports and Visas, (18) Political Sufferers, (19) Domicile Certificate, (20) Jails, (21) Supply and Price Control, (22) Anti-Corruption, (23) Assembly, Council and

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Parliament questions, (24) Local Bodies, i.e., Municipalities, District Boards, Notified Area Committee and other Union Committees, (25) Library, (26) Forms and Stationery, (27) Labour, including Minimum Wages Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, etc.

Section III–Revenue.—(1) Land Reforms, (2) Tenancy Act, (3) Rent and Cess, (4) *Khas Mahal,* (5) Rent Commutation, (6) Chaukidari, (7) Settlement, (8) *Balabandi,* (9) *Malkhana,* (10) Registration, (11) *Charkhana,* (12) Embankment, (13) Excise and Opium, (14) Kanungo Establishment, (15) Taxation Measures, (16) Record Room, (17) Copying Department, (18) Certificate, (19) Nazarat, (20) Circuit House, (21) Land Acquisition, (22) Ferries, (23) Mining, (24) Treasure Trove, (25) Stamps, (26) Crop and Weather Reports, (27) Flood and Scarcity.

Section IV–Development.—(1) Five-Year Plan and Co-ordination, (2) District Development Office, (3) District Planning Committee, (4) District Education Committee, (5) Community Project and National Extension Service, (6) Local Development Works Programme, (7) Irrigation (major, medium and minor), (8) Reclamation of Waste Land, (9) Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, (10) Gram Panchayats, (11) Vested Zamindari improvement works, (12) Welfare activities of other departments including Grow More Food, (13) Statistics, (14) Forests, (15) Loans including Agriculturists' Loans, Land Improvement Loans, Loans under the State Aid to Industries Act, etc., (16) National Savings Scheme, (17) Works Staff in the District.

Section V–Establishment.—(1) Personal cases—maintenance of service books, character rolls, leave accounts, etc., of personnel employed under the Collector, (2) Appointments, postings and transfers, (3) Leave, (4) Departmental Proceedings, (5) Provident Fund Gratuity, (6) Pensions, (7) Security, (8) Bill and Budget Works of the Collectorate.

Section VI–Legal Section.—(1) Revenue and Judicial Munshikhana, (2) Civil Suits, (3) Pauper Suits, (4) Criminal motions, (5) Inspection of trial registers, (6) Appeals, (7) Correspondence with the Legal Remembrancer, (8) High Court, (9) Release of Prisoners, (10) Pleaders, Mukhtears and Revenue Agents, (11) Probate, (12) Religious Endowments, (13) Payment of

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Pleaders' bills, (14) Judicial Accounts, (15) Criminal Fines, (16) Law Agents and Law Clerks, (17) Other Criminal, Civil or Revenue Appeals or Motions and matters connected therewith, (18) Court Malkhana.

Section VII—Treasury and Accounts.—(1) Treasury and Accounts, (2) Sale of Stamps.

There was a certain amount of distinction in status between a Sadar subdivision and a *mufassil* subdivision. This distinction was done away with. The Sadar Subdivisional Officer has now his own office and a staff as the *Mufassil* Subdivisional Officers.

National Planning and Community Development.

As already mentioned with Independence in 1947 the character of the administration at both the levels of the Centre and the State underwent a great change. Maintenance of law and order and the collection of revenue were the main features of the administration before 1947. At the Centre the Planning Commission was to lay down the policy and to formulate schemes for the States and also to co-ordinate the development work at the States. The Centre placed large sums of money to the States to work out the schemes. The Centre in many cases gave technical aid as well.

The Planning Council and the State Planning Board were constituted at the State level to formulate and work out the schemes given by the Centre and those made at the State level and to see to a proper development of the rural areas. A further aim was to decentralise the activities of the State which were so long mostly concentrated at the district level.

With this object the Five-Year Plans formulated at the Centre were taken up at the State level along with the State schemes. A large number of welfare schemes were started all over the district in the First Five-Year Plan sponsored in 1951-52. The Second Five-Year Plan sponsored in 1955-56 underlines the work taken up and suggested an extension. The same work has been continued in the Third Five-Year Plan which started in 1961-62. The various economic plans undertaken as part of the State policy were to be partially implemented through the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks. A Block is an administrative unit for the rural areas mainly for development and revenue work. There is a talk of taking away the revenue work consisting mainly of realising the revenue from the Blocks and to leave them to do development work only.

There are 41 Blocks-*cum*-Anchals in the district, with headquarters distributed all over the district. A Block covers a number of specified villages and usually the name of the Block is the same

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of the headquarters village. There is a Block Development with a number of other officers under him such as a Doctor, Supervisor, an Animal Husbandry man, a Social Co-operative man, an Industries department man, etc. Block Development Officer is entrusted with the working of the and projects sanctioned and also to evolve schemes and for the development of the village under him. He has committee to help him in the work. The Block Development is also entrusted to collect revenue and he has been given for this work. He is not entrusted with judicial work. expected to devote his time for an intensive co-ordinated development of the area with the active participation of the If a Block Development Officer cannot draw out the co-of the people he has failed in his objective. His role as revenue-collecting agent of the Government has been strongly as interfering with his duty for development work.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

The District Agriculture Officer, Shahabad, is the administra-head of the department. He is under the administrative of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Patna Range with headquarters at Patna. The Director of Agriculture is the administrative head of the Agriculture Department at the State

The District Agriculture Officer has four Subdivisional Agricul-Officers with headquarters at Arrah, Bhabua, Sasaram and respectively. The Subdivisional Agriculture Officers are by two Additional Subdivisional Agriculture Officers with headquarters at Arrah and Bhabua. The Additional Sub-Agriculture Officers look after the management of the farms.

The District Agriculture Officer is assisted by a team of subject-specialists in Botany, Chemistry, Engineering, Marketing, and Fishery. Their job is to co-ordinate the result of from the laboratories to the farmers in the field and to the Village Level Workers and the Agricultural Extension in the different blocks.

The Subdivisional Agriculture Officer is also assisted by a team specialists in Fisheries and Horticulture.

There are thirty-three Seed Multiplication Farms apart from Research Farms and two Subdivisional Agricultural Farms in District where experiments and trials are done.

There is one senior Plant Protection Officer with a team of Supervisors and Field Operators for prevention and

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control of crop pests and diseases. There are 20 godowns and depots in the district where pesticides, sprays and plant protection equipments are sold or hired to the cultivators.

Animal Husbandry Department.

There is a District Animal Husbandry Officer, with his headquarters at Arrah, to look after the Animal Husbandry Department in the district since 1957. He is under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry, Patna Range, Patna and the Director of Animal Husbandry with his headquarters at Patna.

Before September, 1954, the present Animal Husbandry Department was running under two different departments, namely the Veterinary Department and the Animal Husbandry Department under two technical heads. In September, 1954, these two departments were amalgamated and the Director of Veterinary Services was designated as the Director of Animal Husbandry, Bihar.

The District Animal Husbandry Officer is assisted by three Subdivisional Animal Husbandry Officers posted at Bhabua, Sasaram and Buxar respectively. Forty-one Animal Husbandry Supervisors are posted in each block, two stockmen and messengers for each block to assist the Animal Husbandry Supervisors. Apart from them a Livestock Inspector and a Fodder Overseer are working under the guidance of the District Animal Husbandry Officer at the district headquarters.

During the First Five-Year Plan four schemes were taken up namely, opening of Artificial Insemination Centre and Sub-Centres, Hospitals and Dispensaries, distribution of bulls and opening of key-villages in the district. During the Second Five-Year Plan a number of additional schemes were started.

Commercial Taxes Department.

The Shahabad Circle of the Commercial Taxes Department was started in 1944 and the area of the circle coincides with that of the revenue district of Shahabad comprising Arrah, Buxar, Bhabua and Sasaram subdivisions. The departmental head is the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes with headquarters at Patna. The Superintendent of Commercial Taxes used to be the head of the department but since 1962 the post was upgraded to that of an Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes. The Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes is now the head of the department. There are one Additional Superintendent, four Assistant Superintendents of Commercial Taxes with headquarters at Arrah

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assist the Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes in the matter of assessment of tax on dealers. Besides, there is only one inspector in the district.

The department is concerned with the assessment and realisation of the following taxes:—

(1) *Agricultural Income-tax.*—It was levied in 1938 under the Bihar Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1938, but its administration was first taken over by the Commercial Taxes Department in 1944-45. The collection had reached its peak in 1961-62 when it rose to Rs. 2,75,266.45 which was mainly due to enhancement in the rate of tax.

(2) *Bihar Sales Tax.*—It was introduecd in the State from 1944-45. In 1962-63 the collection from this tax amounted to Rs. 55,93,994.36.

(3) *Central Sales Tax.*—Central Sales Tax, 1956, was introduced in Bihar from the 1st July, 1956 and collection from this tax was introduced in 1958-59 at Arrah. Since then there had been a constant rise in collection which rose to Rs. 21,84,370.94 in 1962-63. This was partly due to increase in the rate of tax.

(4) *Entertainment Tax.*—The administration of this tax was taken over by the Commercial Taxes Department in 1948-49. In 1962-63 the receipt was Rs. 3,39,815.88.

(5) *Electricity Duty.*—It was first levied in the district in 1948-49. The collection from this tax was Rs. 2,26,518.38 in 1959-60 and rose to Rs. 3,16,849.16 in 1962-63.

(6) *Motor Spirit (Sales) Tax.*—Before 1949 this tax was realised by the Excise Department. In 1956-57 the total receipt from this tax amounted to Rs. 2,35,462.83. Since then there has been a constant rise in collection which rose to Rs. 4,94,910.44 in 1962-63. This was partly due to rise in duty and the gradual improvement in the condition of the roads of the district.

(7) *Passengers and Goods Transport Tax.*—It was levied for the first time in 1950. During 1955-56 the total yield from the tax was Rs. 62,683.90. In 1961-62 the total yield was Rs. 4,150.15 because the Act was declared *ultra vires* in September, 1960. Again since 1963 March the tax has been enforced in the district.

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The statement below supplied by the Commercial Taxes Department, Shahabad, will show the receipt from 1955-56 to 1962-63:—

Years.	Agriculture Income-tax.	Bihar Sales Tax.	Central Sales Tax.	Entertainment Tax.	Electricity Duty.	Motor Spirit Tax.	Passenger and Goods Transport.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1955-56 ..	1,01,854.36	22,16,597.47	Not introduced	1,74,024.33	1,10,392.50	1,85,426.06	62,683.90
1956-57 ..	95,346.23	22,50,475.65	Ditto ..	2,22,790.22	1,04,911.39	2,35,462.83	53,420.28
1957-58	63,179.88	25,08,648.05	Ditto ..	1,78,584.77	2,19,368.86	2,13,638.96	78,897.39
1958-59 ..	78,175.09	25,82,061.26	12,22,906.75	2,03,759.84	2,29,526.17	2,18,901.20	86,267.45
1959-60 ..	1,09,827.27	25,33,487.75	18,77,985.37	2,17,628.04	2,26,518.38	2,44,394.26	1,03,642.85
1960-61 ..	1,68,509.38	50,19,258.58	13,50,076.03	2,37,267.78	2,22,834.17	3,17,320.87	89,626.25
1961-62 ..	2,75,266.45	52,36,826.69	14,88,844.24	3,09,854.51	2,50,942.18	4,58,849.47	4,150.15
1962-63 ..	1,83,384.25	55,93,995.36	21,84,370.49	3,39,815.88	3,16,849.16	4,94,910.44	1,03,653.26

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CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Co-operative Department of the district is divided into circles, namely, Arrah, Sasaram, Buxar and Bhabua. The Assistant Registrars with headquarters at Arrah, Bhabua, Sasaram and Buxar are in charge of their respective circles and one District Co-operative Officer with headquarters at Arrah whose jurisdiction over the whole district.

The Assistant Registrars are under the District Co-operative Officer, Arrah, the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Patna and the Registrar, Co-operative Department, Bihar, Patna, respectively. One Inspector, Co-operative Societies, designated as Co-operative Extension Supervisor and one Auditor are posted at each of the block headquarters. There are other Co-operative Inspectors whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Central Co-operative Bank, Arrah.

There are two amalgamated Central Co-operative Banks, viz., Arrah-Buxar and Sasaram-Bhabua. There is a General Manager at Arrah and Sasaram and an Assistant Manager at the two branches, Buxar and Bhabua.

To link credit with marketing, *Vyapar Mandal Sahyog Samitis* are functioning at almost all the block headquarters in the district.

SUPPLY AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

A Supply and Commerce Section or more popularly known as Price Control Section was opened in every district office under stress of short supply of essential commodities during the Second World years. The section has continued and is controlled by the Supply and Commerce Department at the Government level in Patna. The District Magistrate is the administrative head and the section works under a District Supply Officer who is helped by some Inspectors.

The District Supply Officer is assisted by four Assistant Supply Officers in the four subdivisions, namely, Sadar, Buxar, Sasaram and Bhabua under the administrative control of the respective Sub-divisional Officers. Besides, there are 12 Supply Inspectors in the Sub-division at different points, i.e., one at District headquarters, three at Sub-div Sadar, three at Buxar subdivision, two at Bhabua subdivision and three at Sasaram subdivision to supervise the supply of essential commodities like cement, coal, sugar, iron goods, etc., wherever there is scarcity. The main function of the department is to enforce price control orders and to see to the equitable distribution of essential commodities. Licensed dealers and Fair Price Shops in the rural areas are the usual agencies for such distribution.

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REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

There are six registration offices under a Sub-Registrar each in the district, namely, Arrah (established in 1865), Jagdishpur (established in 1875), Bhabua (established in 1865), Buxar (established in 1865), Sasaram (established in 1865) and Bikramganj (established in 1900).

The Indian Registration Act, 1908, the Indian Stamp Act of 1899 and other allied Acts are in force and these offices are concerned with the proper registration of documents.

The District Sub-Registrar is the departmental head of the Registration Department under the immediate administrative control of the District Registrar, i.e., District Magistrate. The Inspector-General of Registration, Patna, is the head of the department.

The District Sub-Registrar's record room has many old registers and indices including copies of documents registered in 1797.

The Statistics below supplied by the Registration Department, Arrah, show the number of documents registered, receipts and expenditure of the whole district from 1953 to 1962. The figures include the statistics from all the registration offices located in the district:—

Year.	Documents registered.	Receipts in rupees.	Expenditure in rupees.
1953	43,059	4,39,945	88,440
1954	44,337	4,37,917	93,297
1955	46,170	4,21,914	90,918
1956	48,987	4,59,338	95,653
1957	49,426	4,64,807	1,00,992
1958	59,415	5,66,215	1,08,431
1959	56,129	5,65,464	1,05,193
1960	70,326	7,24,230	1,13,969
1961	67,069	7,25,612	1,17,884
1962	57,736	6,59,111	1,50,964

The Money-lenders Act came into force in 1938, authorising the Registering Officer to grant licences. The total number of licences granted to the money-lenders is 3,172 during 1962-63.

The District Sub-Registrar is the Marriage Officer under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 and since then only one marriage has been performed in 1962 under this Act.

STATE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent of Excise is the head of the administration at the district level. He is under the immediate control of the District Magistrate, Shahabad. The Superintendent of Excise is also under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Southern Range at Ranchi and the Commissioner of Excise at Patna.

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The district is divided into three ranges, namely, Arrah, Sasaram Buxar under the charge of one Inspector each with head-ters at Arrah, Sasaram and Buxar. These three ranges have further subdivided into ten circles, namely, Arrah, Bihea, Piro, Dumraon, Bikramganj, Sasaram, Dehri, Mohania and Each circle is under the charge of one Sub-Inspector.

There are country spirit warehouses located at Arrah, Buxar, Bihea, Bikramganj, Garhani, Sasaram and Mohania. are *ganja* and *bhang golas* at Arrah, Buxar, Sasaram and Each warehouse is under the charge of a Sub-Inspector. are special centres at Arrah and Mohania. Besides, one Sub-has been posted at Dalmianagar Sugar Factory.

There is prohibition on oral consumption of opium and all the opium shops have been abolished from 1959-60. Opium is supplied only to the *bona fide* addicts solely on medical grounds the strength of the permits issued by the authorised medical drugs, as the State has not yet adopted total prohibition.

Attempts are being made to prepare the ground for the same by consumption through raising of the retail prices of the and reducing the sale. New foreign liquor licences are being granted as a general practice. The incidence of distillation case is comparatively low. The smuggling of cheap and *ganja* from Nepal is, however, a growing menace which the policy of gradual restriction of consumption of and affecting Government revenue.

The table below will show the number of illicit distillation, and *bhang* cases detected during 1959-60 to 1962-63:—

of case.	1959-60.		1960-61.		1961-62.		1962-63.	
	No. of cases detected.	Seizure.	No. of cases detected.	Seizure.	No. of cases detected.	Seizure.	No. of cases detected.	Seizure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	83	..	78	..	84	..	52	..
..	77	137.225 kg.	73	167.030 kg.	83	70.158 kg.	78	77.775 kg.
..	8	28.9378 kg.	3	10.3224 kg.	7	0.6415 kg.	8	14.6731 kg.

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The table below supplied by State Excise Department will show the statistics of the licences, consumption and the revenue derived from different kinds of excisable commodities from 1953-54 to 1963-64 (December, 1963):—

Year.	Country Spirit.					*Ganja.*				
	No. of license.	Consumption.	License fee.	Duty.	Total revenue derived.	No. of license.	Consumption.	License fee.	Duty.	Total revenue derived.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953-54	105	83,995.3 gallons	3,66,698	13,25,222	16,91,920	92	47 maunds	25,311	3,22,000	3,47,311
1954-55	105	89,259.1 ,,	3,93,618	14,13,648	18,07,266	92	118 ,,	40,702	3,44,896	3,85,598
1955-56	105	87,332.8 ,,	3,70,594	13,83,093	17,53,687	91	97 ,,	30,319	2,86,425	3,16,744
1956-57	105	95,108.7 ,,	4,20,631	15,02,001	19,22,632	92	93 ,,	32,105	2,72,931	3,05,126
1957-58	105	92,597.5 ,,	4,43,281	14,90,377	19,33,658	92	97 ,,	31,315	2,92,727	3,24,042
1958-59	105	91,097.8 ,,	3,88,325	14,51,324	18,39,649	92	85 ,,	25,221	2,53,330	2,78,551
1959-60	105	1,07,245.1 ,,	4,68,514	17,51,221	22,19,735	92	86 ,,	25,431	2,57,636	2,83,067
1960-61	105	1,12,680.6 ,,	5,70,506	19,89,996	25,00,502	92	72 ,,	21,319	2,12,658	2,33,977
1961-62	105	1,17,817.5 ,,	5,42,271	22,00,450	27,92,721	92	42 ,,	9,820	1,87,405	1,97,225
1962-63	105	5,48,428.6 litres	6,05,889	24,78,749	30,84,638	91	1,138 kilograms	9,866	1,34,336	1,44,002
1963-64	105	5,58,218.5 ,,	7,14,649	26,10,900	33,25,630	93	731,600 ,,	7,802	84,785	92,487

Year.	Country liquor.					Opium.				
	No. of license.	Consumption.	License fee.	Duty.	Total revenue derived.	No. of license.	Consumption.	License fee.	Duty.	Total revenue derived.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		M. s. ch.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953-54	50	75 maunds	21,667	26,713	48,380	19	1 7 0	9,158	19,975	29,153
1954-55	50	67 ,,	22,552	24,378	46,930	19	1 11 0	9,184	21,715	30,899
1955-56	50	51 ,,	15,088	17,555	32,643	19	1 6 0	8,149	19,780	27,929
1956-57	50	48 ,,	15,115	16,985	32,700	19	1 5 0	9,338	19,135	28,473
1957-58	50	48 ,,	19,164	18,081	37,245	18	1 1 0	8,169	17,630	25,799
1958-59	50	51 ,,	16,180	18,225	34,405	17	0 24 0	4,422	10,320	14,342
1959-60	50	52 ,,	14,773	18,232	33,005	3	0 3 0	628	1,717	2,045
1960-61	50	50 ,,	18,642	18,504	37,146	3	0 2 0	392	860	125
1961-62	50	57 ,,	13,769	17,068	30,837	3	0 1 0	127	430	537
1962-63	49	1,642 kilograms	14,670	16,279	30,949	3	Nil	33	Nil	33
1963-64	50	1,450 ,,	15,789	14,041	29,830	2	Nil	34	Nil	34

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Year.	Foreign liquor including rectified spirit.		Toddy.				Revenue derived from miscellaneous and other sources.	Total annual revenue.
	No. of license.	Total revenue.	No. of license.	License fee.	Tree-tax.	Total revenue.		
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953-54	10	7,861	477	1,52,651	1,86,533	3,39,184	20,950	25,15,859
1954-55	10	8,210	477	1,55,105	2,05,556	3,66,661	22,996	27,01,860
1955-56	10	7,179	476	1,56,046	2,21,475	3,77,521	22,624	26,13,929
1956-57	10	9,576	472	1,60,135	2,31,168	3,91,303	15,885	27,79,455
1957-58	10	10,445	472	1,64,212	2,37,257	4,01,563	17,474	28,46,176
1958-59	10	10,350	472	1,71,611	2,23,863	2,95,474	16,465	26,93,866
1959-60	10	10,833	472	1,74,161	2,38,856	4,11,020	25,387	31,00,742
1960-61	10	12,565	471	1,71,722	2,47,787	4,19,509	25,186	33,77,789
1961-62	10	13,879	471	1,81,059	2,51,024	4,32,088	26,961	36,03,368
1962-63	10	20,558	471	2,07,870	2,74,784	4,82,654	29,379	39,95,952
1963-64	9	37,401	471	2,14,095	2,66,993	4,81,088	36,376	41,03,746

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STAMPS.

There is one Treasury Officer of the Finance Service at the District Treasury Office. Besides, there are three Sub-treasury offices at Sasaram, Bhabua and Buxar. These officers are under the direct control of the District Magistrate, Shahabad. The Sub-Divisional Officers of *mufassil* subdivisions are the heads of sub-treasury offices.

The revenue from the sale of stamps is an important source of income to the State Government.

The statement below supplied by Shahabad Treasury Office will show the receipts from the sale of stamps:—

Years.		Non-judicial in rupees.	Judicial in rupees.
1955-56	..	9,38,145.50	10,25,379.75
1956-57	..	10,84,027.00	9,43,353.00
1957-58	..	12,18,888.75	8,92,870.00
1958-59	..	13,78,066.00	9,52,707.00
1959-60	..	14,93,259.66	9,86,693.52
1960-61	..	17,61,457.57	10,50,748.76
1961-62	..	18,39,366.12	10,47,733.00
1962-63	..	18,67,238.40	10,80,571.95

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION.

After nationalisation of Life Insurance works the Life Insurance Corporation, India, was set up and the Arrah branch was sponsored in December, 1956. The branch office at Arrah has one sub-branch located at Dehri-on-Sone. The branch office is under the supervision of Branch Manager and the sub-branch office is under the Assistant Branch Manager. The Arrah branch is under the Patna Division.

There are fifteen officers in Arrah branch who are distributed in different places.

The Dehri sub-branch has twelve field officers and they are distributed over Dehri, Bhabua and Sasaram.

The field officers have a specified area in their charge and work through appointed village agents. These village agents work on commission basis calculated on the premiums paid on policies.

STATISTICS DEPARTMENT.

The District Statistical Officer is in charge of the Statistics Department at the district level. He is under the administrative control of the District Magistrate and also works under the Director of Economics and Statistics in Patna. His duty is to collect

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statistics of various descriptions and also to carry out any sample survey, if ordered. He is expected to watch the weekly progress of the surveys to give the necessary direction to the field staff.

Below the District Statistical Officer come Inspectors, Investigators and Compilers. At present (1964), the District Statistical Officer is assisted by the following set of staff:—

(1) One District Statistical Supervisor posted at Arrah.

(2) One District Statistical Inspector posted at Arrah.

(3) One District Statistical Assistant Inspector posted at Arrah.

(4) 41 Junior Statistical Supervisors at different block headquarters.

(5) Four Junior Field Investigators posted at Arrah, Sasaram, Bhabua and Buxar.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The District Inspector of Weights and Measures under the administrative control of the District Magistrate runs the Inspectorate of Weights and Measures. The Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures at Patna and the Divisional Inspector at Patna are also the supervisory authority of the District Inspector of Weights and Measures.

The District Inspector is assisted by four Subdivisional Inspectors posted at Sadar, Bhabua, Sasaram and Buxar subdivisions. Their duty is to see that correct weights and measures are used. They have the authority to verify the weights and weighing instruments and to prosecute, if necessary. They seize unauthorised weights and measures and educate the public to use correct weights and measures. Their work has become all the more important owing to the recent changes in the measures by law.

GRAM PANCHAYAT DEPARTMENT.

The District Gram Panchayat Officer with his headquarters at Arrah is under the control of the District Magistrate. At the divisional level the Regional Deputy Director is the administrative head with his headquarters at Patna. The Director of Gram Panchayats in Patna is the administrative head.

There are 41 Gram Panchayat Supervisors in the blocks. Till the end of October, 1963, the Gram Panchayat Department has been able to form 816 Gram Panchayats covering the total area of the district.

Out of 816 Notified Gram Panchayats first election has been completed in 742 panchayats while election is yet to be completed in the remaining 74 Gram Panchayats. Three hundred and four

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Sewaks have been appointed in this district against a sanction-strength of 768 *Gram Sewaks*. The *Gram Sewaks* already posted have been posted in the panchayats, where they are due assistance to the Panchayat *Mukhiyas* in their day-to-day Out of the total strength of *Gram Sewaks* on the roll 747 are while 21 are untrained. Under the Government programme organisation of Village Volunteer Force, 247 trained and trained chief officers are working in this district. There are enrolled volunteers in this district out of which 7,359 have trained.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT.

Prior to 1952 the Public Relations Department was known as Publicity Department. The Public Relations Officer is the head department. He is assisted by four Assistant Public Relations with headquarters at Arrah, Bhabua, Sasaram and Buxar respectively.

The District Public Relations Officer and the Assistant Public Relations Officers are under the immediate control of the District Magistrate. The department is the link between the people and the Government. He is also under the Director, Public Relations headquarters in Patna.

A mobile publicity van equipped with a projector is taken the district and free film shows and talks are arranged on useful topics.

There is an Information Centre at Arrah where several daily papers, magazines, publicity literature, etc., are kept for public inspection. It was observed that the Information Centre is visited few persons and cannot be said to be much popular.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

There are two distinct sections so far as the administration of Health Department is concerned. Broadly speaking, one section with the preventive side which is known as the Public Health and the other section deals with the curative side as the Medical Department. The former is headed by the Medical Officer of Health and the latter by the Civil The functions of both the officers are different, although matters the District Medical Officer of Health is to act in with the Civil Surgeon.

The Civil Surgeon, who is a senior member of the State Medical is the Superintendent of all the hospitals and dispensaries District maintained either by the District Board or the Government. He exercises complete professional control over the Medical Officers in the hospitals and dispensaries. He expected to help the Mission and the other private hospitals the district.

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According to a Government Circular no. 11-A3-43 of 1958 dated the 3rd January, 1959, the posts of the Civil Surgeons in districts were converted into posts of Senior Executive Medical Officers and Civil Surgeons with the result that in this district Senior Executive Medical Officer is responsible for the implementation, supervision and control of all public health measures, preventive as well as curative.

The Senior Executive Medical Officer is responsible for enforcement of drug control measures as well. He is the authority to issue license for medical shops.

There are 20 State dispensaries in the district located in blocks and 103 health centres. The Sadar Hospital at Arrah has six doctors including one lady doctor. The subdivisional hospitals have got doctors and other medical staff. The Public Health Department has got a chain of officers. More details will be found in the text on "Medical and Public Health Services".

Welfare Department.

This department has been created at the Government level to look after the particular interests of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and the Backward Classes. There is a District Welfare Officer who works both under the District Magistrate and the Secretary, Welfare Department.

This department was started on 1st April, 1948 at Arrah. At that time the Harijan Welfare Officer was the administrative head at the district level and he used to be under the administrative control of the Divisional Welfare Officer with headquarters at Patna. From 1958 the post of the Divisional Welfare Officer was abolished and the post of Harijan Welfare Officer was designated as the District Welfare Officer.

The District Welfare Officer with his headquarters at Arrah works under the District Magistrate, Shahabad. There is an Assistant Welfare Officer with headquarters at Arrah to assist the District Welfare Officer. There are 18 Welfare Inspectors posted in the Block for the welfare work in it.

The District Welfare Officer is to implement the various welfare programmes indicated in the First, Second and Third Five-Year Plans for the uplift of the people belonging to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes such as establishment of grain-*golas*, construction of special schools, hostels, residential buildings and sinking of wells, etc. The District Welfare Officer must have reliable statistics and be dynamic and sincere in his work, otherwise, the objective will remain more of paper-work.

Employment Exchange.

The Employment Exchange Office is under the charge of the District Employment Officer who is under the control of the Regional Employment Officer, Patna. The Employment Exchange

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also one more branch at Dalmianagar under the control of Assistant Employment Officer. The jurisdiction of the District Employment Officer extends to Arrah Sadar and Buxar subdivisions and that of the Assistant Employment Officer to Bhabua and Sasaram subdivisions. The administrative head is the State Director of Employment Service in Patna.

The chief function of the department is to serve as a link between the employer and the unemployed and to find employment for the unemployed. The unemployed are expected to register themselves indicating their qualifications and preference for particular job or trade. The entries are categorised and whenever there is a demand from any employer, the Exchange Officer sends up the names of the suitable candidates. The arrangement does not work well as the employers seldom notify all their requirements to the Exchange and there are too many unqualified registered candidates waiting for jobs of one and the other type.

Election Depatrment.

The District Election Officer runs the section under the control of the District Magistrate and the Chief Electoral Officer in Patna. He is assisted by four Election Supervisors who are in charge of Arrah, Bhabua, Buxar and Sasaram subdivisions. The Election Department has to maintain an up-to-date electoral roll and to see the carrying out of the instructions of the Government regarding election matters.

Malaria Department.

The Malaria Department at Arrah was established in February, [illegible]. The Anti-Malaria Officer at Arrah is the administrative head of this circle with headquarters at Arrah. He is under the administrative control of the Chief Malaria Officer, Patna with his headquarters at Patna.

The Anti-Malaria Officer, Arrah, is assisted by four Assistant Anti-Malaria Officers each of them being in charge of four subdivisions, namely, Arrah proper, Bhabua, Buxar and Sasaram. There are 21 Malaria Inspectors and 68 Superior Field Workers under the supervisance of Anti-Malaria Officer.

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.

At the conclusion of Great War, 1914—18, the Government of India under resolution no. 1788, dated the 7th February 1919, constituted the Indian Soldiers' Board at Delhi to look into the various problems that inevitably arose during the period of demobilization, when men released from the Army had not yet settled down to the ordinary conditions of peace. Shahabad and Saran districts which had taken active part in the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 were neglected as very few recruitments were done in these districts. Only some of

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the Rajputs from the villages of Masarh, Karisath, Gidha, Nawada Ben and Udwantnagar were recruited in the Rajput Regiment and Hyderabad Auxiliary Force. They were recruited because of their previous history of belonging to martial race. After demobilisation in 1918-19, the ex-service-men formed a Soldiers' Board of their own under the presidentship of the District Magistrate in the year 1918 and the first Secretary of the Shahabad (Arrah) Board was Subedar Major Brahm Deo Narain Singh. Later in 1945, when there was a mass recruitment throughout the Indian Union for Second World War, 1939—45, the Government of India decided to constitute Soldiers' Boards in all the districts where a good number of recruits had come forward and Arrah Soldiers' Board was formed by the ex-service-men.

There is a Secretary for the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board with his headquarters at Arrah. He is under the control of the District Magistrate, who is the Honorary President of the Board. The State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Patna, is the head office and the Governor of the State is the President of the Board. The State Board is affiliated to Indian Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board with headquarters at New Delhi. A committee of 13 official and non-official members has also been constituted to help the District Magistrate in functioning of the Board.

The main aim of this Board is to look after the welfare of the ex-service-men and the family of the serving soldiers. Shahabad, it may be mentioned, has always been a good recruiting district for military personnel. The total strength of this circle was 24,942 men including ex-service-men, serving personnel and the deceased. The Board tries to help the ex-service personnel in securing service and in their litigations. The Board also helps the relatives of the service-men in their troubles.

The Board has sanctioned one hundred Secondary School Scholarships at the rate of Rs. 8 per month, forty-five primary education scholarships at the rate of Rs. 5 per annum, eleven college education scholarships at the rate of Rs. 30 per month and technical education scholarship at the rate of Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 per month.

The Soldiers' Board has its own building constructed by the subscriptions raised by the District Magistrate and ex-service-men and the opening ceremony was performed by His Excellency Sir T. A. Stewart, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Bihar, on July 27th, 1941.

In 1951, the Government of Bihar sanctioned suitable amount from the Services Post-War Reconstruction Fund and a Rest House was constructed for the benefit of all the serving soldiers, ex-service-men and the families.

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In 1964 with the Chinese aggression, the District Soldiers', and Airmen's Board was taken over by the Bihar Govern- and now it is a State Government organisation.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING.

There are two subdivisions of this department located at Arrah Dehri-on-Sone. The Subdivisional Officers, Public Health neering are the head at district level and the Subdivisional er of Arrah subdivision is under the administrative control of Executive Engineer, Patna Division and the Dehri subdivision der the administrative control of the Executive Engineer, Gaya ion and the Superintending Engineer at Patna. The Chief ineer at Patna is the administrative head of the department.

There are two Sectional Officers under Arrah subdivision posted rah and two Sectional Officers posted at Dehri-on-Sone and ion.

About 280 tube-wells in different villages in Arrah subdivision 28 tube-wells in Dehri subdivision are maintained by the ment.

INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

The department was started in 1956 at Shahabad. The District ries Officer is the administrative head of this department who der the direct control of the Director of Industries, Bihar, at n. The District Industries Officer has an Inspector at Arrah 5 Industrial Extension Supervisors posted at various block ters of the district. The main function of this department encourage and develop the small-scale and village industries.

Training-*cum*-Production centres had been started at different s in the district where the trainees are given monthly stipends. of the centres located in different blocks of the district have down.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

The Labour Superintendent, Shahabad with his headquarters rah is the head of the department. He is under the direct of the Assistant Labour Commissioner with his headquarters na. The Labour Commissioner at Patna is the head of the ment. The Labour Superintendent is assisted by two Labour posted at Arrah, Sasaram, Bhabua, Buxar and Dehri-on-

The main duties of the Labour Officer are to promote monious relations between the labour and the management and as the liaison officer between them. He has to insist on the ts to the labour and to see that the labour laws are imple- d. In cases of disputes he has to take necessary steps according

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IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

(*a*) The Irrigation Department is divided into two compon namely, Major Irrigation and Minor Irrigation. The Ma Irrigation Section is controlled by the Superintending Engine Sone Circle with his headquarters at Arrah.

The Superintending Engineer is assisted by four Execu Engineers—one posted at Buxar, two at Arrah and one at Dehri Sone. The list of Subdivisional Officers and Sectional Officers given below:—

(1) Buxar Division has four subdivisions located at Sikra Nokha, Basawan and Manoharpur. Besides, there one temporary Remodelling subdivision located Jamorore. The division has 18 sections, namely, for canal and five for Remodelling subdivisions.

(2) Arrah Division has seven subdivisions, viz., Arrah I II (temporary), Agiawan, Nasriganj, Danwar, R nagar and Koath and 25 sections.

(3) Dehri Division has four subdivisions, viz., Daudna Arwal, Bikramganj and Dehri and 13 sections.

(4) Arrah Lift Irrigation Division has four subdivisions, Arrah I and II, Buxar and Dehri and 14 sections, seve for tube-well and seven for mechanical.

The subdivisions are headed by Subdivisional Officers sections are under Sectional Officers.

(*b*) Minor Irrigation Section was created in August, 1960 its headquarters at Arrah. The Executive Engineer, Minor Irri tion, with his headquarters is posted at Arrah. He is under administrative control of Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation at Pa The Executive Engineer is assisted by four Subdivisional Offic posted at Arrah, Sasaram, Buxar and Bhabua and 41 Sectio Officers in different Block headquarters.

A number of river dams constructed by the Irrigation Depa ment will play an increasing role of importance for this distr The face of Dehri areas and Bhabua subdivision will be ompleted changed in the course of the next decade when the objectives these dams are fulfilled.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The District Education Officer with his headquarters at Arrah looks after this department at the district level. He works under the control of the Regional Deputy Director of Education with his headquarters at Patna. The Director of Public Instruction with his headquarters at Patna is the head of the Department.

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The District Education Officer is assisted by a number of officers. Each subdivision is placed under the charge of a Subdivisional Education Officer with headquarters at Arrah, Bhabua, Buxar and Sasaram.

At the district level the District Education Officer is assisted by the District Superintendent of Education and the Deputy Superintendent of Physical Education posted at Arrah. There is a Deputy Superintendent for Basic Education and District Inspectress of Schools at Arrah.

There are four Deputy Inspectors of Schools with their headquarters at Arrah Sadar, Buxar, Bhabua and Sasaram. There are 41 Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the district who are responsible for their respective circle. With effect from December, 1962, the designation of the Sub-Inspector of Schools has been changed and now they are called Education Extension Officers. There is one Deputy Inspector of Schools posted at Sasaram.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

There are two divisions of the Public Works Department under Executive Engineers with headquarters at Arrah and Dehri-on-Sone. The Executive Engineers are under the control of the Superintending Engineer with his headquarters at Patna and the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Bihar at Patna.

The main duty of the Executive Engineers is the construction of roads and buildings, etc., and to maintain the roads and buildings already constructed. The Executive Engineers supervise and control the work of the Public Works Department Subdivisional Officers. They have also their responsibility in controlling the expenditure and make payments to the contractors.

The Arrah Division has three subdivisions, namely, Arrah, Buxar and Koelwar with ten sections in all, namely, Arrah I and Arrah II, Dumraon, Buxar, Chousa I and Chousa II, Koelwar nos. I, II and III. The subdivisions are under the charge of three Subdivisional Officers and the sections are under the control of sectional officers.

The Dehri Division has three subdivisions, namely, Sasaram, Dehri and Bhabua and nine sections, namely, Dehri I and II, Sasaram, Bhabua I and II, Nokha, Nasriganj, Mohania and Chainpur.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

There are two Divisions of Electricity Board, viz., Arrah Electricity Division and Dehri-on-Sone Electricity Division. An Electricity Executive Engineer is in charge of the division and is under the control of the Electrical Superintending Engineer, Patna Circle, with his headquarters at Patna. The Chief Engineer, Electricity Department, Bihar with his headquarters at Patna is the head of the department.

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The Executive Engineer of Arrah Division is assisted by three Assistant Electrical Engineers with their headquarters at Arrah and Buxar. The Executive Engineer of Dehri Division is also assisted by three Assistant Electrical Engineers with their headquarters at Dehri, Sasaram and Bhabua. They are in charge of the transmission and distribution in their respective jurisdiction.

About eight towns and 246 villages have been electrified till the end of December, 1963. The towns are Arrah, Buxar, Dumraon, Jagdishpur, Bhabua, Bikramganj, Sasaram and Dehri-on-Sone.

CENTRAL EXCISE.

There are five range offices of the Central Excise Department at Arrah, Bihia, Buxar, Sasaram and Mohania under the control of Inspector of Central Excise. The Inspector is controlled by the Superintendent of Central Excise with headquarters at Dalmianagar in Shahabad district and the Assistant Collector of Central Excise at Ranchi. There are only two Inspectors posted at Arrah and Buxar. The Collector of Central Excise with his headquarters at Patna is the administrative head of the department.

The chief function of the department is to look after the proper collection of excise-duty on commodities like tobacco, non-essential vegetable oil, cement, sugar, etc., levied by the Central Government.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The Postal Department is under the control of the Superintendent of Post Offices with his headquarters at Arrah and the Post Master General, Bihar at Patna. For administrative purposes the Postal Division has been divided into five subdivisions. There are five Inspectors out of which three are at Arrah, one at Sasaram and one at Dalmianagar. One Complaints Inspector has also been appointed at Arrah.

There are two head post offices located at Sasaram and Arrah. There are two types of sub-post offices, i.e., departmental and extra-departmental. The strength of the departmental sub-post office in the district is 72 and that of extra-departmental is eight. In extra-departmental sub-post office, Extra-Departmental Agents are appointed. There are 504 branch post offices. The majority of the sub-post offices are served direct by rail communication with railway mail service and a few of them are served by roads through mail runners. The branch post offices are located at bigger villages.

TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.

The department was started in August, 1963 at Arrah at sub-divisional level. Prior to 1963 it was managed by Patna subdivision of telegraphs and telephones. The Subdivisional Officer, telegraphs and telephones is the head of this department who is under the administrative control of Divisional Telegraph Engineer at Patna. The Subdivisional Officer is assisted by five Engineering Supervisors out of which four are of telegraphs and one of telephones.

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INCOME-TAX.

Administration of Income-tax is a Central subject and is ...nistered by the Central Government. The jurisdiction of the ...me-tax Officer extends over the whole of Shahabad district. He ...sisted by one Income-Tax Inspector at Arrah.

The Controlling Officer of the Income-Tax Officer at Arrah is ... Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Northern ...ge with headquarters at Patna. He is under the Commissioner ...Income-tax with his headquarters at Patna whose jurisdiction ...ds over the whole of Bihar and Orissa.

The Income-tax Officer issues notices every year at the begin-...g of the financial year to all assessees to file returns of income of ...previous year and frame assessments in due course. The ...sees are also under legal obligation to file their returns *suo* ...o without waiting for the receipt of a notice from the Income-...x Officer. The rate of tax, however, is determined by the Annual ...ce Act passed by the Central Legislature.

The Income-Tax Officer is also the Gift-Tax Officer, Wealth-...x Officer and Expenditure-Tax Officer for Shahabad circle.

For Estate Duty cases including the Income-tax, the Assistant ...roller of Estate Duty-*cum*-Income-tax with his headquarters at ...a is the authority. He is under the administrative control of ...Deputy Controller of Estate Duty, Calcutta Range with his head-...rters at Calcutta. With regard to appeals all the cases from the ...me-tax Officer at Arrah lie with his Appellate Assistant ...missioner of Income-tax with his headquarters at Patna.

The figures of assessment and collection of Income-tax along ...the number of assessees are given below for six years:—

Year.	No. of assessees.	Net demand in Rs.	Net collection in Rs.
...-39	1,498	7,20,000	6,70,000
...-40	1,564	8,80,000	7,00,000
...-41	1,572	8,50,000	7,80,000
...-42	1,605	9,00,000	8,80,000
...-43	1,607	13,00,000	11,00,000
...-44	1,830	17,52,000	16,78,000

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PACKAGE OFFICE.

Under the Third Five-Year Plan, the Intensive Agriculture District Programme, popularly known as the Package Programme was started in Shahabad from October, 1960 with a separate contingent of staff under the administrative control of the Collector of the district. With the inception of the Intensive Agriculture District Programme, the District Agriculture Officer has now been placed under the administrative control of the Special Deputy Director of Agriculture of the Intensive Agriculture District Programme. The District Agriculture Officer now generally looks to the agriculture production plan for the non-Intensive Agriculture District Programme Blocks.

At the district level a senior officer designated as Administrative Officer-on-Special Duty guides the programme under the general control and supervision of the Collector. On the technical side he is assisted by a Special Deputy Director, Agriculture and a Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies; there are also a few specialists staff like an Agriculture Engineer assisted by an Assistant Agriculture Engineer and with other technical staff for the agriculture implements workshop of the Intensive Agriculture District Programme. There is an Assistant Soil Chemist for the soil testing laboratory under the Intensive Agriculture District Programme and a District Information Officer and Assistant District Information Officer with other supporting staff for the information unit of the Intensive Agriculture District Programme.

At the block level a Project Executive Officer is responsible for the implementation of the Intensive Agriculture District Programme. He is assisted by an Agriculture Officer and an Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

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CHAPTER X.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

REVENUE HISTORY.

The district of Shahabad under Moghal Administration ...ded in it the two *Sarkars* of Shahabad and Rohtas. *Sarkar* ...s formed a separate administrative unit. *Sarkar* Shahabad ...ded in it the northern portions of the present district with the ...ons of the three important *parganas* of Ratan, Kotah and ...ur. The *Sarkar* Rohtas included in it parganas of Chainpur, ...ra and Rohtas and Siris, Kutumba, Japla and Balaunija on the ...ern bank of the Sone. They had got separate revenue rolls and ...separate administrative units, under *Faujdar*. These revenue ...changed from time to time. Under Alivardi Khan's revision ...0, the assessment of *Sarkar* Shahabad was raised to Rs. 8,26,845 ...Rs. 7,77,295 and that of *Sarkar* Rohtas was raised to ...,565 from Rs. 4,55,588. This assessment was raised under ...Ali to Rs. 15,47,055 in respect of *Sarkar* Shahabad and ...194,218 in respect of Rohtas.

This assessment was again revised by Mohammad Reza Khan ...6. It is thus observed that the Revenue assessment of the ...t had a very fluctuating tendency and a gradual increment ...mmon under Moghal Administration.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION, 1766—81.

In the treaties of August, 1765 Shitab Rai, the Imperial *Diwan* ...ppointed to receive for the Emperor Shah Alam, the annual ...of twenty-six lakhs of rupees. In 1766 he became the Company's ...s for Bihar, and though he still retained the title of Imperial ...g, with an additional title of Maharaja Bahadur, the respon- ...ity for transmitting the reserved revenue was transferred by the ...ror to Moniruddoula. From 1766 settlements were made by ...b Rai who was nominally controlled by the Chief of Patna ...ncior, styled at first as Collector of Bihar and in 1769 styled as ...ector.

In 1770 the Revenue Council at Patna was constituted to super- ...e revenue matters, and from the very beginning, the Council had ...ed in matters of detail. The revenues were formed on ...years term in 1772, and the arrangement remained in existence ...1771. The Directors of the Company announced their desire to ...b Rai as *Diwan* and ordered that Shitab Rai's post be abolished ...that an enquiry should be held into his administration during ...ime of 1770. Shitab Rai returned to Patna to die of its

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shock, but his son Kallian Singh was appointed in succession to his to the office of the Company's *Diwan*, with Khiali Ram and Sa Ram as his *naibs*. Kallian Singh's post was practically sinecure because the Council continued to administer with increasing inefficiency. From 1776 to 1780 the quinquennial form was continued by annual settlements, but in 1781 the Council was abolished. Maharaja Kallian Singh became the Farmer-General for Bihar and he divided his farm with one of his *naibs*, Raja Khiali Ram, the Agrawala financier of Patna. William Maxwell was appointed as the Revenue Chief to supervise the revenue matters of Bihar. On his death in 1781, he was succeeded by William Augustus Brooke, who remained in his office till it was abolished in 1787.

Administration under Revenue Chiefs, 1781–87.

In the revenue division of Bihar, Raja Khiali Ram held the least remunerative and the most troublesome *parganas*. These were *parganas* Chainpur and Sasaram and the rest of *Sarkar* Rohtas, an area particularly affected by the disturbances at the time of Raja Chait Singh.

Separation of Rohtas District, 1784.

A large area was cut off from the district in 1784 from the Revenue Chief's jurisdiction, leaving him only the north and west of *Zilla Bihar*, and the old *Sarkar* Shahabad. The new district of Rohtas included Chainpur and Sasaram *parganas* with the *parganas* east of them across the Sone, up to and including the Tikari zamindari. Thomas Law was appointed Magistrate and Collector of the district with headquarters at Gaya.

Annual Settlements 1785–87.

Brooke pressed for a settlement for a term of at least five years, but he was ordered to continue Shore's settlement by annual extensions. In 1786 a thousand *raiyats* of Danwar *pargana* exasperated by the exactions of the farmer Santokh Rai, deserted to Sasaram. Brooke asked Thomas Law to hand over the absconders to the farmer, but Law declined, seeing that there must have been real oppression to drive the cultivators to leave their land and homes. Some idea of the exactions attempted by the farmer may be gathered from the *Abwabs* levied by Dost Dewan Singh of Dumraon, who held the farm of the northern *parganas*. Brooke found him in 1786 attempting to collect as rent over three-fourths of the produce, but he declined to permit the exaction of rent at this rate, holding the farmer to be not following his covenants which prohibited the collection of more than nine-sixteenth of the produce. This rate had been fixed as the maximum rate by the Patna Council on November 5th 1770, and the standard form of the farmer's *Kabuliyat* contained an undertaking not to collect at higher rates on any pretext.

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CREATION OF SHAHABAD DISTRICT, 1787.

Early in 1787 the Government of Lord Cornwallis decided to divide the country into collectorships of moderate size, in preparation of the new settlement for a term of at least ten years. It was proposed that the collections of a single district should not exceed twelve lakhs of rupees, but this standard was not observed in south Bihar where the new districts were large. *Zilla* Rohtas was split up. The eastern portion formed part of Thomas Laaw's new district of Bhojpur while the western portion fell into Shahabad district, of which William Augustus Brooke became the first Collector. The Shahabad district as then constituted, consisted of the areas now included in Shahabad, without Chausa and with the addition of the Chainpur pargana on the northern bank of the Ganga. The new settlement was brought into effect in July 1787.

JOHN SHORE'S SETTLEMENT, 1783—85.

John Shore was specially deputed to make a resettlement of Bihar which he did in the last three months of 1783. The whole of Shahabad was settled with Ahmad Ali Khan, one of the great farmers, for three years at the annual *Jama* of Rs. 9,10,208. Ahmad Ali tried hard to fulfil the engagement, but he was in debt from the beginning of the farm and he had to resign in 1785. Renters in those days enjoyed large powers of distraint and ejectment of *raiyats*, but Shahabad was not a favourable place for the exercise of such powers.

In the rainy season of 1785 Chaudhri Dhawal Singh of Dinara attacked Ahmad Ali Khan's office, and after killing four men and wounding thirteen others, he looted the treasury and released the prisoners, who were in confinement. Ahmad Ali Khan complained that the *raiyats* would beat his *sarawals*. It was evident that it had been very difficult to realise the stipulated revenue and that the failure was accompanied by considerable amount of oppression of the *raiyats*. Rai Bakshi, son of Raja Khiali Ram already held a permanent estate of Pawarah, but in 1792 he defaulted and his estate was confiscated and settled with petty landlords. In Arrah, Behea, Jagdispur and Dinara, Nurul Hussain Khan, an ancestor of Koath Bibi, held a large estate of which he had been for some years out of possession and held some villages in lieu of *malikana*. He had also mortgaged many of these villages, whereby complications arose which made it difficult to throw back the *malikana* land into the hands of the zamindars. Consequently he was left in possession of his own villages and the rest of the estate was settled with farmers, who were already in possession of the portions.

Similar settlements were made in the south of the district, that is, Sasaram and Bhabua area. While making settlement in Chainpur pargana some land was held in Khas possession of the Government which forms the present day Government estates in Kaimur

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Considerate views were taken in making settlements and ab... ing *malikana* land to those zamindars who held high status in t... society and were on good terms with the Government.

THE DECENNIAL SYSTEM.

In August of 1787 general directions were issued to Collect... to make preparations for the new settlement, which was to be ma... for a period of ten years, where possible, with the zamindars. ... the end of the year Thomas Law prepared his *Mukarrari* plan fo... the resettlement of the Narhat-Samai country; and the scheme fo... a permanent settlement was supported by Brooke, who had certai... seen enough of the evils of the farming system and other short-te... settlements. The new settlement was for a term of ten years fr... 1789, but in 1793 it was made permanent. More than half of th... area of the old *Sarkar* Shahabad was settled with the heads of th... three great branches of the Rajput family, which had for so lo... been predominant in this part of the district, Raja Bikram... Singh of Dumraon, and his kinsmen, Bhupnarain Singh and Bhag... Singh of Jagdishpore and Buxar respectively. There would ha... been justification for excluding Chaudhri Dhawal Singh from sett... ment, but his past violence was condoned; and most of the Dum... area was settled with him.

In the south of the district, the ancient Rajput family wh... had originally ruled at Chainpur had been ousted early in the 18th century by the Pathans. The head of the family Raja Arimar... Singh of Bhagwanpur had been recognised as zamindar b... Muhammad Raza Khan in 1766. The collateral relations o... Arimardan Singh held small estates at Ramgarh and Jaitpur. The smaller zamindars obtained settlement in 1789, but the main estate had been confiscated in 1785 when Arimardan Singh had murdered a neighbour, and the greater part of Chainpur was settled with ... proprietors, while a part was held by Government as *Khas*, form... the present Government estates in the *Kaimur* hills in the Bhabh... subdivision. In the Sasaram *parganas* a Rajput, named Pahal... Singh had established himself in the first half of the 18th cent... in a manner, much resembling that of Kamgar Khan in Hasan... Gaya district but the status of his descendants Jagannath Singh a... Sannaut Singh had been definitely recognised by the Patna Coun... and they were admitted to the settlement of the villages in which their zamindari rights had been acknowledged, while the rest of the *pargana* was settled with petty proprietor-collectors of rent ... villages (mukaddams) or such in groups of villages (Chaudhri... Haveli Rohtas did not come under the settlement in 1789.

CHAUSA PARGANA.

The Revenue history of Chausa pargana has proceeded on different lines from the rest of the district. This pargana form... part of *Sarkar* Ghazipur in Akbar's time. The *Sarkar* was acqui...

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Bhagwant Singh, the father of Chait Singh between 1740 and 1770 formed part of the great zamindari of Benaras, which fell to the company in 1775. The zamindari was left by the company with Chait Singh until his rebellion in 1781. Thereafter it was resumed and settled in farm with Raja Mahip Narain in 1783; but in 1794 when the settlement was about to expire, the engagement made was given away. In the following year the zamindars accepted new settlement except *Taluqa* Indapur and these settlements were made permanent.

In 1832 Mr. Dunsmure, the Collector of Shahabad to which when the *pargana* was annexed in 1818 revised the assessment of Indapur and succeeded in bringing on to the Revenue roll considerable amount of the land which had escaped assessment

After a very laborious research, Mr. Dunsmure was able to the *pargana* Chausa to have been divided into 9 *tappas* containing in the aggregate 535 villages *asali* and *dakhili*.

In 1832, the demand from the permanently settled portion of Pargana was Rs. 40,548 and that for the rest was Rs. 23,650. result of Dunsmure's settlement was that the latter was raised 50,487. The bulk of settlement was accepted by the both in Indapur *Taluqa* and in the *"Wirani"* villages and proposed to make these permanent. Other portions were to to farmers but they failed to keep their engagement and the became *"Khas"* again. In the end it was left as a temporary for 10 years with those zamindars who accepted it, while the estates were taken in *Khas* management.

Confiscations in 1857.

In 1857-58, 869 estates of rebels in the district were confiscated, with the most important was that of Babu Kuar Singh of Jagdispur, successors of Babu Bhup Narain of 1781. This resulted considerable increase in the revenue demand, an addition of 70,000 having accrued from Jagdishpur estate alone. By 1858 demand went up to Rs. 15,81,241.

Apart from the temporarily settled estates, there were 103 held direct by Government in 1908 with a rental of 32,929. These included the ancient *Nizamat* area of Buxar Fort, several estates purchased by Government in default at Revenue sales, some alluvial accretions in the Ganga in the Bhabua subdivision confiscated on the outlay of Arimardan Singh in 1785.

Banskati Mahal.

Among these estates the *Banskati Mahal* calls for special men- it is an exceptional and unique estate in a permanently district as Government does not possess any proprietary

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rights in the land, but only incorporeal rights to certain spontan products, fuel, grass, minerals, etc. The estate was in the R *pargana*, which was held in *Jagir* by Raja Shah Mal and his f from 1765 to 1812, as has been already described. Raja Shah imposed a duty on all wood, bamboos and other forest produce t out of any part of the pargana. When the estate was resumed settled, Government retained the Rohtas plateau as its parg together with the *Banskati Mahal* or the right which Shah Mal Harbans Rai had exercised of collecting spontaneous products o levying duties on them when collected by others. The *mahal* farmed out, except for a brief interval until 1885; but since t time it has been managed direct by the officers of Government.

The right to levy *Banskati* dues extended over about hundred square miles, and 108 villages were subject to them. T *mahal* was once conterminous with the whole of the Rohtas *parg* but various causes have reduced it to its present dimensions, as mismanagement for many years and the special exemption different portions.

Thus for the twelve *mauzas* retained by Shah Mal's family 1847, the Raja of Sonpura, owner of *mahal* Khandaul, an est covering over sixty square miles and containing 39 *mauzas* in Sone Valley and the slopes beyond Rohtas, succeeded in obtain an order from the Commissioner, declaring that the *mahal* was subject to *Banskati* dues. Lastly, Kachhuhar, an estate extendi for over forty square miles on the plateau and the slopes north of t Akbarpur valley, which had been confiscated from Kuar Singh, also exempted in 1863 from the *Banskati Mahal* by virtue revenue-free grant, which Government had made of the estate Mr. Bingham in recognition of the services rendered by him in t rising of 1857.

Dues are levied in various ways. Grazing fees are charged f the privilege of pasturage. A yearly fee was paid by each per carrying the trade of lime kilns for each kiln of a separate s Permit fees were levied on person entering the forests to col produce; and when products were collected for exportation, a d calculated on the amount exported was levied at toll stations. T list of duties is curious. It included such entries as permit fees collecting cocoons, special fees for cutting wood by comb-mak and carpenters, for Kharwars and inhabitants living near Koel; f paid by shoe-makers and basket-makers for collecting bark bamboo shoots, and duties on catechu, *Mahua*, drift wood, stones, etc. The tariff was primitive but the duties were of g antiquity and were well understood.

Mr. Mylne's Estate.

Among the temporarily settled estates after the 1857 confis tion, Mr. Mylne's estate was the largest. Mr. Earnest Mylne was

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partners of the late Mr. Burrows who between 1858 and 1861 settlement of a large area which had been confiscated from Kunr Singh. This included a large area under jungle, which undertook to clear, for which a definite promise of resettle- on the expiry of the lease in 1908 had been given. Even in the status of the lessee was doubtful, because the promise settlement gave only a right to such terms as might be in force settlement of Government *Khas Mahals*. There was a large outside this jungle *mahal* (the *baharsi* villages), regarding no promise of resettlement on the expiry of the original had been made. On the expiry of the leases in 1908, was recognised as a temporarily settled proprietor, and settlement was made by the Settlement Officer of south for a period of twenty years. The revenue on the basis of was then increased from Rs. 55,196 to Rs. 77,070 while of the settlement proceedings was to increase the rent roll from Rs. 1,41,528 to Rs. 1,54,141.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

The following table shows the assessment of 1766 compared of the Decennial Settlement and with the assessment as it in 1815 and later in 1876, when the Statistical Account of the was prepared. The *pargana* has now been abandoned as unit.

Pargana.	Area in square miles according to Revenue Survey of 1844-45.	Assessment of 1766 according to grant.		Decennial Settlement Assessment, 1791.	Revenue in 1815.	Revenue in 1876.
		Asal.	Net.			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Robtas	519	30,882	Nil	11,119	19,166	26,793
Chainpur	1,028	96,161	3,94,973	2,95,517	2,94,914	2,29,968
Bhojpur	843	2,43,000	..	1,55,664	1,61,136	2,32,111
Bihia	424	1,73,220				
Piro	231	1,25,000	..	1,38,521	1,42,771	1,62,008
Shahpur	202	40,341	..	1,22,766	1,40,663	1,47,681
Arrah	107	33,691	..	43,818	45,449	1,62,360
Barwar	268	1,46,663	6,09,268	22,919	22,149	1,05,743
Jagdish	336	1,36,804	..	1,25,502	1,65,856	2,62,735
Pawar	55	1,36,804	..	45,584	5,847	78,409
Bachgaon	113	22,226	..	13,025	17,021	21,019
	84	31,226	..	32,141	44,594	53,604
			..	25,075	28,437	35,766
TOTAL	4,202	10,79,214	10,04,241	10,30,639	11,34,003	16,18,197

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PERMANENT SETTLEMENT, 1793.

More than half of the area of old *Sarkar* Shahabad was sett with the heads of the three great branches of the Rajput fa which had for so long been predominant in this part of this distr namely, Raja Bikramajit Singh of Dumraon and his kinsm Bhupnarain Singh and Bhagwat Singh of Jagadishpur and Bu respectively. There would have been justification for exclu Chowdhary Dhawal Singh from settlement but his past conduct condoned and most of the *Diara* areas was settled with him.

In the south of the District, the ancient Rajput family wh had originally ruled at Chainpur, had been ousted early in sixtee century by the Pathans. The head of the family Raja Ari Mar Singh of Bhagwanpur had been recognised as zamindar by Mohe Raza Khan in 1766. The collateral relations of Ari Mardan Si held small estates at Ramgarh and Jaitpure. These smaller za dars obtained settlement in 1789. But the main estates had b confiscated in 1785 as Ari Mardan Singh had murdered a ne bour; the greater part of Chainpur was settled with sm proprietors, while a part was held by Government as *khas*, form the present Government estates in the Kaimur Hills in Bh subdivision. In the Sasaram Parganas, a Rajput named Pahal Singh had established himself in the first part of the eighte century in a manner much resembling that of Kamgar Khan Hasua in Gaya district. But the status of his descendants, Jagann Singh and Sonnout Singh, had been definitely recognised by t Patna Council. They were admitted to the settlement of t villages in which their zamindari rights had been acknowledg The rest of the pargana was settled with petty proprietors, collec of rent in villages called *Mukaddams* and in groups of villages ca *Chowdhuris* were appointed. Haveli Rohtas did not come un the settlement in 1789.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

Between 1844 and 1846, village boundaries were surveyed a a map on the scale of four inches to the mile was prepared by t revenue survey party. In 1863 Survey and Settlement proceed were carried out under Act IX of 1848 in respect of the *diara* l of the Ganga. Between 1873 and 1878 a cadastral survey was m of the land irrigable from the Sone canals. In 1881–1883 a reve survey was made under Act V of 1875 for the estates bordering the Ganga. Between 1901 and 1904 surveys were made a record-of-rights under B. T. Act (Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885) prepared for scattered areas, amounting in all to 17,757 ac A record-of-rights for the rest of the district was prepared by staff under the Settlement Officer, Bihar between 1908 and 191

ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARIS.

English notion of land ownership which resulted in introdu permanent settlement, was planted on the grounds of expediency

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belief that it would be source of blessing here. But only years later Lord Hastings observed in his Minute of 31st ber 1819—"Never was there any measure conceived in a purer of generous humanity and disinterested justice than the plan the permanent settlement in the lower provinces. It was worthy the soul of Cornwallis, yet his truly benevolent purpose fashioned great care and deliberation, has, to our painful knowledge, ced almost the whole of the lower classes throughout these ces to the most grievous oppression, too, so guaranteed by ledge that we are unable to relieve the sufferers". It was only 50 years, i.e., in 1885 that the Bengal Tenancy Act was passed some steps were taken to improve the condition of *Raiyats* relieve them of the oppression.

Relation between landlords and tenants.

The relation between the landlords and the tenants during the and the forties were not very good, rather strained. During thirties and even in early twenties, the All-India Congress mittee had decided by resolutions that the zamindari system ld be abolished. The tenants had started realizing their rights interests and were no more to be kept oppressed. Kisan move- started on its peak throughout the district. The causes of the gement were firstly, rent being enhanced on the one hand and rise in the prices of foodgrains on the other. The continued of the *Kisan Sabha* helped much in the growth of the discon- and also the oppressive tactics of some estates particularly the mon estate, where *abwabs* of very severe types were realized lessly.

In 1924-25 tension in certain villages of the Bhabua subdivision the Dumraon estate in the Buxar subdivision due to commuta- cases, was very high; but since then there was no report of any up during the twenties.

The discontent in the Dumraon estate was acute in 1931-32 due exaction of very high *salami*. The situation continued to be ning year by year and by 1940-41 rose to its peak.

During the forties, the relation was strained on the issue of lands, *bhauli* lands, *batai* lands and other similar issues.

The landlords having known that the Congress Government determined to abolish zamindari system, started dispossessing tenants of the *bhauli* and *batai* lands. There was widespread tation among the tenants on the issue of giving their share to the lords of the produce of the *bhauli* lands. There were several s under section 40 of the Bihar Tenancy Act. There was the ect of irrigation by the landlords and the *Kisan Sabha* and unists were continuing their work exciting the *kisans*.

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ABWABS.

Abwabs like *ghee, dahi* and fuel were exacted from the tenants in Dumraon estate at the time of festivals and other occasions like marriage and *Saradh* in the family of the zamindar. The sum realized at the rate of one pice per maund of grain sold by the *raiyat*. It also realized grazing charge on *Gairmazrua Am* land. Several cases took place between the landlords and the tenants on the payment of *abwabs*. The *Karamcharis* of the zamindars were very oppressive in realizing *beyayi* (weighing tax) but they all ended in acquittal. There was a general complaint from the Buxar sub-division that the tax collecting staff of the zamindars levied a small charge of an anna at the time of collection.

RENT REDUCTION.

The reduction of rent in the district of Shahabad was made under section 112A of B. T. Act (Bengal Tenancy Act) as inserted by the Bihar Tenancy Amendment Act, 1937 (Bihar Act 8 of 1937). The reduction was made on application being made on behalf of the tenants or the landlord or in some cases on the motion of the Collector. The power was conferred only on Deputy Collectors who exercised the power of the Collector for reduction of rents under B. T. Act on the grounds mentioned in several clauses of the aforesaid section by virtue of which all the rents of the occupancy holding enhanced under section 29 or under clause (*a*), (*b*) or (*d*) of section 30 between 1st of January, 1911 and 31st of December, 1936 were cancelled. Besides, the rent commuted under section 40 or by agreement between the tenants and the landlord of such holding between the period referred to before, was reduced to such an extent that the reduced rent could bear to the previous rent, the same proportion as the then amount prices bore to the average prices during the decennial period, immediately preceding the time when the rent was commuted. Under the two sections there were a large number of applications filed on behalf of the occupancy tenants and in the majority of these cases, rent reduction was made. There were some cases, but very few where partial or entire remission of rent was made of the holdings, the soil of which deteriorated on account of the deposit of sand on the same or on account of the land going under water. Such cases were mostly in respect of the lands near the river Ganga or on the Sone. The landlord did contest the proceeding up to the Collector generally and in certain cases up to the Commissioner and the Board of Revenue, although the order of Collector in majority of cases remained final.

RENT COMMUTATION.

During the course of last survey (1907–16) 4,613 applications were filed in the whole of the district and the area covered by the application allowed (3,411 applications) was 7.15 per cent of total area entered in the finally published records, as held by settled or

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...ary *raiyats* on produce rents. On general average through-...e district it was found that realization by landlords in produce ... did not in all probability exceed Rs. 5-4-0 per acre. It was ... found that the produce rent-paying lands throughout the ... were distinctly inferior to the cash-rent lands of the district ... landlords were awarded on the average a rent of 25 per cent ...er than the average cash rents for these lands and commuted ... in South Shahabad were so favourably received by the land-... that some of them applied for commutation.

...ut even after the major settlement operation which was ...ed in 1916, there remained in the district a good number of ... in which the landlords realized produce rent which varied ... place to place and even from landlord to landlord, who in ... cases realized produce rent arbitrarily. To do away with this ..., which was of the oppressive nature, section 40 (1) of the ... Tenancy Act was provided for both the *raiyats* and the land-... to apply to get the rent commuted, and this measure resulted ... commutation of a good number of lands having produce ... After the abolition of entire intermediaries in the district, ... have been coming up with petition for commutation of the ...e rents. Instances are there that at the time of filing returns ... Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950, landlords fixed rents arbitrarily ...gainst the tenants in such kinds of lands and all these cases are ...ackled now by the revenue staff employed in zamindari ...

Bakasht Dispute.

(a) The Bihar Act IX of 1938, i.e., the Bihar Restoration of ...d Lands which received the assent of the Governor on 11th ...er, 1938 was passed to provide for the restoration to the ... tenants of certain lands which were sold for arrear of rents ...en 1st of January 1929 and 31st of December, 1937 on account ... inability of the tenants to pay such arrears by reason of ...cedented fall in prices between the said dates.

(b) Bakasht *Dispute Settlement Act*, 1947 (*Bihar Act XIII of* ...—The main feature of the Act is to refer any dispute regard-... Bakasht lands which may be necessary for the maintenance of ... and order to a Board under Government Notification consist-... of the Chairman, who shall be an independent person and two ...bers representing the parties. The duty of the Board is to ... about amicable settlement of the dispute or to decide the issue ... no amicable settlement is reached. The opinion of the ...ry in case of disagreement is to prevail and the decision of the ... shall not be subject to any appeal or revision.

The Congress had pledged itself to a set of agrarian reforms ...ing abolition of zamindari as a step towards removal of ...ous inequalities in the society.

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Measures of land reforms have a special significance, bo because they provide social, economic and institutional frame for agricultural development and because of the influence exert on the life of the vast majority of the population. Indi their impact extends much beyond the rural economy. With increase in population, growth of towns and industrial centres improvement in incomes and standard of living, the internal dem for food is increasing in volume and becoming more diverse. T ambitious programmes for industrial development also depe largely upon the capacity of Indian agriculture to provide surpluses needed and to meet steadily increasing claims both on materials and on food production.

Against the background of these complications, the objectives land reform are twofold; firstly, to remove such impediments agricultural production as arise from the character of the agra structure, and secondly, to create conditions for evolving as spe as possible an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency productivity. These aspects are inter-related. To achieve th major objectives of land reforms, came the abolition of in mediaries, tenancy reforms and ceiling on land, which are steps right direction to stabilise the agrarian structure and reduce disparities in land ownership. The steps taken by the Bih Government towards the abolition of intermediaries were th passing of the Bihar State Management of Estates and Tenures A 1949 and the Abolition of Zamindaris Act of 1949. The form Act, i.e., the Bihar State Management of Estates and Tenures A 1949 which received the assent of the Governor-General on September, 1949 was however not for the abolition of intermedia but was an interim step in that direction by providing the est and tenures to be passed over to the management of the S Government on proper notification of the same, in the Bih *Gazette* as provided in the Act. But the Act, which was of th interim type, was declared *ultra vires* according to the Indi Constitution (1950) by the Patna High Court. The Bihar S Acquisition of Zamindaris Bill was introduced in the State Legi tive Assembly and was passed in 1948. It was then sent for consideration of the Governor-General of India under the Gove ment of India Act, 1935. The Bill was referred back for amendi certain portions dealing with mineral rights. The amended B was introduced and passed by the Bihar Legislatures in 1949 a after the Bill had received the assent of the Governor-General 6th July, 1949, it became an Act in the same year.

The validity of the Act was challenged by certain landlords the Patna High Court allowed some injunctions in the year 19 Meanwhile it was felt that the Act did not have sufficient provisio for land reforms, and it has also certain constitutional defects hence it was decided to repeal it, which was later on done by

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Abolition of Zamindari Repealing Act of 1950. In the year 50 it was decided to introduce another comprehensive Bill. ordingly, the Bihar Land Reforms Bill was introduced which ovided for making over management of estates to Gram chayats, if the Provincial Government so decided, and for ovision of a Land Commission consisting of both officials and n-officials to advise the Government regarding the agrarian policy be followed. The Bill was passed by both the Houses of Bihar gislatures in the year 1950 and it received the assent of the esident on 11th September in 1950 and was declared as an Act. came into force from 25th September, 1950.

The validity of the Act was challenged in Patna High Court 1950 which decided that the Act contravened Article 14 of the nstitution, and was, therefore, null and void. The State Govern- nt considered the matter afresh in consultation with the Govern- nt of India, and it was thought that such an important issue of d reforms could not be delayed and that the constitution should pecifically amended so that such legislations could not be llenged in future. Accordingly the Constitutional Amendment was introduced in Union Parliament in 1951 by Prime inister Nehru which *inter alia* provided for certain amendments of ticle 31 of the Constitution.

The Bill was passed by Parliament and it received the assent of President and was included in the Constitution. The amending provided *inter alia* that the Bihar Land Reforms Act would not deemed to be void or even to have been void on the ground that took away any of the rights conferred by or any provisions of rt III, and notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any urt or tribunal to the contrary, the Act would continue in force.

Some of the landlords challenged the validity of Parliament to end the Constitution and the Supreme Court issued injunction ainst taking over the estates under the Bihar Land Reforms Act. e Supreme Court ultimately rejected the application of the land- rds and decided that the constitutional amendment was valid.

Some landlords again took the matter to Supreme Court and t an injunction against taking possession of their estates under the har Land Reforms Act, pending the decision of the Supreme Court garding the validity of the Bihar Land Reforms Act. The Supreme urt held that the Act was a valid legislation, but three of the ven Judges held that the State would not have any claim on the ment rents, and would not be entitled to make any deduction on ount of works of benefit to the tenantry. It was after this decision the implementation of the Act started in 1952 in Shahabad.

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The following table will indicate the total number of estates in different categories and the total demand and receipt under them during the years 1924-25, 1929-30, 1934-35, 1939-40, 1944-45 and 1949-50:—

Kinds of Estates.	1924-25.			1929-30.			1934-35.		
	Number.	Demand.	Receipt.	Number.	Demand.	Receipt.	Number.	Demand.	Receipt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Permanently settled Estates	..	..	..	12,989	15,00,969 1 11	..	13,932	15,14,958 14 8	..
Permanently settled Estates (Revenue Free).	..	..	..	735 Cess.	23,096 3 0	..	752 Cess.	27,908 5 0	..
Temporarily settled Estates	528	1,72,828 10 9	..	539	1,76,663 3 7	..	559	1,75,959 1 7	..
Government Estates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Kinds of Estates.	1939-40.			1944-45.			1949-50.		
	Number.	Demand.	Receipt.	Number.	Demand.	Receipt.	Number.	Demand.	Receipt.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Permanently settled Estates	14,244	15,19,255	4,92,735	14,357	15,17,951 9 2	15,13,711	14,431	15,19,387 14 6	14,84,633
Permanently settled Estates (Revenue Free).	780 Cess.	27,908 Cess.	16,191	817 Cess.	26,870 0 0	17,640	821 Cess.	40,182 0 0	14,035
Temporarily Settled Estates	570	1,82,591	1,80,117	573	1,75,022 4 8	1,67,031	572	1,75,299 7 1	1,46,523
Government Estates ..	75	1,80,533	1,05,273	79	1,76,401 0 0	1,69,000	86	1,90,092 0 0	1,75,985

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OPERATION OF THE ACT.

In the first phase of zamindari abolition all the estates having income of Rs. 50,000 and above per year, were taken over. The following statement shows the number of estates taken over year wise:—

1952	14 estates.
1953	4 „
1954	115 „
1955	766 „

Since 1st January, 1956 there has been a complete abolition of intermediaries and all intermediary rights vested in the State. About 100 *tauzis* have been taken over as a consequence thereof. Originally 50,797 returns were filed which after amalgamation land-wise came down to 26,272 cases involving approximately 70,028 intermediaries including co-sharers.

The following statement shows the payment of *ad-interim* rent and annuity to the institutions in the past years:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1953-54	3,716	0	0
1954-55	1,99,417	11	0
1955-56	1,76,338	12	0
1956-57	9,45,175	5	9
1957-58	Not available.		
1958-59	Ditto.		
1959-60	Ditto.		
1960-61	Ditto.		

Government have sanctioned the payment of *ad-interim* amount as relief to the landlords, and this has been distributed as below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Arrah Subdivision	1,97,651	13	9
Buxar Subdivision	1,55,000	0	0
Sasaram Subdivision	2,30,000	0	0
Bhabtla Subdivision	1,85,500	0	0
Additional Collector's account ..	1,31,848	2	3
TOTAL ..	9,00,000	0	0

This *ad-interim* payment had been continued after 1957 also.

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ORGANISATION OF LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Before the Survey and Settlement Operations of Mr. Hubb in 1916, the Revenue Administration of the district was done on the old pattern of Moghal Administration, that is, *parganawise*, but since 1916 the Revenue Administration of the district was totally changed and new arrangements were made in the administrative units for better management and control. Under the new scheme the district was divided into 11 Revenue *thanas*, each of them having a certain number of villages and each village in term having its area and revenue rolls of the *thanas* formed the total revenue area of the district.

The following table indicates the administrative pattern of the district for revenue purposes up to 1949-50:—

Subdivision.	Revenue thanas.	Total number of villages.	Area in acres.	Revenue collection in rupees.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arrah (Sadar)	Arrah ..	446	2,18,967	9,652	
	Piro ..	449	2,02,266	6,166	
	Shahpore ..	297	1,47,782	3,879	
				55,105	Mr. Mylne's Estates in Piro and Shahpore.
Buxar ..	Buxar ..	614	1,93,412	81,556	
	Dumraon ..	470	2,01,928	4,265	
Sasaram ..	Sasaram ..	704	4,37,715	9,992	
	Dehri ..	180	1,06,690	10,739	
	Bikramgunj	693	2,33,542	3,001	
	Karghar ..	502	1,69,553	12,465	
Bhabua ..	Bhabua ..	1,038	5,82,725	361	
	Mohania ..	677	2,46,732	9,824	

The following figures indicate the number of Estates of different categories and receipt in 1949-50 under them:—

Kinds of Estate.	Number.	Receipt. Rs. a. p.
1. Permanently settled Estates	14,431	14,84,633 0 0
2. Permanently settled Estates (Revenue Free).	821	Nil
3. Temporarily settled Estates	572	1,46,523 0 0
4. Government Estates ..	86	1,70,865 0 0

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The following figures indicate the Cess receipt of the district 1949-50:—

Kinds of Estate.	Number.	Receipt. Rs.	a.	p.
1. Permanently settled Estates	23,723	9,24,473	0	0
2. Permanently settled Estates (Revenue Free).	821	38,660	0	0
3. Temporarily settled Estates	Included in item no. 1.			
4. Government Estates				

After the abolition of the zamindaris under the Land Reforms of 1950, the district has now been divided into 41 *Anchals* and Tahsils for the purpose of land reforms administration. There as many as 15,467 revenue paying and 464 revenue free *tauzis*. To the confiscation of estates, the average annual receipt from revenue was Rs. 18,92,070 and from Cess Rs. 12,88,010. With the the abolition of the zamindaris, the average annual income is said to be about Rs. 1,00,00,000.

The Collector is the head of the District Revenue Administra- He is assisted by the Additional Collector and Deputy Incharge Land Reforms and Development, Arrah, Deputy Incharge Land Reforms and Development, Buxar, Deputy Incharge Land Reforms and Development, Sasaram and Sub-divisional Officer, Bhabua. Besides there are a number of Sub- Collectors for Land Revenue Administration.

There is one *Karamchari* in each *Halka* assisted by a Tahsil There is one Inspector in each *Anchal* assisted by a It has been planned by Government that each *Anchal* be under an *Anchal Adhikari*, but at present all the 41 are managed by only 10 Circle Officers and 13 Block Officers-*cum*-Anchal Adhikaris. For each Circle and *Anchal Adhikari* a staff consisting of two Upper and two Lower Division Clerks have been sanctioned. have also been given an *Amin*. Recently the *Anchal* have been sanctioned and provided with additional clerks of 300 cases per clerk for dealing with the returns and payment to the ex-intermediaries. In each of the Sadar, and Sasaram subdivisions, there is a Deputy Collector of Land Reforms and Development, who looks after the Land Reforms and Development, Land Reforms and other allied matters. They have provided with a staff consisting of one Upper Division and one Division Clerks. They have also been given extra clerical to deal with cases of rent fixation and other similar matters.

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Besides the abovementioned staff there is staff for waste land reclamation work and there are one Survey Inspector and 30 A[illegible] on a temporary basis for *Bal Panchat* operations in the *diara* area. The Circle Officers have also been given the necessary staff.

There is also Agricultural Statistics Department under District Supervisor who works on the district level subject to the control of Additional Collector. His work is to look after the statistical work of the district and to see that the reports and returns of the crop statistics, which assumed so much importance in planning, are submitted in time. In office work he is assisted by one Computer Clerk. Formerly when there were a few Circles under each Circle Inspector, the District Supervisor and his office had to deal with lesser number of returns. But now when the district has been divided into 41 blocks, the District Supervisor has to compile reports and returns of 41 *Anchals* and so the question of desirability of posting one clerk more is under consideration.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, a Gazetted Officer styled as District Statistical Officer was posted in each district, who will be responsible for all statistical work of the district. Besides, a Junior Statistical Assistant is being attached to each National Extension Service Block to look to the statistical work in the Block.

The following table indicates the details of the *Anchals* in the district:—

Serial no.	Name of Anchal.	Area in square miles.	No. of villages.	Population as per 1961 census.	No. of *Gram Panchayat* units.	Current demand including Rent Cess, Education Cess and Miscellaneous (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	SADAR SUBDIVISION.					
1	Arrah ..	69.4	130	1,51,714	20	2,24,454.[illegible]
2	Udwantnagar ..	66.3	77	61,279	17	2,01,407.[illegible]
3	Koilwar ..	65.3	73	71,300	19	1,89,555.[illegible]
4	Barhara ..	66.4	71	84,954	22	2,60,078.[illegible]
5	Sandesh ..	72.1	89	66,059	19	1,63,[illegible]
6	Piro ..	84.3	112	1,03,081	25	3,29,[illegible]
7	Charpokhari ..	54.0	110	53,084	16	1,81,[illegible]
8	Tarari ..	77.6	115	77,409	21	2,37,[illegible]
9	Sahar ..	100.1	112	95,555	23	3,04,[illegible]
10	Shahpur ..	58.5	93	90,732	19	3,56,[illegible]
11	Bihea ..	54.1	99	58,357	21	1,32,[illegible]
12	Jagdishpur ..	121.2	108	1,18,121	23	3,91,[illegible]
	TOTAL ..	889.3	1,189	10,31,645	245	39,52,[illegible]

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2	3	4	5	6	7
Sadar Subdivision.					
Bhojpur ..	80.8	165	1,05,095	17	2,21,659.56
Piro ..	88.3	166	60,618	17	1,57,322.99
Arrah ..	133.1	283	96,591	24	3,15,070.77
Jagdishpur ..	64.9	146	98,625	21	2,93,725.75
Shahpur ..	97.3	118	1,11,186	22	2,20,886.43
Sandi ..	75.1	104	95,080	22	3,29,406.62
Dumraon ..	83.1	122	77,793	20	1,99,574.67
Buxar ..					
Koilwar ..					
Total ..	622.6	1,104	6,35,988	143	17,37,646.79
Sasaram Subdivision.					
Dehri ..	64.7	108	47,248	17	1,55,782.72
Dumraon ..	138.1	232	87,682	24	2,49,338.90
Bhojpur ..	111.2	209	71,252	20	2,72,236.06
Bhabua ..	81.7	128	49,355	13	1,89,314.60
Kaimur ..	79.7	137	45,576	20	2,27,933.66
Sasaram ..	175.5	177	61,517	17	2,12,668.88
Chainpur ..	129.3	320	93,857	25	3,90,562.58
Rohtas ..	162.7	273	58,276	19	2,01,996.72
Bhagwanpur ..	386.5	131	16,985	12	23,735.44
Kharagpur ..					
Total ..	1,299.4	1,715	5,31,748	167	19,23,569.56
Buxar Subdivision.					
Ramgarh ..	78.6	150	89,249	21	2,33,665.64
Bikramganj ..	79.3	149	83,647	21	2,16,611.74
Nasriganj ..	145.0	277	96,292	24	3,34,268.68
Chausa ..	63.1	117	71,014	17	1,40,882.72
Dumraon ..	89.6	102	1,21,197	20	2,03,436.08
Bhojpur ..	75.9	87	78,813	20	1,72,496.34
Kaimur ..	185.8	385	1,00,772	29	4,46,967.47
Chainpur ..	79.2	117	77,902	17	2,43,254.09
Bhabua ..	127.9	199	58,898	18	2,34,091.16
Chainpur ..	160.5	223	1,25,306	26	2,14,534.30
Rohtas ..	94.1	155	41,644	18	1,31,936.87
Bhojpur ..	149.5	69	39,230	14	86,927.95
Bhabua ..	152.5	68	34,672	12	74,804.68
Total ..	1,481.0	2,088	10,18,636	257	27,38,877.72

Post-Zamindari Abolition Measures.

Field Bujharat.

Out of 6,096 villages in the district field *bujharat* had been completed in 5,390 villages up to April, 1957. This is a short-cut in operation and helps in preparation of record-of-rights and facilitating the same and also in finding out waste lands for the purpose of settlement with Harijans and others.

Balpanchat operation.

After complete abolition of zamindaris, there are now 483 villages in the *diara* areas, in which *balpanchat* has got to be done.

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There being innumerable difficulties in realizing rent in areas, Government sanctioned that the survey should be taken and Survey and Settlement operations are now on (1962).

The following categories of land are in direct possession landlords:—

(*a*) Landlord's (Private) lands.

(*b*) *Raiyati* land in temporary possession of land (*Bakasht* lands).

(*c*) Village waste lands.

Landlord's private lands include *zirat, sir, nij-jote, kamat* No right of occupancy accrues, when any such land is held a lease for a term of years or under a lease from year to Under the Bihar Land Reforms Act, these lands have become *raiyati* lands subject to payment by him of fair and equitable to be assessed thereupon.

Bakasht *lands.*

The lands of the category (*b*) are known as *bakasht* These belonged originally to *raiyats,* which came in the possession landlords by sale of the *raiyats'* holding for arrear of rents, surrender or abandonment. The village *raiyats* have preferential claim settlement of lands of this category. A settled *raiyat* gets occupancy rights on such lands as soon as the same are held by him. In area, where the Bihar Tenancy Act prevails, any one whether a settled *raiyat* or not with whom such a land is settled, gets a right of occupancy therein, where the total acreage exceeds 40 acres. Such lands become the *raiyati* lands of the landlord on acquisition of intermediary interests under the Bihar Land Reforms Act, subject of course to payment of such rent as is assessed thereon.

Gairmazrua Khas *lands.*

The village waste lands known as *gairmazrua khas, parti,* remain at the disposal of the landlord, who may cultivate it himself or settle it with others. Where such lands are used for agricultural or horticultural purposes, being in *khas* possession, they acquire status of being *bakasht* lands and become *raiyati* land on acquisition of the landlords interest.

Gairmazrua Am.

In every village, there are some lands left to the use of the village community as a whole, mainly for grazing purposes. Such lands may be used as *rasta,* cremation ground, etc., and are called *gairmazrua am.* These also belong to the landlord technically, but he cannot settle them with anyone for any purpose.

Management of cultivated lands.

Bihar Emergency Cultivation and Irrigation Act, 1955 provides that on account of the inability or negligence of the occupier to cultivate the same, it may be settled by the Collector with any other

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he deems fit, for a period of one year only from the 15th to the next 15th June. For the period, the persons, who are cultivating possession of the land, are required to pay to the proprietor the rent, thereof, payable to the landlord.

The Bihar Waste Land Reclamation and Cultivation Improvement Act, 1946 empowers the Collector to take temporary possession of any waste land, with a view to bringing it under cultivation. The period of such reclamation cannot exceed ten years and the Collector is required to retain the land in *Khas* possession and to make arrangements for its reclamation, cultivation and improvement.

Government have decided to introduce the Consolidation of Holdings and Prevention of Fragmentation Bill in order to check the rapid fragmentation of the land holdings and to consolidate the fragmented land pieces for an extensive and intensive cultivation. The Bill received the President's assent on the 6th September, 1956 and was published in the *Bihar Gazette* on 10th October, 1956.

Government have introduced another Bill, called Bihar Agricultural Land Ceiling and Management Bill in 1955, which has been considered by the State Legislature and has been submitted to Select Committee. This Bill intends to fix the ceilings on land.

LAND TENURES.

Before the Zamindari abolition period, there were certain intermediate tenure-holders in the district, between the proprietor (who held his estate from Government) and the actual cultivator. The most common tenure as reported in the old Gazetteer, is that of the *zarpeshgi thikadar*. The *zarpeshgidar* pays a certain sum to the proprietor, in consideration of which, he is entitled to collect rent from the cultivator for a term of few years, a portion of the annual collections being credited towards liquidation of the *zarpeshgi* money, where the contract is of this nature. The tenure ends with the lease but when the *zarpeshgi* money is so high that the whole rent from the collection is absorbed by the interest on the original advance, the lease is definitely a usufructuary mortgage, and it continues till the proprietor can obtain the means of reducing it. The lease was also common whereby the proprietor leased the tenure or villages to the tenure-holders, who might or might not have paid premium of *nazrana* on entry.

The *thikadar* collected the rent from the *raiyats* and paid a certain sum annually to the landlord, who thereby avoided the trouble of collecting the rent himself. There is always a condition in such lease that the lessee shall have no power to create permanent tenant rights by a settled *raiyat*, who has taken in good faith the land which happened to be abandoned during the pendency of the

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The *thikadar* tried to settle with his relations land of nature, and also proprietor's private land, and disputes arising these transactions gave much work to the Civil Courts.

Another more dignified form of tenure was *Mukarrari* was less common than the temporary tenures. It is a grant at a rent which may be permanent and heritable (*istmrari mukarrari*) or a grant for life (*hinhayati mukarrari*). Considerable grants *istmrari* and *hinhayati* have been made by the zamindars of district from time to time.

Guzastadars.

Gazastadars were *raiyats* at fixed rates and enjoyed perm tenures. They held, as the old Gazetteer reports, 28¼ per cent the occupied areas in the two northern subdivisions. These as have been estimated, were originally village *maliks*, but distinguishing mark of a *malik* is his right to *malikana* of which find no trace here. The name by which they were comm known, appeared at first sight to lend plausibility to a theory they are descendants of some kind of military *jagirdars*, but they not, before the permanent settlement, hold at privileged Mr. Hubback thinks that the term *Guzastadar* merely implies the *raiyats* have occupied their holdings from time anterior to Permanent Settlement.

The *Guzastadars* are evidently representatives of *Khud* *raiyats* of the 18th century, who have been successful in preserving their rights up till now (before zamindari abolition). Dr. Buchanan remarks that the Judge at Arrah had decided before 1812 that rents could not be enhanced on the expiry of the term, for which *pattas* had been granted under the permanent settlement. might have accounted for the survival of their rights. The subject of the treatment of claims of the *raiyats* to be *Guzastadars* in sense of the *raiyats* at fixed rents took a large portion of time of Attestation Officer during the last survey. Such *raiyats* said their rents had never been or could not be altered by their lords. Mr. Philip, the Assistant Settlement Officer incharge, a careful enquiry, held that roughly speaking the tract in which *Guzastadars* held its full meaning was that which lay north of Indian Railway main lines. In the case, Mr. Murphy, the Settlement Officer issued instruction to the effect that *Guzastadars* were to be given the status of *"Shareh Muayan"* which is the vernacular phrase used in Bihar to denote fixed rent holdings within meaning of Bengal Tenancy Act, and accordingly a circular issued by the Settlement Officer that all *raiyats* who claimed to be *Guzastadar*-holding should be recorded as *"Shareh Muayan"* unless the landlords could prove that the rent of the holdings had been enhanced or had been converted from *Bhauli* to *Nagdi* or holdings had been created from the date of the permanent settlement.

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It will appear accordingly that *raiyats* generally claimed that of the incidence of *Guzastadar* tenancy was a right to hold lands fixed rents. As regards the boundary of the true *Guzasta* area it is noted that true *Guzasta* tenancies existed in Bikramganj and while in Buxar, Dumraon and Shahpur the area covered was mainly north of Eastern Railway main lines.

Besides the passing of Land Reforms Act, 1950, a number of measures have also been taken with a view to secure the rights of scheduled castes and under-*raiyats*. The Bihar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1955 (Bihar Act XIX of 1955) and the Bihar Tenancy (Second Amendment) Act, 1955 (Bihar Act XXIV of were passed in the Bihar Legislative Assembly and were assented to by the Governor on the 2nd November, 1955 and the November, 1955 respectively.

Salient provisions in the first Act, i.e., Bihar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1955 (Bihar Act XIX of 1955) are as below:—

(1) The financial year beginning from 1st day of April was taken as an agricultural year to facilitate collections of land revenue and its accounting as in the matter of collection of other Government dues.

(2) For the words "ABORIGINALS" in the heading of the Chapter VIIA of the Bihar Tenancy Act which dealt on the restriction on alienation of land by aboriginals, the words "protected tenants" were substituted so as to include scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and backward classes.

(3) Settlement of waste lands belonging to the State Government was henceafter required to be made by a *patta*.

(4) With a view to see that the waste land settled is brought under cultivation, it has been laid down in the Act that in the event of any land not being brought under cultivation within a period of five years from the date of settlement or the land being alienated in contravention of the provision, it shall be open to the Collector of the District to set aside the settlement and to make re-settlement of the land.

Salient provisions of the second amendment of the Tenancy Act (Bihar Act XXIV of 1955); which was brought only with a view to safeguard the rights and interest of under-*raiyats* are as below:—

(1) A limit to the extent of not exceeding 7|20th of the produce of the land has been fixed as produce rent to be recoverable from under-*raiyats*.

(2) Restrictions on payment of certain kinds of rent by an under-*raiyat* such as *danabandi, manhunda, mankhat* or *chaurahi* under which fixed rent in kind is payable, have been put on.

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(3) An important feature of the amendment is the power provided in the Act to restore possession of under-*raiyats* unlawfully ejected. The Collector has been empowered to take *suo moto* action under section 48 (E) of the Act.

BHOODAN.

The District Bhoodan Movement was started in 1952 and accordingly a District Bhoodan Committee was formed. Till 1956 there were 2,260 donators in the district and 82,063.64¼ acres of land have been donated in the *Bhoodan Yagna*.

The following table shows the details of the lands:—

Subdivision.	Thana (police-station).	Donors.	Acres of land.
Sadar (Arrah) ..	Jagdishpur ..	145	229 acres 1½ decimals
	Sandes ..	97	100 „ 73 „
Sasaram ..	Dehri ..	344	223 „ 18¼ „
	Nokha ..	22	7 „ 8¼ „
	Bikramganj ..	94	216 „ 5¼ „
	Nasriganj ..	46	47 „ 17¼ „
	Rohtas ..	460	32,469 „ 87¼ „
	Chenari ..	391	6,092 „ 4 „
	Sasaram ..	474	42,330 „ 5¼ „
	Karghar ..	98	76 „ 91 „
Bhabua ..	Kudra ..	89	270 „ 18 „
Buxar ..	Buxar ..	143	521 „ 6 „

According to orders of Government passed in 1956, the Bihar Bhoodan Yagna Committee will file *Danpatras* containing full particulars of lands donated as early as possible, and give all possible assistance to Revenue Officers in disposal of the proceedings under the said Act. The Committee or its representative should remain in constant touch with Revenue Officers and make available to them all relevant papers promptly and render full co-operation in the abovementioned matters, so that the cases may be disposed of quickly. The above table indicates that in the Sasaram subdivision the gifts have been the largest, more than 90 per cent of the total land donated; only 599 acres donated in other subdivisions.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

The last survey and settlement operations in the district were conducted from 1907 to 1916. They covered the entire district except—

(*i*) the area included in the administrative district of Shahabad lying between the southern high bank of the Ganga,

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(ii) area for which a record of rights had already been prepared under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and

(iii) congested urban area in Arrah, Dumraon, Buxar and Sasaram municipalities. According to the last survey the district consisted of 6,018 villages covering 4,232.38 square miles. The total number of L.S. plots was 37,18,423 and the *khatians* 6,83,586. The number of plots per square mile was 878 and that of plots per *khatian* was 5.43. It is interesting to note that the average size of plot in last survey was .73 acre and the average size of holding 5.43 acres. The total number of *khanapuri* disputes instituted during last survey was 1,17,964, the number of disputes per square mile being 28. The total number of objections filed was 1,14,857, the number of objections per square mile being 27. There were 5,67,560 *raiyati* holdings in the district in last survey and during the last settlement operations fair rents of 51,906 holdings were settled. The total net cost of last survey and settlement operations was Rs. 14,78,584.

At the time of last survey the principal crops in the district were rice, wheat and gram. Out of a total net cropped area of [illegible]10 acres, 7,31,806 acres had at least one source of irrigation. The most important source of irrigation was Government canals which covered 22.28 per cent of net cropped area.

The following statement shows the manner in which the land in the district was held in the last survey:—

Name of status.	No. of holdings.	Percentage of total number of holdings.	Area.	Percentage of total occupied area.
2	3	4	5	6
Zirat	320	0.00	3,008	0.16
Held by proprietor but not zirat..	25,341	4.06	2,12,082	11.57
Not cultivating possession of tenure-holder.	9,622	1.52	79,467	4.34
Raiyats at fixed rent or rates ..	97,524	15.36	2,50,213	13.66
Occupancy or occupancy raiyats ..	4,64,919	73.18	12,36,476	67.49
Non-occupancy raiyats ..	5,117	.81	16,332	0.90
Rent-free holders	32,506	5.13	34,534	1.88

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The following statement shows the position regarding cash rent in last survey:—

Name of thana.	Raiyats at fixed rent.			Occupancy and settled raiyats.			Non-occupancy raiyats.		
	Total area.	Total rent.	Average per acre.	Total area.	Total rent.	Average per acre.	Total area.	Total rent.	Average per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
BUXAR SUBDIVISION.									
Buxar	39,107	1,28,537	3 4 7	79,286	2,81,890	3 8 11	1,454	5,404	3 11 6
Dumraon	60,565	2,12,436	3 8 1	90,518	3,51,884	3 14 3	1,232	4,811	3 14 6
TOTAL ..	99,672	3,40,973	3 6 4	1,69,804	6,33,774	3 11 10	2,686	10,215	3 13 0
SADAR SUBDIVISION.									
Arrah	84,981	4,18,792	4 14 10	66,543	3,07,541	4 9 11	304	2,670	8 12 6
Piro	3,918	19,624	5 0 2	1,33,411	6,86,732	5 2 4	72	297	4 2 0
Shahpur	47,621	1,97,274	4 2 3	65,075	3,10,296	5 12 4	720	2,200	3 0 10
TOTAL ..	1,36,520	6,35,690	4 10 6	2,65,029	13,04,569	4 14 9	1,096	5,167	4 11 5
SASARAM SUBDIVISION.									
Bikramganj	3,288	11,027	3 5 8	1,51,340	6,00,027	3 15 6	1,436	3,621	2 8 4
Kargahar	2,482	6,432	2 9 6	69,021	2,46,248	3 9 1	835	2,089	2 8 0
Sasaram	212	474	2 3 9	73,791	2,62,435	3 8 1	1,615	3,442	2 2 1
Dehri	717	3,553	4 15 3	48,344	2,08,775	4 5 1	477	1,838	3 13 9
TOTAL ..	6,699	21,486	3 3 4	3,42,496	13,17,485	3 10 8	4,363	10,990	2 8 4
BHABUA SUBDIVISION.									
Bhabua	1,988	5,527	2 12 6	1,01,510	4,04,606	3 15 9	2,839	11,281	3 15 7
Mohania	5,334	16,048	3 0 2	1,01,787	3,26,013	3 3 3	2,384	5,836	2 7 2
TOTAL ..	7,322	21,575	2 15 1	2,03,297	7,30,619	3 9 6	5,223	17,117	3 4 5
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,50,213	10,19,724	4 1 2	9,80,626	39,86,447	4 1 0	13,368	43,489	3 4 0
Bhabua Hill villages ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	14,506	14,816	0 15 8	366	940	0 12 0

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Name of thana.	Total area.	Total rent.	Average per acre.	Under ryotwari. Total area.	Under ryotwari. Total rent.	Under ryotwari. Average per acre.	Remarks.
	Total of all classes of ryots.						
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
BUXAR SUBDIVISION.							
Buxar	1,19,848	4,15,831	3 7 6	588	3,099	5 4 5	
Dumraon	1,52,315	5,69,131	3 11 9	2,338	13,028	5 9 2	
TOTAL ..	2,72,163	9,84,962	3 9 11	2,936	16,127	5 8 3	
SADAR SUBDIVISION.							
Arrah	1,51,828	7,28,993	4 12 10	894	10,114	11 4 1	
Piro	1,37,401	7,06,653	5 2 3	381	1,951	5 2 0	
Shahpur	1,13,416	5,09,770	4 8 0	1,652	11,246	6 12 11	
TOTAL ..	4,02,645	19,45,416	4 13 4	2,927	23,311	7 15 7	
SASARAM SUBDIVISION.							
Bikramganj	1,56,064	6,14,675	3 15 0	886	4,044	4 9 0	
Kargahar	72,337	2,54,770	3 8 4	918	3,127	3 6 6	
Sasaram	75,619	2,66,351	3 8 5	564	1,999	3 3 8	
Dehri	49,537	2,14,166	4 5 3	238	1,090	4 9 6	
TOTAL ..	3,53,557	13,49,962	3 13 1	2,606	10,260	3 15 0	
BHABUA SUBDIVISION.							
Bhabua	1,06,336	4,21,414	3 15 6	1,208	4,833	4 0 0	
Mohania	1,09,505	3,47,897	3 3 0	1,162	4,522	3 14 3	
TOTAL ..	2,15,841	7,69,311	3 9 0	2,370	9,355	3 15 2	
GRAND TOTAL	12,44,206	50,49,651	4 0 10	10,829	59,953	5 7 3	
Bhabua Hill villages ..	14,891	14,556	0 15 8	332	356	1 1 0	

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In the last survey the most important question which shadowed all other attestation problems was the treatment of claims of raiyats to be *gujashtadars* in the sense of raiyats at fixed rent. There was uproar in the district over the circular of Mr. Phillip, I.C.S., on the interpretation of *gujashta* tenancies. On account of the agitation in the district the original circular of Mr. Phillip was modified and the landlords who might have been prejudiced by its application were permitted to file free of cost objections under section 103A of B. T. Act.

Effects of last Survey and Settlement Operation.

The Survey and Settlement Operations created a very considerable amount of unrest but in the district of Shahabad the operation was accepted and most welcomed. The opinions of the Judiciary on the value of the record-of-rights are of first class importance as they see far more record-of-rights after it is finally published than any other officer and the then District Judge Mr. T. S. Mcpherson wrote in the year 1915 about the effect on crime of violence. "It is remarkable that in the district of Shahabad there should have been only one session trial on charges of rioting with culpable homicide and it would seem that the record-of-rights which had been finally published throughout the non-*diara* area of the district and the absence in jail of certain notorious *diara maliks* have brought unaccustomed peace to the district."

In his annual report of Civil Justice, the same District Judge wrote on increase of civil litigation.

"The pressure of work experienced in the Civil Court of Shahabad in 1913-14 as the alternate of Survey and Settlement operations; did not sensibly diminish in the year under report. Though the pending file at the end of the year seems high, it includes large number of rent suits which will be decided *ex parte* and it is possible to say that though for some year the new institution will be heavy; the file will tax the energy of the district staff to the utmost, the worst is over and there are signs that the flood of litigation is tending to subside and certainly the proportion of rent suit in which a strenuous contest is to be expedited, is diminishing."

It will thus appear that in the two observations of Mr. Mcpherson the effects of Survey and Settlement Operation have been fully explained.

The Revisional Survey and Settlement Operations in the district of Shahábad were initially started as minor operations covering 671 villages, some falling under the category of temporarily settled estates resumed by the Government and the others lying in the *diara* belt of the rivers Ganga and Sone. There were also 10 villages in the Dumraon Revenue Thana which formed part of what was known as Nirmal Kumar Jain's Estate and those 10 villages

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never before been surveyed cadastrally. It was, therefore, necessary that all those 671 villages be surveyed first in order to ensure correct *jamabandis* and rent collection and secondly, order to settle land disputes which were rampant in *diara* area.

Due to alluvial and diluvial action certain villages of Uttar Pradesh emerge almost every year on the side of Shahabad and Gaya. The Deep Stream verification is no doubt conducted every on behalf of the Collector of Shahabad and his counterpart in Gaya (Uttar Pradesh) every year after the recession of the floods, but after 1946 or 1947 there has practically been no exchange of Revenue Rolls of the villages that were affected by the riparian area of the river Ganga. The collection of rent or revenue was therefore put on any clear or stable footing.

Accordingly, the Government in the Revenue Department through letter no. 4148-LR, dated 24th September, 1953 communicated their decision to undertake survey operations under Regulation VII of 1822, of *diara* areas, which had vested in the State by the operation of the B. L. R. Act. The Collector of Shahabad sent proposal in his letter no. 869-LR, dated 1st March 1954 for survey of the *diara* area at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,11,449. It was subsequently felt that the scope of the survey had to be extended to cover villages of the temporarily settled estates but resumed by the Government and also the villages of Nirmal Kumar Jain's estate and the Collector of Shahabad sent revised proposal in his letter 727-LR, dated 8th January, 1955 for surveying 671 villages. The Collector of Shahabad justified the proposal on the ground that as a result of the Revisional Survey and Settlement Operations, the rent may be expected to increase by 10 per cent although he pointed out that it was very difficult at that stage to estimate correctly the extent of increase in the *jama*. The proposal of the Collector of Shahabad was endorsed by the Commissioner, Patna and was recommended by the Board to the Government in Board's letter 17-50|55-61, dated 30th July, 1955. Although the Collector recommended that survey should be taken up under Regulation 7 of 1822, the Board had hinted that the operations may be taken up under section 101 of B. T. Act. The Government, however, decided that the Revisional Survey of 671 villages should be taken up under Regulation 7 of 1822 read with Regulation 9 of 1825 and communicated their sanction through Revenue Department memo. no. A|S-101|58-338-R, dated 12th January, 1959 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,93,250.

The minor Settlement Operations were placed in charge of Shri S. K. Bose, Charge Officer, working under the general control and supervision of the Collector of Shahabad. Further the survey of 111 villages out of the proposed 671 villages was notified under Regulation 7 of 1822 read with Regulation 9 of 1825 by the Government of Bihar in exercise of the powers vested in him under section 3 of the Bengal Survey Act V of 1875.

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One *khanapuri* circle was set up in the year 1959 and 9 villages were surveyed. Again under the aegis of the Minor Settlement Operations three more circles were set up in the season 1959-60 and 385 villages were surveyed and *khanapuri* records were prepared. Since most of the villages which had been notified for survey under Regulation 7 of 1822, had previously been surveyed cadastrally in the course of the last Settlement Operations from 1907–16, the Collector of Shahabad asked for permission that the villages should be surveyed under the provisions of Bihar Tenancy Act instead of under the Regulation and also that those villages should be surveyed on blue-print maps instead of on the original square sheets supplied by the Traverse Party with new traverse station located on them. Accordingly, a revised notification was issued in Revenue Department notification no. A|S-105|59-6477-R, dated 23rd July 1959. Wherever possible, the survey was conducted on blue-print maps. Where survey had already been done on original square sheets furnished by Traverse Party, adequate precaution was taken for proper *sarhad milan*.

In the year 1960 the Government also considered the desirability of converting the Minor Settlement Operations into Major Settlement Operations covering the entire district of Shahabad and decided in favour of it. Necessary notification under section 101 of B. T. Act, 1885, was published under the Revenue Department memo. no. A|S-105|60—9136-R, dated 10th October, 1960. By this notification the Governor of Bihar ordered that survey be made and record-of-rights prepared in respect of the land including railways and Government lands comprised within the external boundaries of the villages included in the revenue thanas in the district of Shahabad except the lands comprised in the local limits of the municipalities and Notified Area Committees constituted under the Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act, 1922. The formal sanction for the revisional survey and settlement of the entire district at a total estimated cost of Rs. 32 lakhs was communicated by the Government through Revenue Department memo. no. A|S-105|60—10343-R. dated 11th November, 1960.

Officers.

Shri C. R. Vaidyanathan, I.A.S., assumed charge of his duties as Settlement Officer in October, 1960. Shri A. K. M. Hasan, I.A.S. joined Shahabad Settlement as Charge Officer in November, 1960. succeeded Shri Vaidyanathan as Settlement Officer in April, 1963.

One Deputy Collector and four Sub-Deputy Collectors have been posted permanently to this settlement. In addition a number of officers belonging to I.A.S., I.P.S., Bihar Judicial Service and Bihar Junior Civil Service were posted to this settlement as Assistant Settlement Officers, on training.

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PROGRESS.

The progress of settlement operations up to 31st October, 1963 is shown in Appendix A. It would be seen that out of a total of 3,603 villages covering 2,730 square miles have been surveyed up to October, 1963 and record-of-rights prepared. Thirty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-six *khanapuri* and attestation cases have been instituted and disposed of. The number of objections decided under section 103A of B. T. Act is 61,339.

In the field season, 1963-64, it is proposed to take up *kistwar* and *khanapuri* work in 1,513 villages covering 1,160 square miles. *Kistwar* and *khanapuri* work is likely to be completed in respect of the entire district by the end of next field season (1964-65).

CERTAIN IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

Up to the end of October, 1963, 26 boundary disputes have been instituted and disposed of. As a matter of fact not many boundary disputes were instituted as in the Revisional Survey the authorities have to follow the boundaries established in the cadastral survey that took place during the period 1907—16.

There was an interesting boundary dispute in which the districts of Patna and Shahabad were concerned (Boundary Dispute No. 1 of 1960-61). The dispute related to land measuring about 70 bigas on the boundary between village Suraundha (Thana no. 131) of the district of Shahabad and village Modahi (Thana no. 40) of the district of Patna. The disputed land was originally shown in the survey as part of village Suraundha and subsequently it was shifted to village Modahi. The confusion in the boundary between the two villages was the source of indless and costly litigation between the parties. After due enquiry and scrutiny of papers it was finally held that the disputed lands were part of village Suraundha of Arrah Revenue Thana.

DISPUTES AND THEIR NATURE.

Most of the disputes instituted related to questions of title and possession. The documents produced by the parties were examined and all the disputes were decided on merits. In a number of cases local enquiries were also held before deciding the disputes. It was noticed that the hold of ex-intermediaries on the *raiyats* is still considerable. In one of the villages it was noticed that the *raiyats* were dividing their produce with ex-intermediaries even after the abolition of intermediary interests. Most of the ex-intermediaries were reluctant to get the rights of their under-*raiyats* recorded. Even when it had been recorded during *khanapuri* they took prompt steps to file objections under section 103A of B. T. Act to get cancelled.

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Impact of the Abolition of Zamindari.

The intermediary interests in the district have been abolished with effect from 26th January, 1955. The Government has taken upon itself the task of collecting land revenue. The total revenue demand of the district has been ascertained after verifying the *jamabandis* filed by the ex-intermediaries. The rent collection work at present is being done through *Gram Panchayats*.

The more conspicuous effect of abolition of zamindari is the wholesale encroachment on *gairmazrua malik* and *gairmazrua am* lands by interested persons. It must be admitted that the encroachments were not promptly removed as was the case under the zamindars. In a number of cases the encroachments have been legalised by fixation of rent. It is necessary that the Land Reforms staff remain more vigilant and safeguard the *gairmazrua malik* and *gairmazrua am* lands from the onslaught of encroachers.

The land reforms set up is comparatively recent. Most of the land reforms staff are new to the work. They are gradually getting used to their present responsibilities. It is also necessary to give them proper training so that they can discharge their duties more efficiently.

Obstructions to Settlement Operations.

At the time of traverse survey of villages Isarpura (Thana Dumraon no. 1), Sonbarsa (Thana Dumraon no. 27) and Ramkarhi (Thana Dumraon no. 299) the cadastral boundaries of the villages were not maintained and portions of villages Nawranga Chak (Thana no. 1530), Bhuwal Chapra (Thana no. 1527), Nawranga (Thana no. 1440), Bariarpur and Sheopur were also included in contiguous southern villages. On account of change in the course of the Ganga the above mentioned villages which originally were in Uttar Pradesh appeared on the southern side of the mid stream of the river. Dumraon Raj purchased the lands by virtue of a decree and started setting the lands. Tenants belonging to Isarpura, Sonbarsa, etc., began occupying the lands by force with the help of Dumraon Raj.

At the time of Settlement Operations the tenants who paid rent to Dumraon Raj wanted that the survey should be conducted on the existing traverse sheets of villages Isarpura Noubarar, Sonbarsa Noubarar and Ramkarhi Noubarar. The tenants who did not pay rent to Dumraon Raj largely belonged to Uttar Pradesh equally opposed the scheme and wanted that last survey cadastral boundary should be restored and survey be conducted on blue-print maps after retraverse survey. The tenants of village Nawranga prevented the *amin* deputed for *kistwar* from starting his work. The *kistwar* of village Pandeypur (Thana no. 122) was obstructed by the tenants

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on the ground that only a small portion in the south of the village was surveyed by the traverse party and not the entire village extending towards north. The *khanapuri* of village Shobhanathhi which was on both the sides of mid stream of the Ganga was obstructed by the tenants as the midstream of the village had changed transferring the village to Uttar Pradesh. The village of Shahpur (Thana no. 298), Revenue thana Shahpur was carved out of Isharpura, Thana no. 1 and Sonbarsa (thana no. 27) and delineated in the year 1936-37 by the Collector of Shahabad with the sanction of the Board of Revenue. The rent of the lands in this village was realised by Dumraon Raj. The Collector, Shahabad purchased the estate comprising the village and got it delineated and surveyed in 1936-37. Even after the date of vesting of Dumraon Raj, the rent was not realised by the *Khasmahal* Department or any other agency of the Collector of Shahabad. The tenants of Isharpura who held lands in the village vehemently opposed survey on the basis of blue-print maps as they thought that it would be disadvantageous to them.

Survey of Kaimur Plateau.

Out of 776 square miles surveyed during the season 1961-62, [illegible] square miles lay within the Kaimur Range. The survey of the plateau which is covered by jungle for the most part, created considerable difficulties. In the first place, transport of men and materials presented a serious problem. There were no facilities with the name of communication. Almost the entire plateau in Bhabua subdivision is served by only one extra departmental post office at Adhaura. Transport facilities were restricted to pack bullocks but even those were neither sturdy nor readily available. It was only in big villages where the grain merchants from the plains came for business and trade used to be carried on by pack bullocks. More often one had to walk miles to fetch drinking water from the *Chuans*, the local term for the natural spring. Another curious fact about the plateau was that the local inhabitants were not enthusiastic about growing vegetables and there is an occasional supply of potatoes brought by the village *Bania* from the plains. There was in addition constant fear of wild animals, although it must be mentioned that indiscriminate poaching had destroyed a considerable portion of wild life on the plateau. Life, in short, was hard for the survey staff posted on the plateau and this was accentuated by the difficulties that had to be faced during the hills. On account of the shifting nature of the cultivation on survey. Due to the growth of forests, the traverse stations established during the last cadastral survey could not be easily identified or approached, which incidentally required considerable felling of trees. Due to the difficulties many of the *amins* ran away or feigned illness or actually fell ill.

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Khanapuri was fairly simpler, essentially on account of the fa that the people living on the hills have not yet become accustom to the use of dubious means by which the *raiyats* of the plains to covet the lands of others. But the main stumbling block was manoeuvering of the money-lenders who belonged to the pla The poor *raiyats* of the hills used to mortgage their lands to money-lenders, who, however, allowed the *raiyats* to cultivate lands on *batai* terms. The money-lenders used to go to the pla at the time of harvest and collect their share, leaving the poor ra poorer. The alienation of land by members of the scheduled tri and scheduled castes without the permission of Collector is pro hibited under section 490 of B. T. Act. This provision of law w not enforced strictly. Hence a large number of such cases o mortgage or sale of land by the protected tenants of the hills to money-lenders of the plains had to be faced. All such cases were, however, dealt with and decided according to law.

Special Institutions of the Plateau.*

Throughout the plateau in Bhabua subdivision which w taken up for survey, it was noticed that the villages had two lead one the temporal and the other spiritual. These offices are more o less hereditary, although it must be said that after the advent of the gram panchayats, the importance of these traditional institutions is on the decline. The temporal leader is known as '*Gauhan*' while the spiritual is called '*Baiga*'. They had often to work in collabora tion and in important spheres of work there was no clear-cut or water-tight division between the two. The dispensation of justice in minor cases constituted a major responsibility of the two previously. It is also interesting to note that in the plateau if any person dies issueless the *Baiga* succeeds to the estate. After the panchayats have been constituted the judicial functions have more or less, been taken over by the *Sarpunches*. But as a matter of fact the good offices of these leaders are still available to the people for settling minor differences when the parties do not choose to go to the panchayats. As a reward for undertaking this responsibility, the *Gauhan* and *Baiga* were formerly given rent-free tenancies which are referred to as '*Neyayi Jagirs*'. But after the vesting of the zamindari all those *jagir* lands have been assessed to rental by the State of Bihar. After the judicial functions were taken over by the Gram Panchayats, there was perhaps no justification for continuing those *jagirs*.

The *Gauhan* was entrusted with the task of receiving and entertaining guests of the village landlords, Government officers and the others, but this custom has mostly fallen into disuse. *Baiga* is the village priest and he is called upon to initiate all auspi cious operations and functions. No villager will cultivate the land

* More details will be found elsewhere (P. C. R. C.).

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the *Baiga* has initiated the cultivation operations on his own. The officers employed in the survey and settlement operations that the *Gauhan* and the *Baiga* were very useful in the sense had a fund of information and could reel off the genealo- of several families of the village and also give precise about the transactions that have taken place in respect In *khanapuri*, the *partalling* officers had often to send for or the *Gauhan* to check the correctness of the entries. these two institutions are declining in their importance eyes of the administration, the local villagers still treat them respect and give them a place of honour in their society.

There is a *Baiga* for each village worth the name but not for *tolas* of a village. On a query the Settlement Officer that the total number of *Baigas* and *Gauhans* was not available with him. The institution of *Baigas* survives but tution of *Gauhans* is on the verge of extinction. The Settle- Officer further informed that a number of *Baigas* have occupied which once belonged to persons who died issueless or to the plains.

CHOUKIDARI CHAKRANA IN KAIMUR HILLS.

In Kaimur Hills the choukidars are in possession of chaukidari lands for which they pay no rent and they also receive no Over and above the profits of their *chakrana* lands, they used from each *raiyat* of their village one bundle of crop once and also 25 to 30 seers of crop at harvest time. The former was locally known as *'Puri'* and the latter as *'kharwan'*. the month of *Aghan* to *Magh* the choukidar was expected to each house every night where he used to get $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ seer of food from each villager which maintained him and his for about three months in the year. This was called *'Bhatia'*. villagers also used to make small contributions to the choukidars clothing, etc. Recently choukidari *chakrana* lands have been in certain villages and rent assessed on them in lieu of the choukidars.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure incurred on Shahabad Settlement up to 31st October, 1963 is as follows:—

		Rs.
(1) Pay of officers	..	1,64,785.76
(2) Pay of establishment ..	..	6,95,801.40
(3) C. L. A. and other allowances	..	5,36,575.47
(4) Travelling allowance ..	..	1,19,951.06
(5) Contingency—Non-contract	..	11,18,102.49
TOTAL	..	26,35,216.18

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PARTAL.

The statement given below will indicate the quantum of *partal* done during the various seasons in terms of linear miles square mile of area surveyed:—

Season.	Linear miles of *partal* per square mile done by A. S. Os.	Linear miles of *partal* per square mile done by Kanungos and Survey Inspectors.
1959	0.03	0.85
1959-60	0.45	2.00
1960-61	0.42	1.90
1961-62	0.18	0.97
1962-63	0.61	2.54

The comparatively low figure of *partal* in 1961-62 was due the fact that out of 776 square miles surveyed during the year square miles lay within the belt of Kaimur Range covered forest.

In *khanapuri* there was adequate *partal* as will be revealed the following figures:—

Total number of plots *khanapuri*.	Number of plots checked by A. S. Os.	Percentage of A. S. Os. *partal*.	Number of plots *partalled* by Kunungos and S. Is.	Percentage Kanungos and S. Is. *partal*.
31,19,340	91,847	2.9	13,00,095	41

ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURES.

Steps taken to stamp out corruption in the settlement ope tions may be classified into three categories:—

(*a*) Educative, (*b*) preventive, and (*c*) punitive. Bef commencement of the field season, meetings *mukhiyas* and leading agriculturists are convened educate the people in the meaning and methods survey and settlement operations so that people not be misled by the *amins*. Leaflets have also be printed and distributed in the villages indicating different stages of settlement operations and also

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steps that the *raiyats* will have to take to have their lands correctly mapped and recorded. The people are told that there are several stages at which the errors, if any, may be corrected without having resort to unfair means. It is also made clear to the people that the entries made by the *amin* are not final and that those entries in *khanapuri* records are capable of revision not merely at some subsequent stage of the settlement operations but by an order of the superior inspecting officers like the Assistant Settlement Officer, Charge Officer or the Settlement Officer.

PREVENTIVE.

The Assistant Settlement Officers are easily accessible to the so that the tenants may have no difficulty either for getting mistake corrected or for getting their fears allayed. The ement Officer, Charge Officer as well as the Assistant Settlement tour in the interior of the district and ascertain from the whether they have any grievances against the survey staff. is a consistent *partal* by all ranks of inspecting staff so that ope for extorting illegal gratification may be minimised. Also ence showed that it was at the point of making entries of the covered by sale deeds, mortgage deeds, deeds of exchange, etc., ortion by the survey staff is usually resorted to. In order to this difficulty a circular letter was issued to all the *mukhiyas* their co-operation and requiring them to prepare state- in which the details of such deeds as have been acted upon, be given. The *mukhiyas* have been asked to sign those state- themselves so that future enquiry may not, as a rule, be y and *khanapuri* entries may be based on the statements ed by the *mukhiyas*. The response of the *mukhiyas* is ging.

PUNITIVE.

Miscellaneous petition registers are kept in all camps as well as headquarters office. All petitions received from the public ered in those registers and petitions containing allegations of ion or dishonesty are dealt with in the confidential section Settlement Officer. The allegations are enquired into with- of time and where the allegations are proved, the persons are sternly dealt with. In a majority of cases, the *amins* and against whom the allegations were found to be *prima* rrect, were discharged and in a number of other cases their and securities were also forfeited. In a good many cases the allegation could not be proved but there were grounds nable suspicion, the *amins* and inspectors were fined

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A statement given below indicates the number of p discharged on grounds of dishonesty or misconduct till November, 1963:—

	Total number discharged.	Number discharged on ground of corruption and misconduct.
1. Amin	266	32
2. Munsarim	31	5
3. Surveyor Munsarim	7	3
4. Notice Muharrir	2	1
5. Survey Inspector	15	7
6. Record Muharrir	1	..
7. Camp peon	7	2
8. Orderly peon	10	6
9. Process server	12	1
10. Draftsman	3	1
11. General muharrir	4	..
12. Peshkar	2	..
13. Draft Publication Muharrir ..	1	..
TOTAL ..	361	58

Care is also taken to circulate the names of the discharg hands to other Settlement Officers as well as the Consolidati Officers with a request that the discharged hands of this settlem may not be employed there. The other Settlement Officers a communicate such information.

U.P.-BIHAR BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

At present a number of villages are under dispute betw U. P. and Bihar. The dispute was referred to the Prime Minis who had appointed Shri C. M. Trivedi, Member, Plann Commission as the arbitrator. Shri Trivedi visited Arrah in Aug 1963 to examine the claims of Bihar over the disputed villages. is expected that his award will be announced shortly. Pending announcement of his award, survey and settlement operations ha not been taken up in the villages under dispute.

It may be mentioned that the Shahabad Survey and Settlem Operations are likely to be completed by the end of 1967.

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APPENDIX "A".

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF SHAHABAD SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS UP TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1963.

Total for Survey Settlement in the district. Area in square miles .. 4,392
Villages .. 6,078

Area and villages taken up in the year.		Finished from Kistwar and Khanapuri.		No. of disptues instituted and disposed of during *khanapuri* and attestation.	Finished from attestation.	
Village.	Area in square miles. Village.	Area in square miles.	Total number of plots *khanapuri*.		Village.	Plots.
2	3 4	5	6	7	8	9
.. 209	97 209	97	1,45,832	3,231	..	..
.. 385	277 385	277	3,43,592	6,151	..	..
.. 876	768 876	766	11,69,527	10,698	570	4,69,983
.. 718	776 718	776	4,12,076	4,025	507	6,37,960
.. 1,415	814 1,415	814	10,46,366	8,641	645	7,09,903
.. 3,603	2,730 3,603	2,730	31,17,360	32,746	1,722	18,17,846

Finished from draft publication.		Under draft publication.		Objections under section 103A, B.T. Act.		
Village.	Plots.	Village.	Plots.	Instituted.	Decided.	Pending.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
569	4,63,961	..	..	29,329	14,411	14,918
503	6,27,040	..	..	45,196	18,716	41,398
650	7,26,845	..	..	36,432	28,912	49,634
1,722	18,17,846	..	..	1,10,957	62,039	1,05,950

Attestation of 25,376 plots to be kept pending till decision of boundary dispute between Bihar and U. P.

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CHAPTER XI.

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN THE DISTRICT.

The district of Shahabad is bounded on the north by the river Ganga, on the east and the south by the Sone river, on the north-west by the Karamnasa river and on the west by the Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh. To the north of the district are the districts of Ballia of Uttar Pradesh and Saran of Bihar, to the north-west are the districts of Varanasi and Gazipur of Uttar Pradesh, to the east is Patna, to the south-east is Gaya and to the south is Palamau district of Bihar.

The north-east portion of the district is the most densely populated part.

The *diara* lands of the Ganga and the Sone are liable to floods causing a shifting of population every year during the rainy season and hence form good hiding places for the criminally inclined people. These *diara* lands lie to the north of Koilwar-Buxar Road. The *diara* lands grow only *bhadoi* and *rabbi* crops which are every year subject to floods in the rainy season and frost and other calamities in the winter season. The result is that the inhabitants of this area suffer badly and in times of distress are forced to seek employment elsewhere mostly outside the district. Even then their requirements remain unfulfilled and they take to criminal habits. The main source of income of the people of the *diara* area is the rearing of cattle. These people are prone to cattle lifting and committing dacoities outside their immediate vicinity and extend their depredations even to West Bengal and Assam. These diara lands are not the hiding place of the criminals of Shahabad only but also those of Saran, Ballia and Gazipur districts, etc. These gangs have people living in other parts of the district as their members and collaborators.

After the Second World War and the achievement of independence by India, prices of commodities soared very high and even now there has been no drop in the price structure. This has caused a sense of frustration with the result that some people have become anti-social and have taken to undesirable means to get money. The abolition of the Criminal Tribes Act also led to some deterioration in the crime position.

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after independence the army was demobilised and this resulted in illegal traffic in fire-arms which passed into the hands of the These were some of the factors which caused a high of crime in the district.

lack of supervision and control owing to cessation of the of the Criminal Tribes Act over the criminals led to bad initially. There is now no criminal class as such in the Mostly the Rajwars, Nonias, Dusadhs, Nats and Ahirs used in crime. The Domes of Barhara police-station and of were notorious for house breaking.

In the years 1957–60 there was an outbreak of dacoities in the led by inter-State gangs of Kamta Singh of Dumaria, police-Shahpur, Kuer Singh of Jasatpur Pakari, police-station Teju Dhania of Karja, police-station Shahpur, Shirikishun Ram Lakhan Ahir of Nanijore, police-station Brahmpur, Gobind Rajwar of Bihta, police-station Tarari, Shambhu of Bhabua subdivision, Dhanja of Nasriganj and the Nonia of Rajpur, police-station Nokha.

In order to check crime the whole district was turned into Police operation area and an Anti-Dacoity force was in 1959. Due to large-scale arrests of the criminals, their prosecution and also to inter-gang rivalries in which Kuer Kamta Singh, Shirikishun Ahir and Ram Lakhan Ahir were their gangs were liquidated. Normal conditions returned to in the latter part of 1959. At present (1964) the gangs are active in the district:—

(1) Rajwar gang of Bihta, police-station Tarari.

(2) Shayama Dubey's gang of Belaur, police-station Arrah Mufassil.

(3) Bhagwanpur gang of Ahirs.

(4) Tribhuwan Singh's gang of Chatar, police-station Barhara.

(5) Satya Narain Ojha's gang of Kohara, police-station Mufassil.

(6) Dome criminals of Nathmalpur Sinha and Lakshmipur of Barhara police-station.

(7) Sona Dusadh's gang of Shahpur, police-station Brahampur.

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(8) Bhani Choubey's gang of Jagdishpur police-station.

(9) Mandil Ahir's gang of Simri police-station.

(10) Sheo Pujan Koeri's gang of Itarhi police-station.

(11) Mukha Nonia's gang of Rajpur police-station associ with Nonia criminals of Dinara and Nokha po stations.

(12) Nutam Ahir's gang of Nawanagar police-station.

CRIME STATISTICS.

The total number of cognizable crimes reported in the dis and their results from 1953 to 1963 are given below:–

Year.	Total number of cognizable cases reported.	Charge-sheeted.	Convicted.	Acquit
1	2	3	4	5
1953	5,855	978	455	[illegible]
1954	5,600	1,461	58[illegible]	877
1955	4,883	1,249	367	[illegible]
1956	5,604	1,083	308	77[illegible]
1957	6,119	1,111	326	75[illegible]
1958	5,592	990	296	6[illegible]
1959	4,683		Not available	
1960	4,461	1,096	379	7[illegible]
1961	4,174	1,042	358	6[illegible]
1962	4,729	1,137	404	73[illegible]
1963	5,399	1,157	400	75[illegible]

These figures show that the percentage of detection as compare with the cases reported was very meagre. Even then the number person actually found guilty by the courts was less than half th number charge-sheeted and more than half got their acquittal.

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Year.	Total cases.	Charge-sheeted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total cases.	Charge-sheeted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total cases.	Charge-sheeted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1953	51	25	9	16	83	31	12	19	64	18	6	12
1954	61	28	13	15	75	29	7	22	63	16	2	14
1955	50	41	14	27	98	35	14	21	98	19	5	14
1956	62	42	7	18	104	48	16	19	105	57	5	28
1957	81	30	15	19	225	43	7	16	125	32	12	17
1958	Not available.											
1959	69	30	10	13	123	12	8	11	70	18	10	10
1960	72	31	16	16	114	36	15	31	70	12	10	13
1961	67	61	11	12	74	24	10	19	64	26	10	9
1962	67	30	14	16	67	24	13	13	63	25	8	11
1963	66	31	25	25	54	19	12	15	65	19	7	12

Year.	Burglary.				Theft.				Riot.			
	Total cases.	Charge-sheeted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total cases.	Charge-sheeted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total cases.	Charge-sheeted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1953	2,744	201	102	99	2,263	303	153	150	203	110	46	64
1954	2,809	277	99	178	1,135	387	155	232	241	169	45	124
1955	2,365	254	74	180	1,144	346	120	226	281	173	33	140
1956	2, 19	421	56	103	1,133	373	93	160	412	308	48	167
1957	3,323	63	74	118	1,406	256	85	150	152	196	43	156
1958	Not available.											
1959	2,407	100	62	95	1,137	164	69	175	384	251	47	142
1960	2,294	134	74	94	1,152	182	65	142	415	226	72	191
1961	2,110	189	58	72	1,221	260	73	126	314	225	64	159
1962	2,054	259	79	86	1,167	258	96	148	357	276	66	156
1963	2,394	159	67	89	1,295	279	84	125	472	287	58	159

N.B.—The figures of conviction and acquittal also include cases pending trial from previous years.

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Shahabad may be described in Police language a criminal district. Murder, dacoity, riots are quite common as the figures will indicate. Further it has to be remembered that detections and convictions when charge-sheets given are not many. Gang dacoities still continue. The land disputes are often the background for riots. Thefts and burglaries along with cattle-lifting are common in this district along with the other districts. The abolition of the zamindari rights led to an agrarian upset and for some time riots over land disputes were rampant. Dacoities with gun and other arms will show that there is a large number of unlicensed fire-arms or some of the licensed fire-arms are abused. The large number of bad livelihood and other cases under the preventive sections show that the incidence of crime is quite high. The problems of law and order, like communalism, etc., keep the Magistrates quite busy. Shahabad is rich in rice produce while some of the neighbouring districts like Ballia in Uttar Pradesh and Saran in Bihar are not. So smuggling of rice becomes common if and when embargoes are imposed against inter-district or inter-State export and import of rice. Juvenile delinquency has not yet become a problem of any magnitude but the influence of the bad type of films, perverted ideas of social relationships between a boy and a girl, influence of sex cheap literature in the languages is being increasingly felt on the maladjusted youths. Teddy-boyism is in an embryonic stage and may become a problem soon unless checked. Country-made liquor has become order of the day and is mostly responsible for quarrels in cinema houses and processions.

Organisation of the Police Force.

It may be noted here that the population of south Shahabad is sparse as compared with north Shahabad and the production in south Shahabad *per capita* is greater than in the north. The criminals of the north were, therefore, prone to carry on depredations in the south, and, as it was found that the headquarters of the police district was situated in the north at Arrah at a great distance from the south, which was the seat of the activities of the criminals of the north, the district was split into two police districts. These police districts are (*i*) north Shahabad with headquarters at Arrah comprising Arrah Sadar and Buxar subdivisions, (*ii*) south Shahabad police district with headquarters at present at Dehri and comprises Sasaram and Bhabua subdivisions. Both the districts are independent of each other. But the Motor Vehicle, Passport and Rural Police sections have not been separated and continue to function at the district headquarters at Arrah for the entire district. This division was brought about under memo. no. 10558-D–XXXI–1-24-61, dated the 4th December, 1962, from the Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Bihar.

The north Shahabad police district comprises of the following police-stations with their outposts, viz., Arrah town including three outposts, Arrah, Nawadah including two outposts, Arrah Mufassil

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Barhara and Udwantnagar of Sadar Circle of Sadar sub-
Shahpur, Bihea Beat House, Piro, Tarari, Jagdishpur,
two town outposts, Sandesh, Sahar, Agian outpost and
Chapra outpost of Piro circle of Sadar subdivision; Buxar
two town outposts, Itarhi, Rajpur with one outpost, Dumraon
two town outposts, Barhampur, Nawanagar and Simri of
Circle of Buxar subdivision.

The strength of this police district consists of one
Superintendent of Police, three Deputy Superintendents of Police,
Sergeant Major, three Inspectors, two Sergeants, 42 Sub-
tors, 51 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, two Jamadars, 30 Havildars,
Constables, one Senior District Prosecutor and seven Assistant
Prosecutors.

Besides these the *Anchal* force consists of 18 Havildars, five
and 146 Constables.

The south Shahabad police district consists of the following
stations with their town outposts and outposts:—

Sasaram with three town outposts, Chenari, Rohtas, Dehri with three town outposts, and Sheosagar with one outpost in Sasaram Circle of Sasaram subdivision: Bikramganj, Dawath, Nasriganj, Kargahar, Dinara and Nokha of Bikramganj Circle of Sasaram subdivision. Bhabua with one town outpost, Adhaura, Chainpur, Chand, Mohania, Kudra, Ramgarh and Durgawati with one check post at Karamnasa in Bhabua Circle of Bhabua subdivision.

The police force consists of one Additional Superintendent of
two Deputy Superintendents of Police, six Inspectors, one
Major, two Sergeants, 44 Sub-Inspectors, 38 Assistant Sub-
tors, 18 Havildars, 514 Constables, one District Prosecutor
four Assistant District Prosecutors.

Besides these the *Anchal* force consists of one Jamadar, two
dars, four Naiks and 166 Constables.

The *Anchal* force was organised in 1956 mainly for the purpose
ding and escorting the Government revenue money entrusted
Block Development Officers in the different Community
opment Blocks.

Both the Superintendent of Police of north Shahabad and the
onal Superintendent of Police south Shahabad are under the
inistrative control of the District Magistrate of Shahabad, and
Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Patna. The Inspector-
al of Police at Patna is the administrative head.

It may be mentioned that the whole of Shahabad district has
Chowkidars and 2,816 Chowkidars for the rural areas.

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District Crime Bureau.

To maintain records of criminal gangs operating within and outside the district and help the regular police force in investigation and crime control work, a District Crime Bureau has been established in each of the two police districts of Shahabad. The Bureau in north Shahabad police district consists of one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors and one Writer Constable and the Bureau of south Shahabad police district consists of two Sub-Inspectors, one Writer Constable and one Constable.

Anti-Dacoity Force.

Due to the large incidence of dacoities in several parts of the State an Anti-Dacoity Force was created in 1959 with one Deputy Superintendent of Police for the districts of Shahabad, Palamau and Gaya taken together. He works under the Superintendent Anti-Dacoity Force, Patna. The headquarters of the Deputy Superintendent of Police is at Dehri (District Shahabad). The following staff work under the Deputy Superintendent of Police:-

North Shahabad—one Inspector, three Sub-Inspectors, three Writer Constables and one Constable.

South Shahabad—four Sub-Inspectors, four Assistant Sub-Inspectors and six Constables.

Village Resistance Groups.

To meet the problem of dacoities in the post independence period, these groups were formed out of the members of the public for the purpose of patrolling and dacoity control in different police stations. The villagers were exhorted to organise themselves into a disciplined body and to enrol volunteers. In addition to this the *Gram Panchayats* organise Village Volunteer Force in each Gram *Panchayat*. They are also to act with the regular and rural police for the purpose of law, order and crime control measures. There has not been much impact of this force nor much enthusiasm in the rural areas to join it. Lack of statutory rights also stands on the way. The youths of the villages do not want to play the second fiddle.

Mounted Military Police.

The creation of a Mounted Military Police Contingent at Arrah is an outcome of the Piro riots in 1917, when the State Government felt the necessity of having an effective Military Police in the State. Consequently with the concurrence of the Central Government they sanctioned the establishment of five troops of the Mounted Military Police with its headquarters at Arrah under M. P. Act (V) of 1888 from the 16th October, 1919. The Superintendent of Police, Shahabad was appointed under the above Act as the Commandant of the force and he still functions as such. The State Government increased its strength by two more troops in 1943.

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It is a State Reserve force and its movement is directly controlled the Inspector-General of Police. The main objective of the force to help the regular police in maintaining law and order throughout the State. Out of seven, three troops have been stationed at the district headquarters of Shahabad. For their speedy to places away from Arrah, one troop each has been stationed Patna, Jamshedpur, Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur.

The sanctioned strength of the force in 1964 is as follows:—

(1) Sergeant Major	1
(2) Resaidar	1
(3) Jamadars	7
(4) Non-Commissioned Officers	41
(5) Sowars	172
(6) Horses	202

Bihar Military Police.

This is an emergency force to supplement the local police when are emergencies. This force is controlled by the Deputy tor-General of Military Police and Training with headquarters tna. This force goes to other States as well in deputation to with mass disturbances. The movement of this force is lled by the Inspector-General of Police, Bihar with the sanction e State Government.

The unit of this force that is Bihar Military Police II has been ed at Dehri. The strength of this force is as follows:—

1 Commandant, 1 Assistant Commandant, 3 Wing Commanders, 1 Subedar Major, 7 Subedars, 21 Jamadars, 76 Havildars, 54 Naiks, 8 Writer Naiks, 54 Lance Naiks and 711 Sepoys.

Government Railway Police.

There are three Government Railway Police-Stations in the t, viz., Arrah, Buxar and Sasaram. The Sasaram Government way Police has two town outposts, viz., at Dehri-on-Sone and ra Road railway stations. The Arrah and Buxar Government way Police Stations have no town outposts. The strength of Police-stations at Arrah, Buxar and Sasaram consists of one spector, one Assistant Sub-Inspector and Constables of ent strength. The town outposts consist of an Assistant Sub-pector and some Constables.

The main function of the police-stations is to check railway s in the district. These police-stations cover the whole of the t. The jurisdiction of Arrah police-station is from Koilwar way station to Raghunathpur railway station. The area covered

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by this police-station is about 49 running kilometres. The jurisdiction of Buxar police-station is from Raghunathpur railway station to Karamnasa river. The area covered by this police-station is about 30 running kilometres. The jurisdiction of Sasaram police-station is from Dehri-on-Sone railway station to Durgauti railway station rather up to Durgauti river. The area covered by this police-station is about 75 running kilometres. These police-stations are under the administrative control of the Superintendent, Railway Police with headquarters at Patna.

Railway Protection Force.

The main function of the force is to protect and guard the railway property and also the public property entrusted to the railway as carrier.

There are two posts of the railway protection force in this district, viz., at Buxar and Dehri-on-Sone. The Buxar post has an outpost at Arrah and the post at Dehri-on-Sone has no outpost within the Shahabad district. The strength of the Buxar post is one Sub-Inspector, two Head *Rakshak**, nine Senior *Rakshak*† and about 23 *Rakshaks*.‡. The strength of Dehri-on-Sone post posted within the Shahabad district is one Sub-Inspector, five Head *Rakshaks*, 13 Senior *Rakshaks* and 51 *Rakshaks*. The outposts at Arrah has one Assistant Sub-Inspector and some Constables. The jurisdiction of the Buxar post in this district is from Koilwar to Chousa railway stations (93 running kilometres) and the jurisdiction of Dehri-on-Sone post in this district is from Dehri-on-Sone to Karamnasa railway station (86 running kilometres). These posts in the Eastern Railway (Main and Grand Chord Lines) are under the Chief Security Officer of the railway protection force, Eastern Railway with headquarters at Calcutta.

Home Guards.

The Home Guards Force was organised in this district with effect from July, 1948 in accordance with the Bihar Home Guards Act, 1947, to provide a volunteer organisation to assist in the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the State of Bihar and to inculcate habits of self reliance and discipline among the volunteers and the public in general to develop in them a sense of civic responsibility.

The Home Guards are enrolled by the District Magistrate on the recommendation of a Board consisting of the Superintendent of Police, the Commandant of the Home Guards and one un-official member. The term of their appointment is for four years out of which one year is for active service and the remaining three years are spent in reserve.

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* Head *Rakshak*—Havildar.

† Senior *Rakshak*—Naik.

‡ *Rakshak*—Sepoy.

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They are trained in various types of trades. They are also in rifle training. The training begins after the selection and medical examination. There is a Central Training Camp for Home Guards at Bihta (district Patna). Their initial training period is for 105 days. Later they are required to attend a refresher course for 21 days each subsequent year.

During the course of training the Home Guards are paid duty allowance at rupee one per day per head and ration allowance at Rs. 40.00 per month per head. When they are called up for duty they are paid duty allowance at Rs. 1.50 per day per head and ration allowance at Rs. 40.00 per month per individual.

It is the duty of each Home Guard to respond to each call up and if they fail to report for duty, they can be prosecuted under the Home Guards Act.

The services of the Home Guards during the General Elections 1957 and 1962 and during the last Chinese aggression have been much appreciated. They were called up in view of the communal disturbances this year (1964).

The strength of this force is as follows:—

One District Company Commander, five Company Commanders, one Havildar Clerk, one Sepoy Orderly, thirty-six Section Leaders, thirty-six Assistant Section Leaders and 493 Home Guards. They are trained, equipped and armed and are under the Superintendent of Police. They assist the District Magistrate through the Superintendent of Police.

During the last National Emergency the other branch of Home Guards known as Urban Home Guards has also been provided to the district. This branch is functioning since 1st December, 1962 in the district. There are three Company Commanders, one Havildar Clerk, one Driver, one Sepoy Cleaner who have been posted in this district to look after the training of the Urban Home Guards.

The Urban Home Guards Volunteer Force has been organised in three companies in the district with their headquarters at Arrah, Dalmianagar and Dehri. There are two platoons of gentlemen including one Company Commander, two platoon Commanders, six Section Leaders and six Assistant Section Leaders and one Platoon of ladies including one Platoon Commander, two Section Leaders and two Assistant Section Leaders in Arrah town. There are two platoons of gents only in Dalmianagar. No Non-Commissioned Officers have yet been selected. There are one Platoon of gents and one Platoon of ladies in Dehri. No Non-Commissioned Officers have been selected.

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JAILS.

Regarding Jails the *Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) mentions "Besides the subsidiary jails, there is a District Jail at Arrah and a Central Jail at Buxar. The subsidiary jails at Buxar, Sasaram and Bhabhua are merely lock-ups and in 1921 the daily average of prisoners was only nine, thirteen, and fourteen, respectively. Buxar male prisoners are sent to the Central Jail on conviction and female prisoners to the District Jail, as there are no female wards in the Central Jail; in the other subdivisions all but short-term prisoners are sent to the Arrah Jail, where on the average one hundred and nine prisoners were confined daily in 1921. This jail has accommodation for fifty prisoners under trial; and for sixteen Juvenile, eighteen female and two hundred and twenty-five male convicts with hospital accommodation for twenty-four prisoners. The Buxar Central Jail is the largest jail in the Province, with accommodation for 1,160 convicts, and hospital accommodation for seventy-five. The principal industries are tent making, cloth weaving and the manufacture of uniforms for the Police and Jail Departments. The profits in 1921 were Rs. 58,784"*.

The jail administration has had a great expansion and change since. Arrah and Buxar Jails have now got independant status with individual Superintendents. They are under the direct administrative control of the Inspector-General of Prisons with headquarters at Patna.

CENTRAL JAIL, BUXAR.

The Central Jail is under a whole-time Superintendent with a staff of one Deputy Superintendent, two Sub-Assistant Surgeons, one Jailor, seven Assistant Jailors, one Chief Head Warder, nineteen Head Warders and one hundred and sixty-three Warders. The jail is meant for male prisoners from all over the State. The registered accommodation of the jail is for 994 prisoners. But the daily average jail population during the last seven years shows that the number of jail inmates far exceeds this population.

The table below supplied by the Central Jail Office will show the daily average population during 1957 to 1964:—

Year.	Daily average population.
1957	1,278.30
1958	1,425.08
1959	1,528.18
1960	1,562.70
1961	1,484.62
1962	1,535.14
1963	1,576.11
1964 (up to February, 1964) ..	1,568.23

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad*, 1924, By J. F. W. James, page 158.

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The Central Jail is located in a consolidated area of 83 acres of which 40 acres are utilised for gardening which supply ables to the jail inmates. There are mango trees and banana ion. This jail has a small dairy farm maintained inside the and the products are used for the jail inmates.

The main industries of the jail are making of tents out of ch manufactured in the jail, weaving, *newar* making and ing of the uniforms for the Government employees. The ries in the jail are supervised by the Deputy Superintendent a technical man of the Industries Department, Bihar, Patna. details regarding the industries in the Central Jail have been ed in the chapter 'Industries'.

It may be noted that discipline of the standard required under Manual Rules is maintained. Under-trial prisoners are kept ly from the convicted prisoners. There is still the cell system jail which has accommodation for 80 prisoners. The cells are ger meant for desperate criminals. At one time they were r political prisoners also.

With the help of the Education Department, Bihar, a Social tion Centre has been started in the jail during 1958-59. The work of the centre is to make the prisoners literate. At (1964) there are 106 students and one teacher. During 75 books had been given by the Education Department to tre in shape of book grant. A middle school was also running jail but due to emergency in 1962 the school was closed. s for musical recreation on Sundays, festival days and important holidays are given by the centre. For this, instruments like *tabla, dholak, jhal* had been supplied to tre by the Education Department in 1962-63.

The table below supplied by the Central Jail Office will give mber of the prisoners that have been made literate through tre during 1959 to 1964:—

Year.	No. of persons made literate.
1959	219
1960	218
1961	212
1962	205
1963	217
1964 (up to February 1964)	43

The percentage of the literacy of jail inmates is about 15 per

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There is a library in the jail which has about 2,300 boo There is no proper arrangement for the study room in the libra Books are issued to the inmates for study in the wards. On a average books are issued to 25 prisoners daily. Due to lack accommodation, the prisoners cannot sit for study in the libra room.

The classification of the books available in the library is follows:—Social novels (341), stories for neo-literates (295), religio books (159), poetry books (398), educational books (570), books literature, i.e., Hindi, Urdu and English (300) and miscellane (237).

It may be noted that the prisoners mostly read novels, religio and educational books. The neo-literates read short stories educational books. The prisoners are allowed to take the ne papers like the Indian Nation, the Searchlight, the *Aryavarta*, *Pradeep*, the *Nawrashtra* and the periodicals like the *Dharmyug* the *Saptahik Hindustan*, etc., to their wards.

For recreation, film shows are exhibited once in a month. this, the jail has been provided with one projector of sixt millimetre and an operator. The educational, religious and soci type of films are shown to the prisoners. It may be noted t since 1959 fifty films have been shown to the prisoners.

The jail has a hospital with two Doctors and one Compound *cum*-Dresser. It has 72 indoor beds for general patients and 12 be for tuberculosis patients. The Deputy Superintendent of the Bux subdivisional hospital is in charge of the jail hospital who visits tw a week to examine the patients.

The table below supplied by the Central Jail Office, Buxar, w show the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated and de during 1960-61 to 1963-64:—

Year.	Number of indoor patients treated.	Number of Tuberculosis patients treated.	Number of outdoor patients treated.	Number of deaths
1	2	3	4	5
1960-61	573	25	4,024	[illegible]
1961-62	531	21	4,036	[illegible]
1962-63	642	17	4,148	[illegible]
1963-64	741	13	4,132	[illegible]

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District Jail, Arrah.

The District Jail at Arrah is under a whole-time Superintendent with a staff of one Jailor, one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, two Assistant Jailors, five Head Warders and 40 Warders.

The total area of the jail is 21.34 acres out of which 4 acres of the land are utilised for gardening.

It may be mentioned that the status of this jail had to be reduced from that of a district jail to a sub-jail during the First World War due to financial stringency. Some of the staff quarters were made over temporarily to the Police Department. As a measure of post-war reconstruction scheme on the basis of the population being constantly very high for a sub-jail, this jail being located at the district headquarters, its original status along with the building was restored to this jail and it again became a district jail since 1951.

The registered capacity of this jail is 416 male and 13 female prisoners. This jail has a small dairy farm maintained inside the jail and the products are used for the jail inmates. The jail has a hospital of 15 beds. This hospital has its own staff who work under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon of Arrah, but are under the administrative control of the Superintendent of the Jail.

The table below supplied by the Arrah District Jail office will indicate the daily average population of prisoners for the last ten years:—

Year.	Average population.
1951	429.53
1952	406.00
1953	451.47
1954	395.82
1955	441.52
1956	432.19
1957	357.04
1958	447.27
1959	481.46
1960	387.04
1961	380.22
1962	382.92
1963	407.63

The prisoners are given instructions in making *newar* and [illegible], weaving, gardening and dairy farming, etc. The jail has a library with 400 books and also a Social Education Centre.

Besides the District Jail, there are three subsidiary jails, one at [illegible] with accommodation for 28 male and five female prisoners, one at Sasaram with accommodation for 227 male and 13 female prisoners and one at Bhabua with accommodation for 53 male and [illegible] female prisoners. Each of the subsidiary jails is under the [illegible] of the Deputy Superintendent of the subdivisional hospital. [illegible] a part-time Superintendent of the subsidiary jail. The Buxar [illegible] jail has one Assistant Jailor, one Head Warder and six

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Warders. The Sasaram subsidiary jail has one Assistant Jailor, t Head Warders and ten Warders. The Bhabua subsidiary jail h one Assistant Jailor, one Head Warder and six Warders. T pattern and working of the subsidiary jails are like that of t District Jail on a smaller scale.

The jail administration has undergone a great change. It is n longer a wooden system where the prisoners are given tasks of h labour and corporal punishment as a matter of course. The pres idea is to treat the jail inmates as members of the society a attempt is made to rehabilitate them.

There is a provision for religious instruction to the prisone For this purpose a *pandit* and a *moulvi* are employed and they g suitable talks to the prisoners. Important festivals, both of Hin and of Muslims are allowed to be celebrated inside the j Provisions for recreation and amusement are also available. T visits of the members of the family and receiving of letters a allowed within restrictions.

There is a separate board of visitors consisting of officials a non-officials for each of the jails in the district. The prisoners a allowed to contact the members with their grievances, if any, wh they come on visit.

Provision for execution of death sentences has been made avail able only in Arrah District Jail. No such sentences have, howev been executed in the course of the last ten years.

PROBATION SYSTEM.

With the enforcement of the Probation of Offenders Act, 195 in the State and release of prisoners on parole, there have bee fundamental changes in the treatment of offenders. The wo probation was used in the statute book as far back as in 18 Section 562 of the Cr. P. C. used this word. It was provid therein that certain types of offenders committing trivial offen could be let off on probation of good conduct. The scope of th provision was executed with the amendment of Cr. P. C. in 19 It was provided that the first offenders committing offences puni able with imprisonment for less than two years could be released o admonition. The first offenders aged below 21 years and wom who are not liable to be punished either with deaths or transport tion for life, and adult males above 21 who are not punishable wi a term of imprisonment exceeding seven years could be released o probation of good conduct. No machinery was provided to th courts for ascertaining facts regarding the personality and charact social circumstances and prospect of rehabilitation of offenders i order to individualise punishment prior to the passing of Probati of Offenders Act, 1958.

After the enforcement of this Act in 1959 in this district, the has been a change in the method of dealing with the offenders. T implement this scheme there is a District Probation Officer posted

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who works under the Principal Probation Officer who is also Superintendent of Arrah District Jail. It may be noted that August 1961, one more post has been created on subdivisional and 21 subdivisions in Bihar have been provided with Senior Probation Officers. In Shahabad district, one Senior Probation Officer has been posted in Sasaram subdivision with headquarters at whose jurisdiction extends over Sasaram and Bhabua subdivisions.

The grant of probation in the circumstances is not a final trial of the order to the offenders. The court merely suspends infliction of punishment and subjects the offenders to a process trials. As stated above, an agency is provided to the courts where offender can be supervised and treated through counselling and guidance while he is allowed to remain at large and assisted through mobilisation of social assistance for him.

The table below supplied by the District Probation Office, will give the figures of offenders released on probation and parole enquiries conducted during 1959 to 1964 (up to February, 1964):—

Year.	Released on probation.	Parole enquiries conducted.
1959	7	14
1960	9	48
1961	20	74
1962	18	85
1963	20	102
1964 (up to February, 1964) ..	6	29

The salient features of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, are as follows:—

The Courts have been given the power to place any offender on probation who is found guilty of having committed any offence not punishable with death or imprisonment of life provided in the circumstances of the case including the nature of the offence and the character of the offender such a course is considered expedient by the court.

(i) Restrictions on the use of probation based on age, sex and previous conviction as mentioned in section 562, Cr. P. C., have been removed.

(ii) The Act envisages a regular machinery for enquiring into the personality, character, antecedents and home surroundings of the offenders, which is to assist the court in determining the most suitable method of dealing with him.

(iii) It envisages a social machinery to supervise probationers as well as to advise and assist them while on probation and after discharge from the same.

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(*iv*) It envisages a release of an offender on various types of conditions including residential requirements and payment of compensation by him.

(*v*) It makes probation enquiries mandatory in cases of offenders below 21 years of age, where the provisions of the Act are applicable.

Juvenile prisoners, female prisoners and habitual offenders are kept separate from the prisoners of other categories.

Under-trial prisoners are also kept separate from the convicts. No work is taken from them except keeping their own personal equipments and wards clean. Juvenile prisoners undergoing sentence of more than three months are sent to Borstal School at Daltonganj.

ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

The *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) mentions as follows:—

> "The Judicial staff entertained for the purposes of civil justice consists of the District Judge, two Subordinate Judges, and three Munsifs stationed at Arrah, and of two Munsifs at each of the subdivisional headquarters of Buxar and Sasaram. Civil business has greatly increased since the first edition of this Gazetteer was published. Apart from the increase in rent suits which has been already mentioned, the increase is marked in suits of high valution. Whereas in 1904, 296 suits valued at over a thousand rupees were instituted, in 1921 the number was 417."*

There has been substantial increase in the staff since although the steel-frame of the organisation remains the same.

At present (1964) the head of the organisation for civil justice is the District and Sessions Judge. Under him there are two Additional District and Sessions Judges, ten permanent and several Additional Subordinate Civil Courts. Additional Courts are posted whenever there is a congestion in the files. The Judiciary is under the Patna High Court.

The Subordinate Civil Courts in the district in early 1964 consist of the courts of two permanent Sub-Judges, three Additional Sub-Judges, three permanent Munsifs and one Additional Munsif at the headquarters, one permanent and one temporary Sub-Judges, two permanent and one temporary Munsifs in Sasaram subdivision and two permanent Munsifs in Buxar subdivision. There is one Munsif's court at Bhabua. Civil justice for the subdivision is administered from Sasaram.

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), p. 133.

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The District Judge and the Additional District Judges have to try suits and hear appeals but generally they do not try except those of special nature. Besides powers for civil justice District Judge and the Additional District Judges have the of a Sessions Judge also. The District and Sessions Judge is vested with the powers of a Magistrate first class and also of an tional District Magistrate. He may inspect all the criminal and offices in the district except that of the District trate.

The Sub-Judges posted at Sadar have unlimited pecuniary diction on the original side regarding cases of both the Sadar Buxar subdivisions. They are vested with the powers of Small Court Judges to try suits up to the value of Rs. 750 within jurisdiction of Sadar and Buxar subdivisions. Similarly the Sub- at Sasaram also have unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction on the side and is vested with the powers of Small Cause Court Judges suits up to the value of Rs. 750 with the jurisdiction of and Bhabua subdivisions. The Sub-Judges are empowered appeals in civil suits decided by the Munsifs and those who as Assistant Sessions Judges are empowered to hear criminal against the decisions of the Second and Third Class trates.

The Munsifs are vested with the powers in the original side as that of a Small Cause Court Judge within their respective diction. Their powers on the original sides do not exceed 1000 and that of as a Small Cause Court Judge they are limited 350.

Since 1947 there is a court of an Additional Munsif in Arrah with all the execution cases of all the Munsif's Courts at since 1947.

The Registrar system was introduced in the district in January, A Munsif of experience is appointed to the post of a Registrar the Judge. The Registrar looks after the day-to-day administra- the Judgeship. He works as the link between the litigants and ts. He helps the District Judge in his administration of the ments. The Registrar is also the Judge in charge of Nazarat, ts, Forms, Stationery, Record Room and Copying depart- The Registrar system has helped the Judgeship to run more ly, expeditiously and efficiently.

The scheme of separation of the executive and judicial functions operation in this Judgeship since 1950. This matter has been under Criminal Justice.

Since after the separation scheme, the Judicial Magistrates have under the administrative control of the District and Sessions Provisions for their staff, law books, forms and stationery however, made by the District Magistrate.

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The two tables of civil suits and cases are given below. Table no. 1 shows the total number of civil suits and cases instituted under different heads yearwise from 1950 to 1963. Table no. 2 shows the details of civil suits, cases and appeals under different heads yearwise from 1950 to 1963.

TABLE 1.

Civil suits and cases instituted.

Year.	Title suits.	Money suits.	Rent suits.	*S. C. C. suits.	Miscellaneous Judicial cases.	Execution cases.	Title appeals.	Money appeals.	Rent appeals.	Miscellaneous appeals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1950	1,636	765	7,108	1,621	1,610	7,862	323	58	168	125
1951	1,423	815	6,558	1,412	1,680	7,034	244	49	181	134
1952	1,243	1,018	8,132	1,897	1,690	7,075	387	74	148	134
1953	1,257	1,028	9,389	2,207	1,914	7,641	562	78	135	160
1954	1,252	1,047	9,873	2,148	1,990	9,089	441	82	126	117
1955	1,290	1,069	6,726	2,053	2,194	9,082	437	124	93	154
1956	1,397	1,084	5,247	1,941	2,109	7,818	449	110	67	173
1957	1,263	1,045	4,991	1,626	1,913	6,770	423	85	27	181
1958	1,398	1,036	4,012	1,969	2,266	6,281	411	91	25	167
1959	1,462	1,066	1,296	1,537	2,128	6,652	381	95	17	203
1960	1,657	931	28	1,329	2,037	4,910	478	87	11	202
1961	1,646	703	23	1,467	1,870	3,829	434	57	4	196
1962	1,578	600	23	1,499	1,501	2,823	307	46	10	149
1963	[illegible]	[illegible]	91	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Civil suits, cases and appeals.

Year.	Civil suits.				Civil regular appeals including rent appeals.				Rent appeals.			
	Last pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Last pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Last pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1950	6,354	11,130	17,484	10,769	706	549	1,255	838	134	168	302	223
1951	6,963	10,208	17,171	10,591	457	474	931	564	80	181	261	215
1952	6,805	12,290	19,095	13,262	378	609	987	493	47	148	195	144
1953	6,093	13,881	19,974	14,043	507	775	1,282	579	52	135	187	137
1954	6,239	14,320	20,559	14,964	713	649	1,362	654	50	126	176	110
1955	5,899	11,138	17,037	11,656	722	654	1,376	854	67	93	160	141
1956	5,617	9,669	15,286	11,444	542	626	1,168	603	19	67	86	61
1957	4,074	8,925	12,999	9,580	604	535	1,139	528	27	27	54	38
1958	3,653	8,415	12,068	8,463	636	527	1,163	568	16	25	41	30
1959	3,834	5,361	9,195	6,134	629	493	1,122	407	16	17	33	19
1960	3,250	3,945	7,195	4,088	752	576	1,328	578	14	11	25	19
1961	3,269	3,929	7,198	3,638	786	495	1,281	562	7	4	11	9
1962	3,733	3,700	7,433	3,495	747	423	1,170	291	2	10	12	4
1963	4,075	4,188	8,263	3,263	905	427	1,332	325	8	2	10	8

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TABLE 2—*concld.*

Year.	Miscellaneous appeals.				Miscellaneous cases.				Execution cases.			
	Last pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Last pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Last pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1950	66	125	191	124	507	1,610	2,117	1,620	3,890	7,862	11,752	6,232
1951	68	134	202	152	501	1,680	2,181	1,688	3,261	7,034	10,295	5,201
1952	51	134	185	130	510	1,690	2,200	1,775	3,236	7,075	10,311	4,725
1953	55	160	215	143	439	1,914	2,353	1,849	3,685	7,641	11,326	6,109
1954	73	117	190	135	531	1,990	2,521	1,904	3,648	9,089	12,737	6,091
1955	58	154	212	143	637	2,194	2,831	2,153	4,379	9,082	13,461	6,960
1956	72	173	245	179	704	2,109	2,813	2,235	4,151	7,818	11,969	5,794
1957	69	181	250	162	614	1,913	2,527	1,909	4,048	6,770	10,818	4,717
1958	88	167	255	169	642	2,266	2,908	2,117	4,284	6,281	10,565	5,121
1959	88	203	291	144	819	2,128	2,947	2,075	3,665	6,652	10,317	4,431
1960	150	202	352	239	892	2,037	2,929	1,972	3,896	4,010	8,806	4,238
1961	118	196	314	191	986	1,870	2,856	2,054	3,202	3,829	7,121	3,337
1962	126	148	274	131	832	1,501	2,333	1,516	2,865	2,823	5,688	2,690
1963	149	152	301	134	816	1,666	2,481	1,488	2,881	2,926	4,807	2,007

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Table number 1 gives the break up figures of civil suits and instituted while table number 2 deals with the total number of suits, cases and appeals dealt with during the corresponding

From the above tables it appears that the number of the civil rise in the years 1952 to 1954, and this was due to the greater of rent suits filed. The increase in the number of rent was due to the fact that tenants might not have been in tion to pay rent or to the fact that zamindari was going to be and so the zamindars thought that they should realise the rents from the tenants before the abolition of zamindari.

Naturally with the abolition of zamindari the number of rent decreased in the later years. This decrease was not visible in types of civil suits.

Civil Court Record Room.

The records are kept in a room (called the Record Room) to the Civil Court buildings at Arrah. The records are according to the rules framed by the Patna High Court. Oldest record available here is that pertaining to title suit of 1857 which was decided in the year 1858. The parties suits were

Mir Najaf Ali—*Plaintiff*

versus

Abdul Ali and others—*Defendants.*

This suit was for the partition of the plaintiff's share in the suit and was decreed without costs. These records are in script.

Criminal Justice.

The *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) mentions:—

"Criminal Justice is administered by the District Judge, who is also Sessions Judge, and by the District Magistrate and fifteen subordinate magistrates at the headquarters and subdivisional stations. Under the existing arrangement these fifteen magistrates also perform revenue functions as deputy or sub-deputy collectors; one of them, a Sub-Deputy Collector at Sadr, is specially appointed for partition work. The sanctioned staff at Arrah consists, in addition to the District Magistrate and this partition officer, of five Deputy Magistrates exercising first class power and two exercising second or third class powers. The Subdivisional Officers are Magistrates vested with first class powers; and there are also stationed at Sasaram a Deputy Magistrate and a Sub-Deputy Magistrate; at Buxar a Deputy Magistrate; and at Bhabua a Sub-Deputy Magistrate to assist

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the Subdivisional Officers. The Superint Engineer and the Executive Engineer at Arrah h the powers of magistrates of the third class, and cases connected with breaches of Irrigation laws. Th are benches of Honorary Magistrates at Arrah, Bh Buxar, Dumraon, Jagdishpur and Sasaram. In there are thirty-eight Honorary Magistrates, of wh ten are empowered to sit singly for the trial of cases

There are only two courts of Honorary Magistrates in district (1964), one at Arrah Sadar and other at Sasaram. T other set up mentioned has also changed.

Previous to 1st January 1950, original criminal cases were t by the Magistrates either of Bihar Civil Service or of Subordi Civil Service commonly known as Deputy and Sub-Deputy Ma trates or by the Sessions Judges. There were also Hono Magistrates of first, second and third class powers†. The Magistra used to be vested with criminal powers of either first, second or th class. The courts were vested with powers of the seniors, first, seco and third class according to the Criminal Procedure Code.

According to the Amendment Act 26 of 1955 in Cr. P. C. Magistrate with first class powers could pass sentences for impris ment either simple or rigorous for a term not exceeding two ye and fine not exceeding two thousand rupees. The Magistrate w second class powers could pass sentences for imprisonment eit simple or rigorous for a term not exceeding six months and fine n exceeding five hundred rupees. The Magistrate with third cl powers could pass sentences for imprisonment either simple rigorous for a term not exceeding one month and fine not exceedi one hundred rupees. The court of any Magistrate may pass a lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which is authori by law to pass. They were under the administrative control of t District Magistrate. The Magistrates of first class powers w empowered to hold preliminary enquiries against the accused pers in cases triable by the Court of Sessions and commit to the Court Sessions. They commit the accused persons to stand their trial the Sessions Court after finding a *prima facie* case against them the evidence adduced. Commitment is an order passed by t Magistrate of first class in an enquiry under Chapter XVIII Cr. P. C. of the offences triable by the Court of Sessions. Appe from the decisions of second and third class Magistrates were h by the District Magistrate or some other Magistrate specia empowered under Section 407 Cr. P. C. to hear appeals. Appe from the decisions of first class Magistrates were heard by

* *District Gazetteer, Shahabad* (1924), pages 133-134.

† At Sasaram there were two life Honorary Magistrates, namely, M. Ah Ali Khan, Pleader and Shah Moizuddin Ahmad, an unique privilege w bestowed.

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Judge or the Additional District Judge. The decisions of District or Additional District Judges could be taken up in to the Patna High Court under Section 410, Cr. P. C.

Under the above set up the District Magistrate, Subdivisional trates and Deputy Magistrates had the dual role of the ration of criminal justice besides their executive work. In cutive capacity a Magistrate has to maintain law and order e to the prevention of breach of peace. This dual system of bination of the executive and judicial functions in the one and person was not an unmixed good and often did not inspire ence to the litigants that justice was being done. In this dual y a Magistrate had to tour out of headquarters for days, run administrative duties and had to make himself available for ing and giving executive orders in exigencies of administra- Naturally his time was divided and he could not possibly n exclusive attention to the disposal of cases. Long adjourn- harassment of witnesses by being kept over and delay in ing orders were common features. The Magistrate always not inspire confidence to the lawyers and the parties.

As a Magistrate in his executive capacity he often came to e extra-judicial contacts and specific information about icular case and it was humanly difficult for him to completely e his mind of all that when he sat as a Court to hold even cle of justice. The dispensation of impartial justice was not possible under the above system where the District Magis- Subdivisional Magistrates and the Deputy Magistrates or Sub- y Magistrates exercised executive as well as judicial functions, were intimately connected with the police administration. Such were commonly taken to have a bias towards passing orders ction. It was felt that if fair and impartial justice was to e there should be a separation of the two functions and one e same person should not be made both the judge and an ive Magistrate. Article 50 of the Indian Constitution enacted e 26th January, 1950 also gave the directive that, "the State take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the c services."

Broadly speaking there are two categories of criminal cases; one r the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the other under er than the Indian Penal Code, such as Police Act, Indian y Act, Cattle Trespass Act, Cruelty to Animals Act, Factories Payment of Wages Act, Motor Vehicles Act, Telegraph Wires ful Possession) Act, Bihar Sales Tax Act, Treasure Trove Indian Boiler Act, Bengal Vaccination Act, Punitive and ive Sections 144, 145, 107, 109, 110 of Cr. P. C. etc.

Separation of Executive and Judicial Functions.

The separation of executive from the judicial function has n an old demand of the leading citizens of India since the days

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of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. The Indian National Congress, as e as its second session, passed a resolution urging the separation executive from the judicial functions of the country. The quest of separation of executive also came up for consideration in co tion with the debate on the Government of India Act, 19 At that time some members of the Parliament suggested that accordance with the principle in English law the executive sho be separated from the judicial administration and the subordin criminal judiciary should be placed under the control of the Hi Court. But that proposal was not accepted on the ground that India different considerations had to be made and as such ordinate criminal judiciary could not be placed under the con of the High Court of the State. It may be recalled that the idea separation of executive from the judicial function has its root in the *'Ain-i-Akbari'*, where it has been laid down, "Refer not case to the Diwan, for his grievance may be against the Diwa Anyway no further progress was definitely made in the matter the enactment of our own constitution in the year 1950.

As to earlier efforts the Bihar Government under Resolu no. 5866-A., dated the 1st December, 1946, had appoin a committee to frame a practical scheme for the separation judicial and executive functions. The committee was headed Mr. Justice Meredith. The committee after examining vari aspects of judicial and executive functions, submitted a report to Government with their recommendation in support of separati of judiciary functions from executive in one and the same man. per recommendations of the Meredith Committee, the scheme separation of judiciary from executive was introduced in th district from the 1st January, 1950. Deputy Magistrates or Sub Deputy Magistrates, whose services were placed under the Hi Court exclusively meant for judicial work known as Judicial Magistrates and the Munsifs vested with criminal powers known Munsif-Magistrates were put under the administrative control of th District Judge, while the Executive Magistrates were put under administrative control of the District Magistrate.

Since 1960 in some districts, of which Shahabad is one, th system of separation of the Executive and the Judiciary has bee introduced. There are two peripatetic District and Sessions Judge one for the north Bihar and the other for the south Bihar. Th peripatetic District and Sessions Judge, South Bihar, inspects th courts of the Magistrates on the judicial side once every year. Th inspection is primarily meant to remove delays in the administratio of justice.

There are two types of cases, viz., cognizable and non-cognizab Cognizable cases are those which are taken cognizance of by th police or by the Magistrate specially empowered under Section 19 Sub-Section 2 of Cr. P. C. The police investigates under Section 15

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P. C. and submit final report or charge-sheets under Section Cr. P. C. to the Subdivisional Magistrates concerned. If a case made out and the accused has to stand his trial, a charge-sheet is mitted and if the case is ripe for hearing the Subdivisional strate transfers the case under Section 192 Cr. P. C. to the Munsif-Magistrate or the Judicial Magistrate for trial. If the police stigation does not make out a tangible case against the accused, police will submit a final report which usually means that spective of the fact whether the case is true or not, the case is not to come to trial. But the police conclusion to the case is not The Subdivisional Magistrate has to apply his judicial mind; may agree with the police report, accept it or he has the pre- tive to order the police to submit charge-sheet, if he thinks the police report should not be accepted. The Magistrate has the right all the case diary maintained by the police for studying, if per investigation has been made by the police. After charge-sheet mitted, the case is sent for trial to the Munsif-Magistrates or the Judicial Magistrates.

Complaints for offences can also be filed by the aggrieved party the Subdivisional Magistrates or the Magistrates specially powered to take complaints. Usually complaints for non- ble offences are made before the Magistrate who is empowered take complaints. If from the statement on oath of the plainant, the Magistrate concludes that a case is *prima facie* not made out, he may straight away dismiss the complaint under tion 203 Cr. P. C. If he wants, he may hold an enquiry himself he may order under Section 202 Cr. P. C. any Magistrate or the ice or any respectable person to hold an enquiry. On getting the he may hold or order for further enquiry or he may dismiss complaint or he may summon the accused to stand his trial. the accused is summoned and the presence of the accused is ured the case is transferred to the Munsif-Magistrate or the dicial Magistrate for trial. The Magistrate's order could be taken the District Judge in appeal or review under Section 407 Cr. P. C. aggrieved party may file a petition under Section 435 Cr. P. C. the order of the Magistrate before the District Judge for sion or review of the order.

Appeals from the decisions of conviction or acquittal of the Munsif-Magistrates and the Judicial Magistrates are heard by the trict Judge or the Additional Judge to whom the cases are sferred by the District and Sessions Judge. An aggrieved party take the decisions of the District or Additional District Judge the Patna High Court and finally to the Supreme Court. In the special leave.

Those cases that do not come under the perview of the Indian nal Code, but are offences against other Acts are normally filed the department concerned and by the police and triable by the

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Executive Magistrates. Only under Sections 144, 145 and 1[illegible] Cr. P. C. the third party may also put the law in motion.

The following is the distribution of the Executive Magistrates and Honorary Executive Magistrates in Shahabad district (1964):—

Number of Executive Magistrates.	Power.	Place of posting.
8	First class ..	Arrah Sadar.
1(Honorary)	Second class	Ditto.
3	First class ..	Buxar.
1	Second class ..	Do.
3	First class ..	Bhabua.
3	First class	Sasaram
1	Second class	Ditto.

The District and Sessions Judge is both the judicial and administrative head of the Judgeship. He is under the administrative control of the Hon'ble Patna High Court. He is usually a member of the Bihar Judicial Service and has served for many years as a Munsif and Sub-Judge. He may also have been recruited direct from the Bar. The Additional District Judge is also either a member of the Bihar Judicial Service or recruited from the Bar.

There is a District Judge and two Additional District and Sessions Judges in this Judgeship posted at Arrah (Shahabad). There are two permanent courts of Sub-Judges at Arrah (Shahabad) and one at Sasaram. They are vested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge. The Court of the Sub-Judge was established at Sasaram in 1948. For purpose of quicker disposals more courts may be set up at any time. The Hon'ble Patna High Court gets a large number of returns and reports as to the position of the cases and suits. There are also periodical inspections by the Hon'ble High Court as also by the peripatetic District and Sessions Judge South Bihar.

The following is the distribution of the Judicial Magistrates and Munsif-Magistrates in the district in 1964:—

Number of Magistrates.	Power.	Place of posting.
2 Munsif ..	First class ..	Arrah.
1 Munsif ..	Second class	Do.
1 Honorary	First class ..	Do.
2 Munsif ..	First class ..	Buxar.
2 Munsif ..	Second class ..	Do.
2 Munsif ..	First class ..	Sasaram.
1 Munsif ..	Second class	Ditto.
1 Honorary	First class ..	Ditto.
1 Munsif ..	First class ..	Bhabua.
1 Munsif	Second class ..	Ditto.
1 Judicial ..	First class ..	Ditto.

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Panchayat Courts have been described elsewhere. The Nyaya Courts have been given certain statutory powers for disposal of petty criminal cases. The bench and the parties in such cases all come from the same locality and the lawyers are a taboo. The main idea is that there will be a compromise failing which there will be speedy disposal of the case costing very little to the parties concerned.

But it has to be mentioned here that there is no statutory provision of the villager that he has got to take his case to the Nyaya Courts. He may go to the police or to the Magistrate with a complaint as well.

The role of the lawyers in helping the courts to come to a correct decision must be mentioned. The lawyers on either side work on the same purpose that is to have justice done according to law though seemingly they are at cross purpose. An able lawyer interprets the facts elicited in the evidence for the benefit of his client but he will never try to mislead the Court. The Bar in this district has been covered elsewhere. It is difficult for the Bench to work properly without the help of an intelligent and conscientious Bar.

The statistics of Sessions cases from 1950 to 1963 are given below:-

Year.	No. of Sessions cases pending from before.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Number of persons. Acquitted.	Number of persons. Convicted.	No. of witnesses examined.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
..	40	99	139	116	501	114	1,478
..	23	122	145	108	382	134	1,409
..	37	143	180	143	464	186	1,721
..	37	144	181	152	474	196	1,745
..	29	153	182	151	416	213	1,796
..	31	143	174	126	442	164	1,566
..	48	135	183	160	461	226	2,246
..	23	115	138	104	379	103	1,332
..	34	151	185	122	355	135	1,804
..	63	141	204	141	576	212	1,863
..	63	169	232	168	675	266	2,586
..	66	238	304	214	649	422	3,103
..	90	166	256	198	492	310	2,658
..	58	195	253	175	603	244	2,449

From the above statistics it appears that the number of cases increases every year. But a high incidence of crime appears to have been recorded in the years 1954, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963. From the statistics it also appears that the number of persons acquitted is much higher than those convicted.

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The statistics of Sessions Cases under some of the differe Sections of the Penal Code in Shahabad Judgeship from 19 to 1963 are as follows:—

Year.	Section 302.	Section 304.	Sections 363, 364, 366 and 369.	Section 376.	Sections 395 and 396.	Sections 3 and 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950	28	11	4	3	13	
1951	38	12	6	4	20	5
1952	34	9	14	2	38	2
1953	37	4	14	3	21	1
1954	40	9	14	6	22	4
1955	35	11	9	2	32	4
1956	36	8	13	2	36	4
1957	41	7	8	3	21	4
1958	42	11	7	2	33	..
1959	41	8	9	2	28	6
1960	59	6	6	7	41	5
1961	80	10	11	7	42	1
1962	52	7	14	8	22	1
1963	43	13	12	5	26	2

From the perusal of the statistics above it appears that the incidence of murder cases is high in the district. The statistics also show that the incidence of dacoity is also high in the district.

The statistics of criminal cases from 1950 to 1963 tried in the Magisterial courts are given below:—

Year.	Pending from before.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	Number of persons — Acquitted.	Number of persons — Convicted.	No. of witnesses examined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950 ..	1,261	8,361	9,622	6,937	11,483	5,574	[illegible]
1951 ..	969	3,615	4,584	3,788	7,491	3,032	[illegible]
1952 ..	628	3,460	4,088	2,891	5,544	2,474	[illegible]
1953 ..	1,074	3,604	4,678	3,175	6,633	2,067	[illegible]
1954 ..	1,291	3,596	4,887	4,029	9,350	2,445	[illegible]
1955 ..	1,072	3,432	4,504	3,680	9,748	1,905	[illegible]
1956 ..	810	3,419	4,229	3,393	8,870	2,299	[illegible]
1957 ..	852	3,377	4,229	3,168	8,406	1,695	[illegible]
1958 ..	1,077	3,353	4,430	3,093	7,444	1,769	[illegible]
1959 ..	1,291	3,664	4,955	3,286	8,610	2,088	[illegible]
1960 ..	1,524	3,916	5,440	3,481	8,205	2,060	[illegible]
1961 ..	1,926	4,352	6,278	3,649	9,107	2,389	[illegible]
1962 ..	2,313	4,949	7,262	4,565	10,374	2,972	[illegible]
1963 ..	2,328	4,652	6,980	4,789	11,645	3,075	[illegible]

From the above statistics it appears that the number of cases fluctuates every year. But a high incidence of crime was recorded in the years 1950 and 1962. From the statistics it also appears that the number of persons acquitted is much higher than those convicted.

Jury and Assessor System.

Mention has to be made of the jury and assessor system so far as criminal justice is concerned. The names of respectable persons

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d to be empanelled as jurors and assessors and an odd number been used to be called up and associated with the Judge in ions trials. Under the assessor system the majority opinion of assessor was not binding on Sessions Judge and he might or his own judgement absolutely contradictory to the opinion the assessors. It was, however, the duty of the Judge to explain law and the facts of the case as transpired from the examination chief and cross-examination and leave the assessors to come to r opinion.

In a jury system the procedure was the same but the majority ion of the jurors had a statutory obligation on the Sessions ge. The Sessions Judge would either give his judgement accept- the majority opinion of the jury and pass the sentence or he d differ from the majority opinion of the jury giving his reasons refer the case to the higher court.

It is unfortunate that the jury and the assessor system did not k well. It was difficult to get always the proper type of men as rs or assessors and their opinions were often perverse. Various s of allegations against them were common. The jury system in vogue in Shahabad district till 30th April, 1961. It now k abolished.

PANCHAYAT ADALATS.

The details of the working of the *Gram Panchayats* will be d in the chapter Local-Self Government. It may, however, be tioned here that the *Gram Panchayats* were established to cut- n litigation, expedite the disposal of the cases cheaply at the ges and to bring about as many compromises as possible. ers are not allowed and the judges consist of the co-villagers. according to recent amendment, lawyers are allowed in certain mstances. The Bihar Panchayat Raj Amendment and Validat- Act, 1959, Section 71 runs as follows:—

> "No legal practitioner or person declared or known to the Gram Kutchery to be a tout shall appear, plead or act on behalf of any party in any suit or case before the benches thereof. Provided that a person who is arrested shall have the right to consult and to be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice".

It was thought that the witnesses would not perjure themselves their villages and that the cases in the courts of the Stipendiary rates will go down. In practice, however, this has not been ed. On the other hand it has been found that the elections the *Mukhiyas* and *Sarpanches* are always preceded or followed by ion often based on castelines or village groupings.

The *Gram Kutchery*, the judiciary of the *Gram Panchayat*, is ed by the *Sarpanch* who is elected by adult suffrage. He is ed with the powers of a Third Class Magistrate. He has certain ergency powers in case of apprehension of breach of the peace

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(vide section 64 of Gram Panchayat Act). He is also vested with civil powers to dispose of petty suits. He can try both civil and criminal cases of simple nature. In trial of cases he is assisted by a panel of *panches* consisting of five *panches* including himself, one *panch* each nominated by the contestants and two other *panches* selected by him. They all derive their powers under a statutory Act. *Gram Sevak*, the paid employee of the *Gram Panchayat* acts as the bench clerk. So far as the administration of justice is concerned, these courts are under the general supervision of the District Judge and the Munsif of competent jurisdiction in respect of civil cases and the Subdivisional Officer in respect of criminal cases. The following statement gives the statistics of the *Gram Kutcheries* from 1951-52 to 1961-62.

Statement showing the position of cases and suits tried by the *Gram Kutcheries* in the district of Shahabad from 1951-52 to 1961-62:—

Year.	Number of notified Gram Panchayat.	Number of Gram Kutcheries.	Number of cases and suits instituted.		Number of cases and suits disposed of.		Number of cases and suits compromised.	
			Cases.	Suits.	Cases.	Suits.	Cases.	Suits.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951-52	134	134	530	89	375	73	299 (56.3%)	41 (46.1%)
1952-53	232	232	565	133	463	99	272 (48.3%)	45 (33.8%)
1953-54	260	260	246	29	153	24	114 (45.9%)	14 (48.3%)
1954-55	397	397	768	198	636	163	431 (56.5%)	95 (48.2%)
1955-56	397	397	1,747	999	1,518	880	1,038 (59.2%)	447 (43.8%)
1956-57	397	397	1,620	941	1,445	855	918 (56.3%)	299 (31.2%)
1957-58	792	605	1,750	951	1,744	1,061	1,163 (66.2%)	325 (34.5%)
1958-59	812	793	2,185	1,364	1,941	1,222	1,374 (62.9%)	534 (33.8%)
1959-60	812	805	1,720	966	1,520	825	1,069 (61.7%)	454 (48.9%)
1960-61	813	805	1,207	367	1,097	464	817 (66.8%)	161 (44.5%)
1961-62	813	805	544	547	497	407	373 (68.6%)	315 (57.4%)

The statement of the disposal of cases that has been given shows that quite a large percentage of criminal cases and civil suits have been compromised every year. The percentage calculation has been shown within brackets in the columns 8 and 9. The percentage of compromises in civil suits is, however, not as encouraging

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in the criminal cases. The highest percentage of compromise in civil suits was 57.4 and of criminal cases was 68.6 in 1961-62. This is a healthy sign.

The statistics suggest a higher incidence of litigation year to year. This however, has to be taken with the back ground that every year more *Gram Kutcheries* are opened and function. The number in 1961-62 was 805.

LEGAL PROFESSION AND BAR ASSOCIATION.

The legal profession consists of Barristers, Advocates, Pleaders, Mukhtiars and their clerks. At present there is only one Barrister in the district. There are 136 Advocates at Arrah, 7 at Buxar, 73 at Sasaram and 6 at Bhabua. The number of Pleaders at Arrah is 1, at Buxar 54, at Sasaram 68 and at Bhabua 7. There are 65 Mukhtiars at Arrah, 21 at Buxar, 34 at Sasaram and 22 at Bhabua. The number of their clerks in the district is not available. The number of Mukhtiars is dwindling due to the abolition of Mukhtiar-ship Examination. Since the enforcement of the Advocates' Act 61, the Pleaders are getting themselves enrolled as Advocates.

The Bar Association and the Mukhtiars Association at the district headquarters and also at the subdivisional headquarters of Buxar and Sasaram have their own buildings and libraries separately but those at Bhabua have a joint building and a joint library. The Associations look after the interest of their members and main-tain a dignified and helpful relationship with the Bench.

The State Government have also appointed a separate class of Public Officers who are known as District Prosecutors and Assistant District Prosecutors. They conduct criminal cases on behalf of the State in the magisterial Courts.

Shahabad has produced some brilliant members of the Bar. There is no information of any contribution to research in law from the lawyers of the district.

It may be mentioned that several brilliant lawyers of this district had gone up very high in their profession or on the bench. One of the Hon'ble Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of India is Shri Bhuvaneshwar Prasad Sinha, who comes from Gaziapur Judge of Sadar subdivision of Shahabad district. Sir Jwala Prasad, a man of this district was the acting Chief Justice of the Patna High Court and Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Verma, Bar-at-law was also a Puisne Judge of the Patna High Court. At present Shri Mahavir Prasad, Bar-at-law, a man of this district is the Advocate-General of the Patna High Court. He was also a Puisne Judge of the Patna High Court.

In the history of administration of justice, Shahabad district brought some important cases for trial, e.g., Rohtas murder case, Dumraon case, Piro communal riot case and Dumraon case.

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CHAPTER XII.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

MUNICIPALITIES.

There are six municipalities, viz., Arrah, Bhabua, Buxar, Dumraon, Jagdishpur and Sasaram. The details of each municipality are given below:—

Arrah Municipality.

The Arrah Municipality was constituted in 1865 under the Bengal Municipal Act. The District Magistrate used to be the *ex officio* Chairman of the Municipality and remained as such till the 22nd March 1922 and after the enforcement of the Bihar Municipal Act, 1922, a non-official Chairman was elected and the first elected Chairman was Shri Bhagwat Prasad, an Advocate of Arrah.

The Municipal office was first located in a thatched house at the present site. In 1928 the construction of a house was taken up and for one year the office was shifted to Chorbaddi House, east of the Dean's tank in Arrah town. It was shifted to the present building in 1929.

In 1865 the Municipal Board consisted of seven members. Since then there have been changes in the number of Municipal Commissioners. *The District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924)* mentions that the Arrah Municipality consisted of thirty members of whom 24 were elected by the rate payers. In 1963 the number of Municipal Commissioners is 40 of whom 32 were elected by the rate payers and eight were nominated.

The population of the municipal area according to 1961 Census is 76,766†. A detailed discussion on the growth of the population since 1869 to 1961 has been given separately. From the old records of the municipality it appears that originally the municipal area was divided into four wards but subsequently the number of wards had increased. In 1924 the number of wards was 12 and in 1931-32 there were 24 wards which still continue.

There has been an expansion in the municipal area and the number of rate payers has also considerably increased. The *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1906)‡, mentioned that the area of the

* *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1924) p. 189.

† *Census of India* 1961, *volume IV*, Bihar, Part II-A, General Population Tables, page 29.

‡ *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1906) p. 120.

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-pality was 6 sq. miles and the number of rate payers was or only 12.2 of the total population. The number of rate as mentioned in the *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1924)* was The present number of rate payers in 1961-62 is 10,562 is 13.7 per cent of the population. The area within the cipal limits is now 11.09 sq. miles.

Functions.

Street-lighting.—Prior to 1936 the municipality used to provide kerosene lamps on the streets. In 1936 electric light was intro- in the town and the municipality provided 300 bulbs. In ber, 1963 there were 819 bulbs and 80 kerosene lamps.

Primary Education.—Free and compulsory primary education troduced in this municipality on the 2nd October 1939 and mber of students receiving education in schools was about and the number of the teaching staff was about 30. After 1939 has been an increase in the number of schools. In 1962-63 are 80 primary schools with 155 teachers (126 male and 29 e teachers). The number of students attending these schools 0. The average annual expenditure, as calculated on the of actual expenditure incurred in 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 blic instruction comes to Rs. 1,30,804.

Sanitation and Conservancy.

Prior to 1956 only bullock carts were used for the disposal of ge. In 1956 some mechanised vehicles were introduced for rk. At present (1964) there are 10 such vehicles along with bullock carts. The garbage from the narrow lanes are collected heel barrows. There are two dumping grounds, one at Singhi r and the other at Shital tola, about a furlong from the T. B. pital. The preparation of compost was started in 1953. The post is disposed of at the rate of Rs. 3 per ton. There are 6,440 e latrines and 440 public seats. There are 161 sweepers to the latrines and 11 sweepers for cleansing roads, etc. It be said that the conservancy arrangements are very tory.

There is a Public Health Section under the charge of a Govern- Health Officer to look after the sanitary work. The Health has a staff of one Sanitary Inspector, five Health Inspectors, Disinfectors; one Inoculator, one Vaccinator, etc. In all a staff ting of 425 persons is functioning for the proper management sanitation and conservancy work. There is a workshop at ren market for repairing the municipal vehicles. Mass inocula- is done every year from April to October as a precautionary cine against the outbreak of cholera and when it actually breaks

Shahabad District Gazetteer (1924), p. 189.

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out some more vaccinators and disinfectors are employed. There one permanent midwife to attend the delivery cases. Qualified Sanitary Inspectors and Health Inspectors are authorised to take samples from the vendors of foodstuff and send them for examination to the Government Analyst at Patna. After receiving report from the Analyst, cases are filed against those whose samples are found adulterated. The figures of food adulteration for 1932-33 are as follows:—

Total no. of sample drawn.	No. of samples sent to Government Analyst.	No. of sample found adulterated.	No. of prosecutions launched.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of cases pending
1	2	3	4	5	6
300	310	90	72	43	29

Roads.—The municipality maintains the following kinds of roads:—

(1) Bituminous and tarred roads, 5 miles, (2) concrete road, 1 furlong; (3) road having water bound macadam and pavement with bricks and stones, 8 miles; (4) *Kankar* road, $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; (5) stone slab road, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; (6) stone sets paving road $\frac{3}{8}$ mile and (7) *Katcha* road, 7 miles. The condition of the road is generally good.

House-construction.—The plans for building houses are submitted to the municipality. The municipal staff verifies the plans and after the fulfilment of all the conditions as laid down in the bye-laws of the municipality, the approval is accorded. Unauthorised constructions are not uncommon. There are also a number of very old dilapidated houses.

Park.—The Lal Park is partly maintained by the Government and partly by the municipality.

Water-Supply.—Regarding the water works of the Arrah Municipality, the *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1906)* mentions the following:—

"Arrah is the only municipality in the Patna Division which is provided with a supply of filtered water. When the Lieutenant-Governor visited the town in 1891 he was struck with its insanitary condition and particularly with the want of a supply of pure drinking water. The town depended at that time for its water-supply on six wells and most of them were condemned by

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1906), pp. 120-21.

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medical authorities as unfit for drinking purposes. Year after year, as the rainy season came round, cholera broke out in epidemic form, and in each succeeding year with increased virulence. To remedy this state of affairs, it was decided to supply the town with filtered water from the Son; and nearly 4 lakhs was contributed for the construction of water-works. Of this amount the District Board and Municipality each contributed one lakh; and the late Raja Rajeswari Prasad Singh of Surajpura gave a generous donation of 1½ lakh, the balance being raised by local subscriptions. The works were begun in 1893, and were opened a year afterwards. During the year 1904-05 nearly 28,326,000 gallons of filtered water were supplied to the town, giving a daily average of 77,605 gallons or about 1⅔ gallons per head daily. The water-works is managed by a Joint Committee of the Municipal Commissioners and District Board members, and the municipality contributes Rs. 4,500 annually towards the cost of maintenance. The income received from the water-rate has hitherto been insufficient for their upkeep and the loss on their working has only been made good by the District Board paying a large contribution (Rs. 4,000) every year. Recently, however, there has been a revision of the assessment, which has resulted in an increase of Rs. 6,450; and in 1903-04 the receipts from the water rate for the first time exceeded the maintenance charges."*

Since the publication of the *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1906) e have been many changes. The water-work at Bahiara has now n completely abandoned since February, 1957. It was found that river Sone had changed its course from the side of water-works n plant. Every year from February to November the town ered from short supply of water. To avoid this difficulty the icipal authorities had sunk one tube-well of 20 horse power r Dharhara reservoir (in addition to the then existing water-s plant) in 1946. Again in 1950 another tube-well of 27 horse er was sunk at Bahiara near the compound of the then existing er-works. These tube-wells were sunk to meet the water-supply the town people during the period the water-works could not ction for want of water in the river Sone. Both the tube-wells ntioned above were sunk out of the amount received from the ernment and also from municipal resources. But even they e not sufficient.

The State Government deemed it fit to sink tube-wells in the n. Under the reorganisation scheme of water-supply in Arrah n a scheme was formulated by which the Government sanctioned

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1906), pp. 120-21.

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a sum of Rs. 14,88,000 on the basis of half grant and half loan to Arrah Municipality. Out of this amount the Public Health Engineering Department of the State Government, on behalf of the Municipality, sunk two wells of 60 horse power each, with three reservoirs—one at Mohalla Nawadah, the other in the court area and the third at Mirganj. Each well has a capacity to contain one lakh gallons of water. The work was taken up in 1954-55 and completed in 1957-58. The municipality started supplying water from these reservoirs from July, 1957.

These tube-wells are supplying sufficient water for drinking purposes. As the town is developing fast, it is felt that sufficient water will not be available even from these existing tube-wells. Now the water works of Arrah is being managed by the Public Health Engineering Department and the Municipality simply gives the annual contribution in shape of money.

There are 1,780 house connections and about 550 public hydrants.

Financial Condition.

The *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1906)* mentions that the average annual income for the decade ending 1901-02 was Rs. 52,000 and the expenditure Rs. 47,000. In 1904-05 they were Rs. 58,050 and Rs. 53,130 respectively; besides this direct expenditure Rs. 8,330 was paid in advance and the repayment of the loans. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was annas 12-7; it was formerly annas 11-5. The increase was due to a revision of assessment which was conducted in 1903. The main heads of income were a tax on persons according to their circumstances and property at 1½ per cent of their income, which yielded Rs. 16,250 in 1904-05; a water rate (Rs. 10,470), a tax on animals and vehicles (Rs. 4,850) and a latrine rate (Rs. 10,470). The principal items of expenditure are conservancy, medical relief, and public works, which accounted respectively for 16.6, 21.5 and 19.4 per cent of the expenditure. It was further mentioned in the *Gazetteer* that owing to the burden imposed on the municipality by the water-works, Arrah, was one of the few municipalities in the Patna Division financially embarrassed. In order to provide for the construction of water-works, it borrowed a loan of one lakh from Government and Rs. 3,173 went towards repaying the interest and Rs. 2,580 towards the principal. The resources of the income were also affected by the annual occurrence of plague. The financial condition remained poor in the later years too. In 1917-18, 1918-19, 1919-20, 1920-21 and 1921-22 the total income of the municipality was Rs. 72,231, Rs. 67,870, Rs. 78,137, Rs. 97,122 and Rs. 90,505 respectively while its total expenditure was Rs. 58,292, Rs. 73,936, Rs. 70,395, Rs. 81,655 and Rs. 87,165 respectively.†

* *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1906), pp. 120-21.

† *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1924), pp. 189-40.

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The main sources of the present income of the municipality holdings, water and latrine and professional taxes and license fees vehicles, etc. and municipal properties which have been rented. main items of expenditure are water-supply and water-works, convenience and public works, conservancy, public instruc- drainage and sewerage works. The rate of the holding, water, latrine taxes are 10 per cent, 12 per cent and 7½ per cent of the annual value of the holdings. The rate of cycle license and cart license fees is Rs. 3 per annum per cycle and Rs. 4.56 per cart respectively. Professional tax has been levied and the rate varies according to the income of the rate payers. The incidence of taxation and income per head of the population in 1961-62 was Rs. 1 and Rs. 12, respectively.

The statements below show the Receipts and Expenditure from 1957 to 1961-62:—

RECEIPTS.

Items	Year.					
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1961-62.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Balance in hand.	814,820	61,994	45,120	94,787	1,46,670	2,24,324
2. Rates and Taxes	2,97,559	2,88,190	2,56,147	2,68,707	3,02,208	3,31,177
3. Municipal Registration license and other fees.	42,084	39,165	42,693	38,306	42,757	43,295
4. Realisation under special Acts.	892	764	450	672	460	1,644
5. Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	37,418	47,026	48,124	35,713	34,072	1,29,726
6. Grants and contribution.	97,591	4,76,411	4,36,925	2,05,783	3,87,984	4,17,050
7. Miscellaneous	1,03,004	17,990	26,788	30,673	45,523	57,370
8. Extraordinary debt.	25,182	32,493	21,313	13,323	26,673	16,623
9. Total receipts excluding opening balance.	6,03,730	9,02,039	8,32,440	5,93,177	8,39,677	9,96,885
10. Total receipts including opening balance.	14,18,550	9,64,033	8,77,560	6,87,964	9,86,347	12,21,209

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EXPENDITURE.

Heads.	Year. 1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1961-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. General administration and collection charges.	15,414	24,614	27,452	24,780	22,099	[illegible]
2. Public Safety	12,210	14,557	13,518	16,318	17,546	[illegible]
3. Establishment charges.	33,210	N.A.	N.A.	12,924	13,122	[illegible]
4. Vaccination	532	587	682	689	689	[illegible]
5. Drainage and sewerage works.	20,343	25,503	24,941	27,888	43,617	[illegible]
6. Water-supply and water works.	7,88,112	3,50,025	2,35,251	25,249	1,53,025	[illegible]
7. Conservancy	1,28,394	1,89,652	1,31,952	1,35,685	1,40,276	[illegible]
8. Registration of births and deaths, markets, slaughter houses, Medical, etc.	6,710	5,933	9,764	5,635	4,084	[illegible]
9. Public convenience and public works.	1,35,109	75,623	34,248	34,643	57,464	[illegible]
10. Public Instruction.	48,004	1,08,792	1,21,861	1,19,853	1,30,310	[illegible]
11. Contribution	4,129	N.A.	N.A.	500	1,22,348	[illegible]
12. Miscellaenous	1,17,694	96,701	1,63,269	1,20,285	36,337	[illegible]
13. Extraordinary and debt.	44,592	26,926	19,835	15,555	19,603	[illegible]

SASARAM MUNICIPALITY.

The *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 141, mentions that Sasaram Municipality had 2,959 rate payers and the municipal board consisted of 20 elected and 5 nominated members. The municipality was constituted in 1869.*

Since then there have been some changes. The number of tax payers has increased from 2,959 to 7,760, i.e., 20.5 per cent of the total population of 37,782 according to 1961 census. This municipality was superseded with effect from the 21st July, 1961 vide

* *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1906), p. 122.

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Notification no. 6636-L. S.-G., dated the 20th July 1961. Since then Second Officer of Sasaram subdivision is the incharge of the municipality.

The incidence of taxation per head population during 1957-58 Rs. 5 as. 11 and 2 pies and in 1961-62 it increased to Rs. 6.96. The incidence of income per head population during 1961-62 was 1.69.

The municipal board now consists of 23 elected and 4 nominated members. The municipality is divided into 23 wards for election purposes. The total area of the municipality is 2 square miles. At present (1964) the municipality is under supersession and Special Officer has been posted for its administration by the State Government.

The following taxes are in force within the municipal area:—

Holding tax.—(*i*) 5 per cent on the annual value of the private holdings; and (*ii*) 10 per cent on the annual value of the Government holdings.

Water tax.—(*i*) 12½ per cent on the annual value of the private holdings and (*ii*) 7½ per cent on the annual value of the Government holdings.

Latrine Tax.—4 per cent of the annual value of the holdings. This tax was assessed from the year 1962-63.

Educational cess.—6¼ per cent on the annual value of the holdings. The cess has been imposed from 1962-63.

In addition to the above taxes professional tax has also been levied. The total current demand of the above taxes in 1961-62 is as follows:—

Tax.	Demand. (in rupees).
Holding tax	54,285.64
Water tax	1,12,780.77
Professional tax	5,675.00
Latrine tax	..
Educational cess	..

As the Latrine tax and Educational cess were imposed from 1962, no demand has been shown against them.

The statement shows the total income and expenditure of the municipality from 1959-60 to 1961-62 is given below:—

Year.	Income. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1959-60 ..	1,87,034.00	1,84,417.00
1960-61 ..	2,41,280.00	2,37,187.00
1961-62 ..	2,55,878.00	1,95,034.00

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This statement suggests that the expenditure is within income and leaves a margin of savings. But due to previous liabilities the municipality is not financially sound. The net assets of the municipality on the 31st March 1962 was Rs. 6,88,110.00 as against the total liabilities of Rs. 12,68,107. Thus the excess of liabilities over the assets was up to the tune of Rs. 5,79,997.

The collection of taxes and fees seems to be very poor and a very large sum of money has fallen in arrears as will be evident from the table given below:—

Tax.	Arrear on 31st March 1962. Rs.
(1) Holding tax	1,85,900.00
(2) Water tax	4,88,124.00
(3) Fixed demand	38,100.00
(4) Dangerous trades	4,576.00
(5) Platform fees	672.00
(6) Professional tax	26,127.00
(7) Private vehicles	152.00
(8) Ekka licence	20.00
(9) Ekka drivers' fees	16.00
(10) Town cart	282.00
(11) Food licence	95.00

The arrear under holding and water taxes alone account for Rs. 6,74,024. The reasons for the supersession of the municipality are not far to seek.

Functions.

Road.—The municipality maintains seven miles of *pucca* and six miles of *kachcha* roads. Prior to the supersession of the municipality the condition of the roads was very poor. However, after the supersession about 1,765 ft. of roads was improved and 3,425 ft. of roads was coal tarred. The improvement of the roads, namely, Sher Shah tank to Tilothu road, Raja Bahadur Road to Sher Shah road, Sher Mohiuddin Ahmad road, Grand Trunk Road to Raja Bahadur road, Laskariganj road, Rani Bazar to Taksal Sanghat road, Raja Bahadur road to Chaukhandi road, Karansarai to Sherganj road, Nooranganj road, Lalji Sahai road, Takia H. E. School road and a portion of Raja Bahadur road is essential. The municipality has moved the Government for a grant of Rs. 63,398 for the improvement of these roads.

Drains.—The drains are also in bad condition. They have been constructed long ago and for paucity of fund they are not being repaired.

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Water-supply.—The municipality started supplying water from 1954. But some parts of the town still do not get tap water.

Buxar Municipality.

The Buxar municipality was constituted in 1869. The *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1906) mentions, "The municipal board consists of 13 members of whom eight are elected and five nominated. The area in municipal limits is nearly 2½ square miles, and there are 1,679 tax payers or 19.2 per cent of the population".* The number of tax payers increased from 2,679 to 2,782 but the number of the members of municipal board was reduced from 13 to 10 out of which eight were elected and two nominated as mentioned in the *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1924)†. At present (1964) the municipal board consists of 12 members. The area of the municipality is 2.39 square miles which is divided into 12 wards and the number of tax payers is 2,851, i.e., 12.3 per cent of the total population of 23,178 persons according to 1961 census.

The holding and latrine taxes have been imposed at the rate of 6 per cent and 7½ per cent respectively of the annual value of the buildings. In the early twentieth century the main source of income was property tax. The *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1906) mentions "A tax on persons is levied, the assessment being made according to circumstances and property; this tax brought in Rs. 6,530 in 1905-6 out of the total income of Rs. 12,710."‡ But now this tax is not in vogue and in lieu of this, holding tax constitutes the main source of income. The total demand of the holding and latrine taxes on 1st April 1962 was Rs. 55,468.42 and Rs. 38,470 respectively.

The statement shows the total income and expenditure of the municipality from 1959-60 to 1961-62:—

Year.		Income.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
1959-60	..	1,10,710.00	1,12,486
1960-61	..	1,22,105.00	1,24,837
1961-62	..	1,53,634.00	1,41,174

The financial position of the municipality seems good. The assets and liabilities on 1st April, 1962 were Rs. 1,37,380.00 and Rs. 82,816 respectively.

Functions.

The municipality maintains 7.25 miles of *pucca* and 1.82 miles *kutcha* roads, but the condition of the roads is not good. The roads are of old type which have no proper level.

* *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1906), p. 121.
† *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1924), p. 142.
‡ *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1906), p. 121.

RajGuru Math, Shivala, Varanasi Collection. Equipment: Heritage Foundation, Jalgaon.

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The municipality has seven upper primary schools, six lower primary schools for boys and two primary schools for girls.

The scheme for piped water-supply was sanctioned by the Government but it was not taken up till 1961-62.

Dumraon Municipality.

The municipality of Dumraon was constituted in 1869. The *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924)* mentions that the municipality had 2,689 rate payers and the municipal board consisted of ten members of whom eight were elected. It further mentions that the area within municipal limits were only two square miles.

The municipality has now (1961-62) a total population of 19,662 persons† out of whom 3,269 (or 16.6) are rate-payers. The number of the members has remained static. There are two upper primary girls schools under the management of the municipality.

The municipality has imposed holding and professional taxes. The holding tax has been fixed at the rate of 5 per cent of the annual value of the holdings. The total current demand under taxes and fees in 1961-62 was Rs. 21,465 out of which the largest demand was under holding tax amounting to Rs. 13,747. The statement below shows the total income and expenditure of the municipality from 1959-60 to 1961-62:—

Year.	Total income.	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1959-60	52,414.28	56,866.93
1960-61	61,753.86	55,303.46
1961-62	72,350.74	86,625.04

The total assets and liabilities of the municipality on 1st April 1962 were Rs. 72,772.02 and Rs. 39,041.36 respectively.

The municipality maintains six miles of *pucca* and six miles of *kutcha* roads. The condition of some of the roads is not good and they require repairing. The municipality has also six miles of *pucca* and 6 miles of *kutcha* drains. But the *kutcha* drains do not serve the purpose during rains.

The municipality has provided 13 tube-wells for water-supply. There are a large number of wells in the town which supply drinking water.

District Gazetteer of Shahabad (1924), pp. 142-143.

† *Census of India*, 1961, *Vol. IV*, *Bihar*, Pt. IIA, General Population Table, page 31.

RajGuru Math, Shivala, Varanasi Collection. Equipment: Heritage Foundation, Jalgaon.

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Jagdishpur Municipality.

Jagdishpur village had figured very prominently in 1857 when Kuer Singh, a Rajput zamindar raised the standard of the revolt against the British Government. Kuer Singh, as mentioned elsewhere after leading several encounters in different parts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh returned to this village. Jagdishpur faced a severe military attack on the British and Kuer Singh died here. The fact that Jagdishpur was given a municipality as early as in 1869 shows the administration was keen to stabilise Jagdishpur.

In the *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1906) it was mentioned the municipal board then consisted of nine members, of whom six were elected and three nominated. The area within the municipal limits was one square mile and there were 1,663 rate-payers or 7 per cent of the population. Regarding the receipts and the expenditure the Gazetteer of 1906 mentions, "In 1904-05 the total income was Rs. 5,280 of which the tax on persons (or property tax) yielded for Rs. 3,900 and a tax on animals and vehicles for Rs. 1,100, the incidence of taxation being as low as annas 7-1 per head of the population. The principal items of expenditure were roads (Rs. 1,300); conservancy (Rs. 775) and medical relief (Rs. 700)"*.

The Shahabad District Gazetteer published in 1924 mentions the municipal board consisted of 10 members, of whom eight were elected and two were nominated. The number of rate-payers had fallen to 1,534. The decrease is apparently due to the decline in the population of the town. In 1901 the population was 11,451 and came down to 8,924 in 1911 and 8,564 in 1921.

The composition of the board in 1963 continues to be the same as mentioned in the Gazetteer of 1924. The area of the municipality has been extended and now covers five square miles. There are 2,508 rate-payers who constitute 21.07 per cent of the total population of 11,840 persons according to 1961 Census.†

The main sources of receipts of the municipality are holding tax, latrine tax, taxes on platform and offensive and dangerous trades. The rate of holding and latrine tax is $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent respectively of the annual value of the holding.

The income and expenditure from 1959-60 to 1961-62 are as follows:—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1959-60	48,059	38,166
1960-61	66,650	41,989
1961-62	84,871	55,180

* *Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1906), page 122.

† *Census of India*, 1961, *Vol. IV, Bihar*, Pt. IIA, General Population Tables, p. 4.

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Though the expenditure during the above three years is less than the income, the financial condition of the municipality is not good owing to previous liabilities. The total assets and liabilities as they stood on the 30th June, 1962 were Rs. 50,347 and Rs. 56,[illegible] respectively and thus the excess of liabilities over assets amounted to Rs. 6,141. This unsatisfactory financial condition is also partly due to poor collection which is evident from the statement given below:—

	1959-60.		1960-61.		1961-62.	
	Holding Tax.	Lutrine Tax.	Holding Tax.	Latrine Tax.	Holding Tax.	Latrine Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total demand	8,504	3,164	10,609	4,862	11,594	5,[illegible]
Total collection	3,696	1,326	3,975	1,847	4,373	2,[illegible]
Percentage of collection ..	22.2	18.8	44.6	47.3	41.6	43.[illegible]

The municipality maintains 2 miles of *pucca* and 2½ miles of *kutcha* roads. The condition of the roads is poor. The municipality has also 1,245 ft. of *pucca* and 15,020 ft. of *kutcha* drains.

The municipality has sunk 52 wells for water-supply. Besides there are 99 private drinking wells and seven tube-wells within the municipal area. The municipality has also provided electric lights on some of the streets. The number of electric bulbs on the municipal streets and lanes in 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 was 60, 80 and 96 respectively.

There are 650 private latrines and one public latrine. For sanitary purposes the municipality has employed 14 mehtars, 11 sweepers, two jamadars, four carters and one driver. Sanitary services are reported to be poor.

There are six upper primary and two lower primary schools under the management of the municipality. Besides, the municipality gives aid to four upper primary and three lower primary schools for boys and one lower primary school for girls.

There is no municipal market. There are two slaughter houses. The municipality has not got its own trenching ground and the night soil is deposited in a *parti* land. Civic amenities catered by the municipality are poor. It is understood that the municipal board did not often work as a composite team for the good of the town.

RajGuru Math, Shivala, Varanasi Collection. Equipment: Heritage Foundation, Jalgaon.

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Bhabua Municipality.

The Bhabua Municipality was constituted in 1869. The ...bad District Gazetteer (1906) mentions, "There are ten ...bers on the municipal board, of whom one is an *ex-officio* ...er, six are elected and three are nominated. The area within ...nal limits is a little over one square mile. There are in all ... tax-payers of 17.7 per cent of the population, who pay a tax ...d according to their circumstances and property at one per ...d their income. In 1904-05 this tax realised Rs. 2,140, the ...ge of taxation being annas 7-3 per head of the population ... municipal area. The total income was Rs. 5,360 and no less ... Rs. 2,020 or 41.6 per cent of the direct expenditure, was spent ...ical relief, and Rs. 630 on conservancy."* The *Shahabad ...t Gazetteer* published in 1924 mentioned† that the municipal ... consisted of ten members, of whom eight were elected. The ...er of rate-payers had fallen to 940. The decrease is apparently ... decline in the population of the town. In 1901 the popula... was 5,660 which came down to 5,452 in 1911 and 5,435 in 1921.

The present area of the municipality is 1.4 square mile and this ... that there has been practically no expansion. The population ... municipal area is 9,890 according to the Census of 1961. The ...cipal board consists of 11 members of whom nine are elected.

The municipality has imposed holding tax at the rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ of ...nual value of the holdings. Besides, licence fees for offensive ...angerous trades and platform fees constitute the sources of ...e. The total demand in 1961-62 under holding tax, licence ... offensive and dangerous trades and platform fees was ...912, Rs. 354 and Rs. 162 respectively.

The statement shows the total income and expenditure of the ...cipality from 1959-60 to 1961-62:—

Year.			Income.	Expenditure.
			Rs.	Rs.
1959-60	..	..	36,934	38,165
1960-61	..	..	75,037	49,058
1961-62	..	..	54,351	48,649

The total assets and liabilities on 1st April 1962 were up to ...ne of Rs. 56,729 and Rs. 53,128 respectively. This indicates ...factory financial condition of the municipality.

The municipality maintains $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of *pucca* and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of ... road. The condition of the road and drain is not good. ...ply is done through wells and tube-wells.

...bad District Gazetteer (1906), page 121.

...bad District Gazetteer (1924), page 144.

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DEHRI-DALMIANAGAR NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE.

Dehri was enlisted as a town for the first time in 1941 Cen It came into prominence because of its industrial potentiality wh led to the establishment of a number of industrial units. Th factor has also been mainly responsible for the rapid urbanisat In 1941 Census the population of the town was 8,281 persons wh in 1961 it was 38,092 (about four times more).* In view of th growing importance of the town it was necessary to constitu a Notified Area Committee. Under Government notification no 207 and 208, dated the 23rd May 1941, a Notified Area Commi was constituted replacing the then existing Union Committee.

The Committee has 13 members and it functions under th administrative control of the S. D. O. who is the *ex-officio* Chairm The area extends over $3\frac{1}{4}$ square miles. There are 3,613 holding

The Committee maintains 7.73 miles of *pucca* roads in addi to a few *kutcha* roads. The length of the *pucca* and *kutcha* drai is 40,810 feet and 10,322 feet respectively. Some of the roads a drains are in bad condition.

A sum of Rs. 2,50,000 was sanctioned as loan by the Gover ment in 1957 for executing the schemes of water-works but th work has not started till 1963. The Committee has provided sev wells and tube-wells for water-supply.

The main sources of income are holding and professional taxe fees for offensive and dangerous trades, and registration fees f carts and other vehicles. The rate of holding tax is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent the annual value of the holdings. The main items of expendit are public convenience, conservancy, water-supply and pub health.

The statements show the receipts and expenditure of th Notified Area Committee from 1960-61 to 1962-63:—

Heads.	Receipts.		
	1960-61.	1961-62.	1962-63.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Municipal taxes	92,245	88,158	1,37,0[illegible]
2. Registration and licence fees ..	25,044	26,410	27,2[illegible]
3. Realisation under Special Acts ..	..	193	[illegible]
4. Grants and contribution for general and Special purposes.	54,823	1,57,193	62,6[illegible]
5. Miscellaneous	3,845	6,221	11,7[illegible]
6. Extraordinary and debts	45,891	60,949	1,97,5[illegible]
7. Opening balance	1,35,784	1,89,875	1,53,2[illegible]
8. Total	3,57,632	5,28,999	6,21,2[illegible]

* *District Census Hand-Book, Shahabad* (1954), p. 8 and *Census of India*, 1[illegible] *Vol. VI, Bihar*, Pt. IIA, General Population Tables, page 31.

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Heads.	Expenditure.		
	1960-61.	1961-62.	1962-63.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General administration and collection charges.	11,613	13,410	17,167
Public safety	13,747	21,914	10,446
Public health	78,611	1,16,862	59,374
Medical	1,184	1,562	1,154
Public convenience	8,156	69,536	28,467
Public instruction	15,788	37,048	11,414
Miscellaneous	3,267	5,856	17,808
Extraordinary and debts	35,042	78,775	1,74,613
Closing balance	1,89,895	1,83,292	2,78,383
Grand Total	3,57,303	5,28,255	5,98,826

The total assets and liabilities as they stood on 31st March were Rs. 6,40,165 and Rs. 1,36,802 and thus the excess of assets liabilities is up to the tune of Rs. 5,03,363. This indicates ood financial position of the Notified Area Committee.

District Board.

Introduction.

Local Self-Government was sought to be decentralised and over to the people by the British Government. For this the Boards were created. In pursuance of this policy the Local Self-Government Act was passed in 1885. Shahabad Board was constituted at Arrah in 1887 under this Act. The history of the Board follows the same pattern as in the other Boards of Bihar discussed in the other District Gazetteers. the other Boards in the earlier days road cess was the main of income. Prior to the formation of the District Board, was a Road Cess Committee and it was the function of the Magistrate to see to the maintenance of the roads, culverts, public sanitation, etc. The *Minute Books from 30th* ber 1872 *to 16th August* 1886, give the details of the ings held during this period and give the names of the Chair- and the members of the District Board. It also mentions the tion of money for the repairing of roads, culverts, bridges, etc.

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With the growth of the ideas and experience it was felt necessary to remove the incidence of bureaucratic control regarding the taxation budget and the sanction of works. It was also felt necessary to widen the franchise and to replace the nominated Chairman by the elected non-official Chairman.

The Board originally consisted of 25 members. The District Magistrate was an *ex-officio* member and the Chairman of the District Board. Out of the other 24 members, five were ex-officio members, seven were nominated by the Government and 12 were elected. The Vice-Chairman used to be elected from amongst the nominated members. The franchise was at first restricted to property and other special qualifications. The institution at this stage could not be described as broad-based.

In 1919 the Board got the right of electing a non-official Chairman from amongst the nominated members. Shri Raja Radhika Raman Prasad Singh of Surajpura was the first non-official Chairman (1921-1923).

The constitution of the Board underwent a change. Under the Local Self-Government Act of 1923, the Board came to be consisted of 40 members of whom 30 were to be elected and ten nominated.

The Board elected its Chairman for the first time in 1924 from amongst the elected members and again Raja Radhika Raman Prasad was elected Chairman who remained as such till 1927. In the thirties the branch of the Indian National Congress in Shahabad district came into prominence as a political body and the Congress people started taking keen interest in the District Board politics. A number of congressmen had been elected to the Board who had a somewhat predominating influence for quite a long time. In 1940 the members of the District Board including the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman being the members of the Congress had tendered their resignation from their respective offices in pursuance of the Congress mandate to resign from all such bodies. From 1941 to 1948 the Board had a Chairman nominated by the Government. The last election of the members of the Board was held in 1948. The Board as constituted in 1948 continued till it was taken over by the Government on 15th September 1958.

It was held by the Government that the efficiency of the administration of the District Board went on deteriorating and so it became imperative for the State Government to take steps for overhauling the administrative set up. Accordingly, the constitution of the District Board received a set-back by the Ordinance no. VI of 1958 promulgated by the Governor of Bihar. The Ordinance was made under clause (*i*) of Article 213 of the Constitution of India. By notification no. 8001|L. S.-G., dated the 12th September 1958

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proclaimed that all the members of the District Board and Boards including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall vacate respective offices with effect from the 15th September 1958. Pursuance of this Ordinance all the District Boards including Shahabad District Board were taken over by the State ernment.

The District Magistrate of Shahabad took over the charge of District Board on the 15th September 1958. He handed over charge to the Special Officer, belonging to the State Civil Service the 19th March 1959. The post of the Special Officer was signated as Administrator, vide Government letter no. 8067-G., dated the 1st September 1961. The Shahabad District yet functions under the Administrator who works under the Government in the Local Self-Government Department. He der the administrative control of the District Magistrate. There been a considerable improvement in the administration of the rict Board which has been mentioned later. The Administrative tor has been able to make improvements in the Dak and Inspec- Bungalows throughout the district (1964) as was found by tours comparison with the prior conditions.

Finance.

The main source of income of the District Board is the road originally payable by the landlords under the Cess Act at the of annas two or twelve Naye Paise for every rupee of the land enue paid by the tenant and an equal amount by the Govern- t. The road cess used to be paid along with the land revenue then the road cess was transferred to the Board's funds in the ernment Treasury after the deduction of the cost of realisation. the passing of the Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950, the Govern- t stepped into the shoes of the landlords and the road cess is payable by the Government. The average annual income the cess comes to Rs. 9,66,095. The other sources of income the Board are the receipts from the pounds, ferries and other perties. The District Board maintains 49 pounds and 12 ferries.

The annual income from the cart tax in 1960-61 and 1961-62 Rs. 51,876 and Rs. 43,704 respectively. The total income of the rd in 1962-63 was Rs. 23,84,645 as against Rs. 27,88,909 in 61-62. The decrease in the total income in 1962-63 was due to fact that the two quarterly *ad hoc* grants were not paid by the ernment.

Expenditure.

The main items of expenditure are education, medical, public lth, civil works, etc.

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The statements showing the receipts and expenditure are given here:—

RECEIPTS

Serial no.	Heads.	Years.						
		1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1961-62.	1962-63.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Provincial rates (Cess)	9,52,301	8,60,121	9,25,740	9,40,390	8,79,708	10,78,186	4,53,444
2	Police	180	208	36	32	435	294	45
3	Education	2,000	2,100	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.
4	Medical	2,66,633	1,92,627	1,12,480	1,80,109	2,54,442	1,61,094	2,09,241
5	Scientific and other minor departments	1,352	1,315	4,872	2,249	10,478	135	Nil.
6	Miscellaneous	2,41,094	1,26,953	2,57,638	1,42,072	2,05,386	1,98,222	87,005
7	Railways	41,936	1,10,963	1,59,078	39,962	19,988	39,973	19,988
8	Civil works	3,98,495	1,51,002	2,09,942	5,39,070	4,37,858	3,32,966	2,88,997
9	Debt, Deposits, advances and loan from the Government.	1,81,019	3,01,780	1,36,212	2,38,774	2,08,456	2,17,716	3,33,115
	TOTAL INCOME ..	20,85,010	17,47,069	18,05,998	20,82,658	20,16,751	20,28,686	13,91,836

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Serial No.	Heads.	Years. 1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1961-62.	1962-63.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	*Refund and drawbacks (Local rates)* ..	78	101	..	..	..	..	..
2	*General Administration*	1,16,382	1,12,897	1,02,753	76,333	76,461	78,701	83,946
3	*Police*	3,278	1,113	579	758	4,704	5,901	8,299
4	*Education*	2,052	1,05,988	2,492	2,02,011	1,58,733	15,741	17,009
5	Medical	4,14,409	2,46,868	3,19,608	3,41,181	3,01,288	2,58,741	2,99,957
6	Public Health	2,26,020	2,25,129	2,70,288	2,31,832	2,39,981	2,54,081	2,75,248
7	Scientific and other minor departments	43,255	27,454	43,126	45,969	26,411	852	Nil
8	Superannuation allowances and pensions	32,264	30,946	37,298	46,448	32,939	35,428	34,305
9	Stationery and Printing	29,625	13,740	27,474	23,607	22,576	35,198	29,558
10	Miscellaneous	9,990	6,422	9,452	5,977	9,328	27,208	7,612
11	Finance Relief (Flood relief) ..	2,082	557	674	344	644	3,242	3,239
12	Civil Works	10,97,419	6,93,695	6,55,647	6,14,436	7,32,124	8,40,338	11,77,560
13	Debt, Deposits and advances including repayment of loans from Government.	80,349	2,72,026	1,31,632	1,52,770	2,44,099	2,40,668	3,15,099
	TOTAL	20,57,203	17,36,936	16,01,023	17,41,616	18,49,288	17,96,099	22,51,832

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Education.

The District Board used to construct and maintain sch buildings and impart education up to middle standard, but fr 1st May 1954 the management of education was taken over by th Government under the Bihar Act VII of 1954 (The Bihar Lo Self-Government Amending and Validating Act, 1954) Th District Education Fund was created and placed under a Gover ment Officer designated as the District Superintendent of Educa He is responsible for day to day administration but in case appointment, transfer, dismissal and finance, approval has to obtained from the Administrator of the District Board. If th Administrator differs, the matter has to be referred to the Distr Magistrate whose decision is final and binding. There is a Plann Committee consisting of nine members with the District Magistra as the *ex-officio* Chairman for looking into the matters of educati

The District Board contributes Rs. 4,34,450 annually to th District Education Fund. The amount was fixed on the average the three years' actual expenditure of the District Board over edu tion prior to 1954 when the management of education was tak over by the Government.

Public Health and Sanitation.

Public Health and Sanitation in the rural areas have bee the important obligations of the District Board from the ve beginning. There is a health staff for preventing and combatin epidemics. The old pattern of health organisation underwe a change in August, 1952 when the Rural and Urban Public Hea Reorganisation Scheme was introduced in the district. Under th scheme the health organisation is headed by the District Medic Officer of Health. There are four Assistant Health Officers, one a each subdivisional headquarters, 31 Health Inspectors, one for ea thana, 88 paid Vaccinators, one for every 33,000 population an 63 Disinfectors, two for each thana. Sanitary arrangements are m when *melas* are held particularly at Brahmpur and Bhaluni (P.S. Dinara), Noan, Kulharia, Tilouthu, Sinha and Sabhalpur.

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 was enforc in the district in 1960-61. Under this Act licence fees at vari rates are realised from the dealers of foodstuff in the rural areas the Board has substantial income from this source. For pro implementation of this Act all the Health Inspectors, Sani Inspectors, Assistant Health Officers and the District Medical Offi of Health have been appointed as Food Inspectors. The samples foodstuff are taken from the shop-keepers and are sent to th Chemical Analyst and if the foodstuff is found adulterated, the sh keepers are prosecuted and tried under this Act. In 1961-62, cases were tried. The total expenditure over Public Health Rs. 2,37,955, Rs. 1,45,948 and Rs. 2,18,238 in 1959, 1960 and 1 respectively.

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Medical.

The Board maintains 22 Allopathic, 24 *Ayurvedic*, six *Tibbi* and seven Homoeopathic dispensaries.

The expenditure over medical in 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 was Rs. 3,19,608.00, Rs. 3,41,131.00, Rs. 3,01,288.00 and Rs. 2,58,741.00 respectively.

Veterinary.

All the veterinary dispensaries under the Board were provincialised by the middle of 1960-61. Hence, now (1963) the Board does not maintain any veterinary staff.

Civil Works.

The execution of the civil works of the District Board is done under the control of the District Engineer. The District Board maintains 113 miles metalled, 541 miles unmetalled and 914 miles village roads. It also maintains a press. It has three Dak Bungalows, Inspection Bungalows and four Rest Houses. The names of the places where they located are given:—

Dak Bungalows.—Arrah, Buxar and Sasaram.

Inspection Bungalows.—Dumraon, Bhabua, Mohania, Akbarpur, Nasriganj, Barahpur, Bikramganj, Kochas, Kawai, Chenari, Chand, Tilouthu, Saraiya, Garhani, Parsathua Karar and Adhaura.

Rest Houses.—Khaira, Nokha, Bihea and Piro.

The Government took over the administration of the Shahabad District Board in pursuance of Government Notification nos. 800-L.S.-G. and 8002-L.S.-G., dated 12th September, 1958 and the District Magistrate was placed incharge of the affairs of the Board and held charge up to 18th March, 1959. Thereafter officers of the Indian Civil Service were placed incharge of the administration of the Board.

Shri S. S. Ali Nazir, has been the Administrator since 2nd March 1962. The administration of the Board has been run by the Administrator with the co-operation of the District Engineer, District Medical Officer of Health and the District Education Superintendent. From a review of the working of the Board from 12th September 1958 to 31st March 1962 it appears that there has been considerable improvement.

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Finance.—The outgoing Board had left a cash balance of Rs. 5,640.63 only at the credit of the District Fund and a huge amount of liabilities as detailed below:—

	Rs.
(*i*) Accumulated dues of staff due to non-payment of salary and T. A., etc.	82,526.04
(*ii*) Contractor's dues	2,40,632.78
(*iii*) Subsidy and aid to dispensaries, dues of suppliers, Commission of Assessors and Contribution payable to Union Boards.	97,202.99
(*iv*) Arrear contribution payable to District Education Fund.	11,28,539.12

The financial position of the Board, therefore, was very unsatisfactory.

The new administration had to tackle the finance of the Board to clear up the aforesaid liabilities as also to run the future administration of the Board. The liabilities have been cleared up during the period under report and the financial position has improved although it can not be said to be yet quite satisfactory. The present Board unlike the outgoing Board has at the end of every month sufficient cash balance even after providing for one month's expenditure as establishment to meet expenses of emergent nature.

The income and the expenditure from 1956-57 to 1962-63 have been given elsewhere. The previous Executives of the Board consisted of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman of the Board and Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the four Local Boards. The expenditure by way of emoluments as Travelling allowances, etc. for these ten incumbents was a considerable drain. There is only one Administrator now in the place of the ten members of the Executive and naturally there is a large saving.

During the period under report the new administration tried hard to improve the financial position of the Board. It is understood that the Government have not yet cleared up the arrear of cess which has accumulated to the tune of Rs. 20,90,414.00 due to which financial position is not improving. Besides, cess there are certain revenues which are collected by the Board itself, in which due to special efforts by the new administration, there has been

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...ted improvement as will be shown by the comparative statement ...w:—

	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1961-62.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
... ..	17,318	24,122	14,607	15,034	33,851	38,432
...ses ..	3,692	3,597	3,017	5,215	5,706	5,225
...ls ..	42,232	45,631	40,267	50,641	51,876	43,704
...ck cart ..	8,866	12,416	11,138	22,533	13,963	13,304
...e of buildings ...d land.	2,694	2,001	3,886	4,244	5,001	3,787
...s of trees and ...ses.	26,176	14,840	21,768	18,666	25,840	32,280
...s receipt ..	1,641	2,387	3,253	4,448	5,611	6,272
...ng Bungalows	..	..	..	..	11,015	6,155
...d licence ..						

The system of licencing foodstuff under the provisions of the ...d Adulteration Act has been introduced during the period under ...w and this has also added the revenue of the Board.

Considerable improvement has been effected by the Board in ...unication system as also in Dak and Inspection Bungalows ...g the period under report. Some of the undernoted roads have ...improved and some are in course of improvement out of the ...ned allotment of Rs. 7,97,280 from the Government and ...ct Board contribution amounting to Rs. 3,98,640 for improve-...t of roads under the Second Five-Year Plan. The roads are as ...ws:—

(1) Dumraon-Nasriganj road.
(2) Sakaddi-Akhgaon road.
(3) Piparapati-Bahera road.
(4) Teghra-Sinha road.
(5) Jitaura-Jamuaon road.
(6) Sasaram-Mulhipore road.
(7) Jahanabad Bazar road.
(8) Dhansuin Bazar road.
(9) Mohania Bazar road.
(10) Koilwar Bazar road.

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Improvement of Dak and Inspection Bungalows.

During this period the Dak Bungalows at Arrah, Sasaram, Buxar and the Inspection Bungalows at Adhaura, Dumraon, Bhabua and Bikramganj were greatly improved by fixation of sanitary fittings, installation of electricity, replacement of furniture, etc.

The District Board Bungalows at Karar, Chenari, Garhani, Kawai, Parsathua, Brahmpur, Chand, Kochas, Nasriganj, Sarayan, Mohania and Akbarpur were partially improved.

The figures will show the improvement to the school buildings—

Year.	Total amount paid.	No. of School buildings taken up.	No. of buildings completed.	No. of buildings under construction.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.			
1958-59 ..	13,230	10	..	10
1959-60 ..	1,16,579	106	2	104
1960-61 ..	3,54,336	227	17	210
1961-62 ..	1,63,355	57	6	51

Education.—In the field of education special attention was paid by the District Superintendent of Education for the supervision of primary schools. Formerly only one Sub-Inspector of School was posted for one *Anchal* irrespective of the number of schools in the area. But after taking over the charge of the District Board in 1958, one Sub-Inspector of Schools has been posted for every 40 primary schools, and in 1961-62 there were 50 Sub-Inspectors of Schools. In 1958 the number of schools in the district was 4,556 which rose to 5,086 in 1961-62. In 1963 there were 41 middle, 259 upper primary and 173 lower primary schools managed by the District Board and 198 middle, 233 upper primary and 787 lower primary schools which received aid from the Board. In addition to them there were 24 middle schools, 525 upper primary and 8[illegible] lower primary schools running under Extension and Improvement Programme (E. I. P. Scheme) and placed under the management of the District Board.

It is unfortunate that owing to mal-administration the powers and functions of the District Board have been recently much curtailed. The creation of the District Education Fund in 1962 under the Superintendent of Education has relieved the District Board from the management of the schools. The provincialisation of Allopathic and Veterinary dispensaries has reduced the work of

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District Board relating to its medical activities. The Public Engineering Department has taken the work of rural water-which was previously entrusted to the District Board. the Public Works Department has also taken a few roads the District Board.

Now the District Board is going to be replaced by the Zila The Bihar Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads Act, was given effect first in the four districts, Patna, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Ranchi and thereafter it will be implemented in districts including Shahabad. A few salient features of the may be mentioned here:—

Under the Act every Zila Parishad will consist of the following all *Pramukhs* of the *Panchayat* Samities in the district, all bers of the Legislative Assembly of the State and all the bers of the House of the people whose constituencies lie wholly wholly in the district, all the members of the Legislative Council State and of the Council of States who are residents of the one person from the Scheduled Castes and one from the Scheduled Tribes, if the population of such castes or tribes exceeds per cent of the total population of the district and such persons not otherwise members, three persons to be elected by an electoral consisting of the Commissioners of the municipalities and members of the Notified Area Committees in the district, two to be elected by an electoral college consisting of the of the managing committees of all the Central Co-operative in the district, three women to be co-opted if they are not members and one person to be nominated by the Bihar Panchayat Parishad.

The member either elected or co-opted is to hold office for of three years. An *Adhyaksha* and an *Upadhyaksha* for Zila Parishad are to be elected by the members of the Zila from amongst themselves and their term of office is three from the date of their election.

The important powers and functions of the *Adhyaksha* are to and preside over the meetings of the Zila Parishad, to have access to the records of the Zila Parishad, and to exercise administrative control over the Secretary of the Zila Parishad for the of implementing the resolutions and decisions of the

Under the Act the District Development Officer is to be the of the Zila Parishad and his powers and functions are in Section 21 of the Act. He will be responsible for day to administration of the Zila Parishad.

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UNION COMMITTEE.

Previously in this district there were seven Union Committees at Nasriganj, Koath, Dehri, Chainpur, Mohania, Shahpur and Jahanabad who dealt with local roads and sanitation. The Dehri Union Committee, was replaced by a Notified Area Committee as mentioned elsewhere. The Koath Union Committee was also replaced by Union Board in 1949. Thus now (1964) there is only one Union Committee at Nasriganj which is still functioning.

Nasriganj Union Committee.—This Union Committee was constituted in 1920 with seven members. There has been no change in the number of the members. The Union Committee functions under the administrative control of a non-official Chairman. The jurisdiction of the committee extends over an area of 4½ square miles. The area is divided into seven wards.

Nasriganj has been developing as an urban area and it was first treated as town in the 1941 Census and continues as such. The population of the town in 1941 Census was 7,817 persons as against 8,741 persons in 1951 and 8,920 persons in 1961 Census.*

The Union Committee maintains some *kutcha* roads. It has also provided electric light on the streets. There are about [illegible] bulbs. The committee also looks after the sanitation of the town. It has employed seven sweepers and one Jamadar for cleansing roads, etc. The Committee has no dumping ground and the garbage is deposited outside the town or they are sometimes utilised in filling up ditches. Civil amenities are of very poor standard.

The statements show the total receipts and expenditure of the Union Committee for 1961-62 and 1962-63:—

Receipts.

Heads.	1961-62.	1962-63.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Contribution by the District Board	500	2,000
2. Receipts under section 118 of the Act.	2,972	6,280
3. All other receipts	2,443	4,838
TOTAL ..	5,915	13,102

* *District Census Hand-Book, Shahabad* (1954), p. 9 and *Census of India* 1961, *Vol. IV, Bihar*, Part IIA, General Population Tables, page 31.

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Expenditure.

Heads.	1961-62.	1962-63.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Establishment	1,250	4,708
2. Village roads	1,777	..
3. Water-Supply	..	3,303
4. Conservancy and drainage ..	2,563	4,229
5. Miscellaneous	4,526	1,367
TOTAL ..	10,116	13,607

Koath Union Board.

An Union was constituted at Koath in March, 1915. It was d as the Koath Union Board in 1949 vide Government notifica- on. 14909-L.S.-G., dated the 3rd September, 1949. The Union ts of five members. The area of the Union Board comprises Villages, Koath, Nawabganj, Fatehganj and Jogiree Dillia. Civil ices given by the Union Board are of very poor type.

GRAM PANCHAYAT.

Development of Panchayat.

The *gram panchayats* are not a novel institution. Both in the n period and in the later Muslim period there was a certain ence of local democracy and a lot of local village administration to be carried out by the village headmen who had a certain t of privilege and a good deal of contact with the local inistrators. With the establishment of British rule in India, Village communities began to disintegrate for various reasons. ystem of administration became more centralised. The set-up icial and executive administration did not leave much in the of the village headmen whose influence and prestige also egrated with the spread of education and encouragement of mindari system.

It may also be noted here that there were also quite active *panchayats* which looked into certain forms of crimes and injustices. The caste-*panchayats* also disintegrated with the of education, development of the executive and judiciary and also because the castes gave up their traditional occupa- to a very great extent. Caste-*Panchayats* are still active only ch castes which have stuck to their traditional occupations. Allahabad district there are still active caste-*panchayats* among the Kolimen), *Dhobis* (washermen) and *Gonds* (stone workers), It will be noticed that the men belonging to these castes have, and large, still stuck to their traditional occupations. Even the

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Dhobis of Shahabad district who are working in Calcutta as laundry-men are amenable to the orders of their caste-*panchayat* in Shahabad. Usually a caste-*panchayat* has a limited jurisdiction and normally decides complaints against the society. They also give orders which are calculated to maintain the solidarity of the castes. For example, the caste-*panchayats* of the *Dhobis* has decided that the *Dhobis* must not work on a particular day or they should only iron clothes on a particular day.

The Village Chaukidari Act, 1870 (Bengal Act VI of 1870) is a great landmark in the history of the institution of *gram panchayat*. This Act received the assent of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and the Governor-General on the 16th June and the 28th September 1870, respectively. Through this Act an attempt was made to associate the *panchayat* to run the Chaukidari system. Under section 3 of the Act it was provided that the Magistrate of the district would appoint not less than three and more than five persons to be the members of a *panchayat* in any village containing more than sixty houses. The condition of having more than sixty houses for the formation of a *panchayat* was further relaxed vide section 5 of the Act which laid down that on receiving an application from the majority of the adult male residents of a village, it would be lawful for the Magistrate to appoint a *panchayat* in that village without regard to the number of houses contained therein.

The *panchayat* was empowered to determine the number of Chaukidars to be appointed provided that there should be at least two Chaukidars in every village in which there are one hundred and fifty houses and one additional Chaukidar for every complete number of every additional 100 houses. It was also empowered to fix the monthly salaries of the Chaukidars provided that such salaries should not be less than 3 rupees and more than six rupees per month. Later on, the Bengal Act I of 1892 took away the powers of the *Panchayat* and the District Magistrate was empowered to determine the number of the Chaukidars and to fix their monthly salaries. Section XIII of the Act empowered the *panchayat* to impose an assessment yearly for the amount required for the pay of the Chaukidars, together with fifteen per cent above such amount in order to provide for payment of the expense of collection and losses from the non-realisation of the rate from defaulters. All owners or occupiers of houses and any zamindar who had *cutcherry* for collecting rents were made liable to assessment. The assessment was to be made according to the circumstances and property of the persons under the limitation that the amount to be assessed should not be more than one rupee per mensem and the persons too poor to pay half an anna per month should be exempted. Under section XXXV the *panchayat* was empowered to appoint chaukidars and also to dismiss him with the sanction of the Magistrate. The Chaukidars had to obey the orders of the *panchayat* in regard to keeping watch

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...ge and other matters connected with his duties as ... The duties of the Chaukidars were defined in section ... of the Act.

...der Act VI of 1870 the *panchayats* were mere agencies for ...ment and collection of chaukidari tax and to exercise ...al administration over the Chaukidars. The *panchayats* ...have any direct participation in the running of the local ...ration. To be a member of the *panchayat* carried a prestige ...the member *Panch* was more of his own enemy because ...cases he committed and there would be frequent complaints ...st. The Magistracy and the Police acted as a curb. The ...*panch* highly appreciated the enquiries referred to ...der the Criminal Procedure Code. For all practical ... excepting the realisation of the chaukidari tax, ...kidars were placed under the officer of the police ...and the Magistrate. The *panchayat* also did not ...work very satisfactorily and their assessment of ...ari tax was found very defective. It would often be found ...assessment was made very lightly on rich people because of ...relief value or otherwise. The *panchayat* was hardly the ...een the administration and the people and the time-old ...e police still continued.

...jor pronouncement in favour of the village institution was ...the Famine Commission in 1880. It recommended that ...ntitions should be used for village relief work. In ...of this recommendation the village agencies were called ...ontrol famine. But this attempt moved only the village ...and the watchman, who had by that time, been completely ...with the Government machinery. In 1880-81 during ...gal's rule a resolution on Provincial Finance was made in ...was expressed that Local Self-Government should commence ...ower than those of the District Boards but no reference to ...e was made.

...other milestone in the history of *gram panchayats* is the ...of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal ...of 1885). The Act provided for the constitution of District ...Local Board and Union Committee. Under section 38 the ...Governor was empowered to constitute any village or ...villages into a Union. The Union Committee was to ...not less than five and more than nine members. The ...were to be elected from amongst the residents of the Union ...the Union failed to elect the full number of the ...the Commissioner was authorised to appoint the remain-... Union Committee was to function as the agent of and ...the control of the District Board. The main duties of the ...committee were to repair and maintain village roads and

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bridges and if the fund permits, to make new village roads, to
tain the District Board road falling within its jurisdiction
management was delegated to it by the District Board and
manage pounds. It was also entrusted with the manage
primary education, dispensary, sanitation, conservancy and
supply, subject to the control of the District Board. To
expenses, under section 56 of the Act an Union Fund
Union Committee was provided in which all sums realised
section 31 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, all sums assigned
Lieutenant Governor or District Board as contribution and
sums received by the Union Committee were to be credited
income of the Committee was found insufficient to meet the
of sanitation, drainage and conservancy, the Committee might
on the owners of the buildings, tanks, wells or the occupiers of
ings such assessment as may be required approximately to
deficiency together with ten per cent above such sum to
expenses of collection and losses due to non-realisation
defaulters.

This Act conferred wider powers and provided more
comparison with Act VI of 1870. But as mostly the
Committees consisted of the nominated members and the
of the village who were also Government agents, this effort
poor response. It is why in 1902-03 the number of
Committees was only 57 in the entire Bengal Presidency.

In 1896 and 1897 the Government of India adopted
on Local Self-Government, but these resolutions completely
the village. In the session of Indian National Congress
Lucknow in 1899 Mr. R. C. Dutt, the great economist and
trator from the presidential chair had advocated that the
Union should be made the real centre of the village
and the link between the police and the administrator
done away with. But the suggestion was not implemented

The report of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation
1909 observed, "The foundation of any stable edifice
associate the people with the administration, must be the
being an area of much greater antiquity than the new
creations and one in which people are known to one
have interests which converge on well recognised objects.
most desirable alike in the interest of decentralisation
to associate the people with the task of the administration
attempt should be made to constitute and develop village
for the administration of local affairs."* The Commission
a certain allocation of funds out of land cess and receipts
village cattle pounds to the village *panchayat* and
re-constitution of the village *panchayat* with powers to
civil suits and criminal cases, look after minor village
primary schools and to manage fuel and fodder reserves.

* As quoted in Rattan Lal Khanna's book '*Panchayat Raj in India*'

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Commission laid down that the village headman should be *Ex-officio* Chairman of the *panchayat* as being *ex-hypothesi* the influential person in village. The Commission also recommended that the members should be elected by the villagers under supervision of Government officials. The procedure in the village courts was recommended to be very simple and the parties should appear in person and not through the lawyer. The lawyer should not be allowed, though the regular courts might be given special revisional jurisdiction in cases where it appears to have been failure of justice.

The recommendation of the Commission that the *panchayats* should be completely under the control of the district authorities was the virtue of all what it recommended. Dr. Annie Besant in her presidential address at the Calcutta Congress in 1917 criticised the Commission's report in the following words: "Tie up a baby's both legs and then leave it to teach iteself to walk. If it does not succeed, blame the baby. The free baby will learn equilibrium by tumbles; the tied up baby will become paralysed and will not walk."*

The manner in which the village officials were made dependent on the higher Government officials was described by her as "the death of the old village system."

Further, in 1915 the Report on the Bengal District Administration Committee also recommended that the *panchayats* should be provided with the powers to supervise and control the Chaukidars functioning within their local jurisdiction and made suggestions to make the local bodies on the principle of indirect elections beginning from the village. It was also suggested to entrust local defence to village *panchayats* with powers of taxation to meet local needs.

The policy of the British Government was implemented in a half-hearted manner. For example, the recommendations of the Commission were kept in cold storage for six years and nothing was done till 1915 when the Government of India left the onus of implementing the recommendations to the Local Bodies.

In the background of the halting policy and in view of the rise of Indian nationalism following the World War I, the scheme of *panchayats* could not be implemented successfully.

Following the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms after the World War, a few nationalists saw in these *panchayat* schemes a great hope for developing rural India. The enactment of the Bihar

* Quoted in H. D. Malaviya's book '*Village Panchayats in India*'.

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and Orissa Village Administration Act, 1922 (Bihar and Orissa of 1922) constitutes the most important step towards the de ment of *panchayat* institution. The main features of the Act follows:—

The *panchayat* was empowered to take cognizance of and the offences as well as abetment of and attempts to commit any offence under the sections:—160, 178, 179, 277, 289, 290, 294, 341, 352, 379, 411, 426, 504, 509 and 510 of the Indian Penal It was also empowered to try cases under sections 24, 26 and the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 and section 34 of the Police Act. The *panchayat* was not authorised to take cognizance of any under section 379 (theft) or 411 (receiving of stolen propert the Indian Penal Code in which the accused has been prev convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XVII imprisonment of either description for a term of three years or wards or has been previously fined for theft by a *panchayat* a registered member of a criminal tribe or has been bound be of good behaviour in proceedings instituted under sections or 110 of Criminal Procedure Code. It was further provided Act that the magistrate before whom a complaint of any cognizable by a *panchayat* was brought, may transfer the com to the *panchayat*. The *panchayat* was empowered to impose not exceeding fifty rupees or double the value of the damage loss, whichever is greater, or in default to sentence to imprison not exceeding 14 days. In case of *panchayats* specially empowe take cognizance of and to try cases under sections 379, 411 and Indian Penal Code, they were empowered to fine not exceedin hundred rupees or double the damage or loss, whichever is or in default to sentence to imprisonment not exceeding one The *panchayat* was also empowered to try civil suits (only suits money due on contracts, suits for the recovery of movable pro or the value of such property and suits for compensation for fully taking or injuring movable property) if the value of such do not exceed twenty-five rupees. Specially empowered *panch* might try suits, the value of which was more than 25 rupees this case the value of property should not exceed one hun rupees.

The institution of *panchayat*, however, could not progress The main stumbling block was the want of confidence of villagers themselves in their *panchayats*. It would be only in case that a villager would move the *panchayat* for taking cog of an offence he was empowered to take. This was done mos at all, for partisan reasons, i.e., where the complaint was almost that he would be able to harass the other party through *panchayat*. It was almost an axiom that if a magistrate cognizance of an offence would proceed to transfer the case to *panchayat* there would have been a protest petition that *panchayat* was prejudiced for some reason and the other.

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...es and caste-factions were often at the background for such ...ces. Some of the *panchayats* worked as handimen of the ...e and that also right or wrong, would often be pleaded for not ...ing the *panchayat* with the trial of such offences. As a result, ...*panchayats* were, more or less, utilised by the magistracy to make ...enquiry into complaints preferred or for other miscellaneous ...ers. This gave them a certain amount of prestige and the ...bers of the *panchayat* were quite satisfied with that. As a ...er of fact, the very system of a concurrent jurisdiction with the ...ling powers elsewhere worked against the *panchayat* system. ...also fact that the very limited judicial power of the *panchayat* ...ut power of other types could not have made the institution ...erful.

The Indian Statutory (Simon) Commission in its report (1930) ...ciated the importance of the village *panchayats* and observed ...the *panchayat* movement had not made any marked progress. ...ther mentioned that the village *panchayat* was of special ...est and importance as being an attempt to recreate the village ...essential unit of Self-Government. However, during the ...ish regime the village *panchayats* wherever formed could not be ...rest and effective instruments for Local Self-Government.

The adult franchise that had been given had underlined the ...ance of village and had released a force of mighty political ...ciousness in the common men. The success of the Congress ...y was mainly due to a well ramified organisation covering the ...s and the villages and the enlistment of villagers as a member ...e Congress on the payment of nominal fee of four annas. The ...ter of the State and the Central Government also changed and ...more attuned to the welfare of the people and the development ...e country. It was only natural that with the attainment of ...endence in 1947 it was felt that the villages can no longer be ...to themselves and the question of revising *gram panchayats* was ...up again. The organisation of village *panchayats* was made ...of the directive principles of the State Policy in the Constitution ...India. Article 40 of the Constitution lays down, "The State shall ...steps to organise village *panchayats* and endow them with such ...rs and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function ...unit of Self-Government. This directive principle gives the ...stitution of India a national character inasmuch as the Panchayats, ...most valuable of the surviving democratic institutions of ancient ...India, have found a place in the country's Constitution."*

The Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, received the assent of the ...Governor-General on the 12th January 1948. It may be mentioned ...this Act is not an entirely new piece of legislation and its provi... ...do not confer wider powers and duties than what were

* Indian Lal Khanna: *Panchayat Raj in India*, pages 5-6.

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suggested much earlier by the Royal Commission on Decentralisation in 1909 and also by the Bengal District Administration Committee in 1915.

Generally a *panchayat* under the Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, is formed in an area which has a total population of 4,000 persons. Normally a number of villages falling within the radius of 2 miles are grouped together under one *gram panchayat*. The *gram panchayat* is headed by a *Mukhiya* who is assisted by an Executive Committee consisting of eight members. Out of eight members, four are elected and four are nominated by the Mukhiya. While appointing the members of the Executive Committee, the *Mukhiya* is required to take into consideration the claim of members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and females. The term of the office of the *Mukhiya* or a member of the Executive Committee in the case of *Pratham Varga Gram Panchayat*, *Dwitiya Varga Gram Panchayat* and *Tritiya Varga Gram Panchayat* is five years, four years and three years respectively.

There is a panel of nine *panches* or members which has a head known as the *Sarpanch*. Four *panches* are elected and four are nominated by a joint meeting of the *Sarpanch*, elected *panches* and all the elected members of the Executive Committee excluding the *Mukhiya*.

A person is considered disqualified for election, nomination or appointment as *Mukhiya*, member of the Executive Committee, *Sarpanch* or *Panch* if such person is under twenty-five years of age or does not reside in the *gram panchayat* area for at least one hundred and eighty days in a calendar year or is in the service of the Central or State Government or any local authority. A person suffering from leprosy or tuberculosis is also debarred from election. In case a person has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind, or has been convicted by a court or is in the arrears of any tax, toll, fee or rate due from him to the *gram panchayat*, he is also disqualified for such election or appointment.

The Government may remove the *Mukhiya* or any other member of the Executive Committee for misconduct, incapacity or neglect of duty on the recommendation of the prescribed authority.

Gram Panchayats in Shahabad district.

In this district in 1963 there are 815 notified *gram panchayats* out of which 805 *gram panchayats* are functioning. Out of 6,075 villages*, 6,075 villages have been covered by the *gram panchayats*

* *The Shahabad District Gazetteer* (1924) mentions that there are 4,729 villages (p. 40). It appears that the figure of 4,729 villages mentioned in the *District Census Hand Book* Shahabad (1954); p. 2 is wrong. The break-up as follows—*Statistical Hand Book* compiled in 1959 gives the break-up as follows—Arrah Sadar—1,189, Buxar—1,104, Sasaram—2,088 and Bhabua—1,715 villages.

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re are 805 *Mukhiyas*, 805 *Sarpanches*, 6,861 members of the ative Committees and 7,122 *panches*. 559 *Mukhiyas* and 547 *nches* have so far received training. 778 *Panchayat Sewaks*, of whom 700 are trained have been posted in the *gram* *hayats* of this district. The District Panchayat Officer posted rah looks after the functioning of the *gram panchayats*. He has pervisory staff to help him. He works under the District ctorate, Shahabad, Arrah.

The functions of the *gram panchayats* are of two categories, viz., atory and discretionary. Under the obligatory functions come tion and conservancy, medical relief and first aid, supply of , cleansing and disinfection of sources of water, maintenance construction of public streets, protection of village roads and extinguishing fire, taking steps against famine, burglary and , execution of such schemes in regard to rural development as Government may direct and the protection and improvement of tion works in the village. The discretionary functions comprise e lighting of public streets, primary education, the registration rths, deaths and marriages, construction of wells, ponds, tanks,

In order to enable the *panchayats* to discharge their obligatory discretionary duties satisfactorily the Bihar Panchayat Raj Act vides that the *panchayats* shall raise a fund, known as *panchayat* by levy of a compulsory tax on persons owning immovable erty within their areas. There are other discretionary taxes h the *panchayats* are empowered to levy within their areas, as licence fee on professional buyer's, brokers, tax on vehicle, Unfortunately, the *panchayats* have not been able to raise the ed resource through the levy and collection of the aforesaid with the result that the *panchayats* have not been able to make headway towards the discharge of their obligatory or discre- duties out of their own funds. They have, however, tried to some contribution towards the construction of such schemes as ns, wells, etc., have been executed in their areas through block other Government departments on matching grant basis. Till 556 such development schemes are reported to have been ted through the *panchayats*.

Village Volunteer Force.

A special feature of the Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, is vision for the enrolment of all the able-bodied males of the between the age of 18 to 30 years as members of the nteer Force under the command of a Chief Officer for general and ward and for meeting cases of emergency like fire, breach embankment or dam, outbreak of epidemics, burglary and y. In this district 77,636 members of the Village Volunteer have been recruited (1963). Some of them known as ally give training to the members.

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Out of the 805 functioning *gram panchayats*, 599 panch have been entrusted with the work of rent collection. In 1961 the total demand of rent to be collected by the *gram panch* was Rs. 1,22,09,712.45. Out of this sum Rs. 65,15,355.01 realised. The *gram panchayats* received Rs. 59,325.25 as com sion for rent collection.

The total income and expenditure of the *gram panch* from 1951-52 to 1961-62 comes to Rs. 10,50,686.01 Rs. 9,46,584.12 respectively.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The administration of justice is carried by the *gram kutch* whose first duty is to bring about a compromise, failing which takes up the trial. The *kutchery* is expected to be a forum dispensing justice in a cheap, quick and efficient manner. It expected that the witness deposing before their own kith and who are more aware of the facts of the cases would rather give evidence. But in the administration of justice the *gram kutch* have not made much progress. People still prefer to file cases bef the magistracy and do not appear to have much faith in the gr *kutchery*. The *gram kutcheries* have not been able to encour compromise to any substantial degree. Those who want to file cas more to harass the other party would take their cases to magistra In the district of Shahabad from 1951-52 to 1961-62, 4,637 suits 8,294 cases were filed in the *gram kutcheries* out of which 2,6 suits and 5,191 cases only were compromised.

Under section 62 of the Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, *gram kutchery* has been empowered to try certain offences as w as abetment of and attempts to commit any such offence under Indian Panel Code if committed within the local jurisdiction of *Gram Panchayat*. These sections are 140, 143, 145, 147, 151, 1 172, 174, 179, 269, 277, 283, 285, 286, 290, 294, 323, 334, 3 341, 352, 356, 357, 358, 374, 379, 380, 381, 403, 411, 426, 4 430, 447, 448, 461, 504, 506 and 510. The bench is not empowe to take cognizance of any offence under sections 379, 380, 381 411 in which the value of the property alleged to be stolen exce one hundred rupees or in which the accused has been previo convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XVII of th Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three ye or more.

A bench of the *gram kutchery* of the *Pradhan of Dwitiya Varg Gram Panchayat* may pass simple imprisonment for a term exceeding one month or fine not exceeding one hundred rupees in default of payment of fine, simple imprisonment for a term exceeding 15 days. The *gram kutchery* of the *Tritiya Varga G Panchayat* is empowered to impose fine not exceeding fifty rup and in default of payment of fine, simple imprisonment for a te not exceeding seven days.

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The accused is to be taken to the jail by the village chaukidar and such members of the village volunteer force as the *Mukhiya* may direct and the *Panchayat* has to meet the cost of transfer and escort of a prisoner to the nearest sub-jail. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine the *Sarpanch* may take action for the recovery of the fine by issuing a warrant for the levy of the amount by attachment and sale of any movable property belonging to the offender.

A STUDY OF THE SASARAM GRAM PANCHAYAT.

An attempt was made to study the working of Sasaram *gram panchayat* now commonly known as Chhoti Sasaram *panchayat*. This *panchayat* is located within Udwantnagar block and has its headquarters at Sasaram village a couple of miles from Gajrajganj accessible by a *katcha* road. The *Mukhiya* is a Rajput and claims to have got 80 per cent of the votes in the last election defeating a Brahman rival. The *gram panchayat* was set up in 1960 and the *gram kutchery* is functioning since 1962.

There is no *panchayat ghar* and the work is being carried out from the residence of the *Mukhiya*. One great initial difficulty is the distance of about 18 miles from the village to Udwantnagar the headquarters of the block. Udwantnagar is a sprawling block and the two arms of metalled road connecting the area through Arrah are at right angles.

The *panchayat* seems to be functioning well so far as the judicial side and the collection of rent were concerned. The statistics of the cases are as follows:—

Year.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Compromised.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1958	6	6	5	Nil	1
1959	4	3 (pending 1).	3	Nil	Nil.
1964 up to August	1	1	1	..	..

The collection of the revenue of the *panchayat* is as follows:—

Year.	Demand.		Collection.		Total collection.	Percentage.
	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1962-63	9,977·96	15,331·68	15,179·87	1,501·63	27,680·90	85
1963-64	6,503·74	*12,954·31	5,923·86	1,19,756·20	17,680·06	92

*The demand fell down due to remission.

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It is understood that so far 40 mutation cases had been filed and 38 cases were disposed of.

From a very look at the village Sasaram where the *panchayat* headquarters is located the work of the *panchayat* so far as public sanitation is concerned may rightly be questioned. The village is extremely dirty and there is hardly any arrangement for the outlet of wash water. The Harijan area has a well without a proper parapet and it is understood from the *Mukhiya* that his move to get a parapet made with the money from block has failed. The Harijan colony needs improvement.

It was further understood that there are two tube-wells in the village and one of them is out of order since three months. One tube-well was set up by a villager which cannot be worked due to the absence of electric connection. He was asked to set up an atta *chakki* before he could get power and that has also been done. Electric poles have been set up but the power connection has not been given.

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CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

Shahabad has been known to have a high incidence of education and culture for a long time. Buxar, one of the subdivisional headquarters of the district, is said to have been the home of many of the authors of the Vedic hymns and was called originally *Vedagarbha*, i.e. the womb or origin of the Vedas. It is said that Tulsidas was a resident of Raghunathpur in Buxar subdivision and Vanabhatta, a great scholar in Sanskrit, was born at Pritikuta village on the bank of the river Sone. The village is now known as Peur in Sasaram subdivision. His book '*Harish-charita*' is well-known.

During the reign of Turko-Afghan and Mughal rulers, education through the medium of Persian and Urdu was imparted. *Muktabs* for elementary and *Madarsas* for higher learning were established. These *Muktabs* and *Madarsas* were generally attached to mosques. The *Madarsa* known as *Khankah* of Sasaram is a famous institution of that age. Students from all over India, particularly, Bengal and Assam, used to come here and they were given books, food and other necessary amenities free of cost. At present (1963) the *Madarsa* gives the same facilities to the students.

Regarding education, Buchanan mentions, "In this district I heard of three Maulavis who instruct pupils in Arabic science and Persian literature. There is no public institution for the purpose, nor do the Maulavis give their pupils food. Shershah established a Mudruseh or college in Rautas, but it has been long deserted.

"The office of Kazi is hereditary and sometimes, of course, neither ably nor uprightly filled. In flagrant cases of corruption they have been dismissed. The Kazis are attached to pergunahs, and not to the modern divisions of police, which occasions some inconvenience."*

Buchanan, however, mentions the popular belief to be that learning on the part of the females was regarded as a cause of widowhood. He mentions, "Ten or twelve Hindu ladies have acquired the dangerous art of reading and writing letters and about so in Saranga can sign their name and understand an accompt but these acquirements are considered by the grave as improper, and by the childless widowhood of two ladies of Tilothu, who not only write a fair hand, but understand the poetical effusion of Tulsidas, is attributed to the divine wrath irritated by their presumptuous

* *An Account of the District of Shahabad* in 1812-13 by Francis Buchanan published in 1934, page 172.

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search after the forbidden fruit of knowledge".* From Buchanan we could deduce that the Ramayana of Tulsidas was very popular throughout Bihar and also that the educated ladies were also familiar with Tulsidas.

Regarding the introduction and progress of the schools during the British rule, W. W. Hunter mentioned that education had made little progress in Shahabad, as was the case generally throughout Bihar. The number of Government-aided schools increased from eight in 1856-57 to thirteen in 1870-71, and the number of pupils in the same period from 354 to 589†.

The *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) mentions, "Even by the year 1860 there were only fifteen schools with 569 pupils; but after 1870 there was a great extension of primary education, many indigenous *Pathshalas* being brought within the scope of the departmental system, and in 1872-73 there were 5,133 pupils attending 315 schools. By 1883-84 the number of pupils under instruction had 20,883; and though the attendance fell 16,922 in 1892-93, it had again grown by 1901-02 to 22,962 pupils studying in 914 schools".‡

Incidence of Literacy.

The following table shows the progress of education (number of literate per 10,000) from 1881 to 1931**:—

Year.	Males.	Females.
1881	760	20
1891	950	20
1901	3,491	129
1911	3,902	173
1921	4,023	219
1931	4,010	276

The total number of literate persons during the last three decades is as follows§:—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1941 ..	2,27,260	24,295	2,51,555
1951 ..	3,10,882	41,553	3,52,435
1961@ ..	5,83,017	1,17,748	7,00,765

* *An account of the District of Shahabad* in 1812-13 by Francis Buchanan published in 1934, page 172. This may have been an exaggeration.

† *W. W. Hunter's Statistical Account of Bengal*, Vol. XII, page 280.

‡ The *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 146.

** Figures compiled from the *Census of India*, 1931 (Vol. VII), Bihar and Orissa. Part I Report by W. G. Lacey, I.C.S., page 227.

§ *Census of India*, 1941, VII, Bihar, page 97 *District Census Hand-Book, Shahabad*, page 84.

@ *Census of India*, 1961, Volume IV, Bihar, Part II-A, General Population Tables, page 405.

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The *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad*, 1951, made distinction between the literate and the educated persons. According to it the persons who can read and write but have not passed the Middle or any higher examination have been treated as literates and persons, who have passed the middle and higher examinations, have been shown separately for each grade or standard which is as follows:—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Middle School ..	60,803	57,056	3,747
Matriculation, School Leaving Certificate, Higher Secondary.	9,631	9,166	465
Intermediate (Arts or Science)	1,457	1,328	129
Graduates (Arts or Science)	546	521	25
Post-graduate (Arts and Science).	111	109	2
Teaching	543	489	54
Engineering	44	44	..
Agriculture	9	9	..
Veterinary	9	9	..
Commerce	132	128	4
Medical	320	305	15
Legal	772	772	..
Others	86	69	17

The category "Others" includes those who have passed the examinations such as *Prathama, Madhyama, Sahityaratna, Visharad*, Tail, etc.

If we add the total number of persons under the above seven categories to the number of literates the total of literate educated persons comes to 4,26,892 as against 7,00,765 in 1961†

The separate figures of literates or educated persons under these categories for the 1961 Census have not yet been published.

From an analysis of the above tables, it appears that there has been a gradual increase in the incidence of education from 1881 to 1951. The Census of 1931 showed a drop. The reasons are not ascertainable particularly when the total population in 1931 was 18,14,229 as against the total population of 18,14,229 persons according to the Census of 1921. There was an increase of 1,79,260.

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* District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad, 1951 (1954), pages 84—97.

† Census of India, 1961, Volume IV, Bihar, Part II-A, General Population Table, page 406.

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Normally, the number of literates should have gone up for males it has gone up for the females.

The incidence of literacy and education has been increasing almost arithmetical order since 1941. The number of literates educated persons in 1941* was 2,51,555 which rose to 7,00,763 1961. This speaks of the rapid progress in literacy and education.

GIRLS' EDUCATION.

The first girls' institution known as the Jain *Kanya Pathshala* was started by Brahmcharini Pandita, Smt. Chandabai Jain, known as *Maji*. She was the first lady in this district who devoted her entire life for the cause of girls' education. At a time, when the Purdah system was observed strictly, Smt. Chandabai used to go to the *Pathshala* in covered *Palki* to teach the girls herself.

Afterwards she started an *Ashram* known as Shri Jain Bala Vishram in 1921 for the widows and orphans. Women and girls from all parts of India come and reside here. In those days they were taught Hindi (e.g., *Visharad, Sahityaratna* courses) and Sanskrit as well as handicrafts, *charkha*, etc.

Gradually, in the year 1934, she started Shri Jain Bala Vishram Middle School to enable the girls of the town and the adjoining villages to be educated on modern lines. Afterwards on the pressure of the guardians of the town and the district, she started a high school known as Shri Jain Bala Vishram High School in 1954.

The above schools are still working with a very good reputation in the district.

The first *Pathshala* of the district for the girls is still working which is situated near the Mandir of Shanti Nath on the Jain Road in Arrah. The other two institutions are situated in the compound of Shri Jain *Bala Vishram* on the Arrah-Koilwar road—2½ miles away from the town but the strength is increasing every year and has reached the number above six hundred students.

Smt. Chandabai took an active part for the welfare of women and girls. She is the President of the All-India *Digambar Jain Mahila Parishad* as well as the Editor of the *Jain Mahila Adarsh*, a monthly paper.

The incidence of girls' education in Shahabad district, however, is not very high. In 1910-11 there were two primary schools and fourteen upper primary schools. In 1921-22 the number of upper primary schools was two but the number of lower primary schools rose up to 66. In 1955-56 the number of primary schools rose up

* *Census of India*, 1941, VII, Bihar, page 96.

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Years.	Primary.			Middle.			High.			Basic.		
	Schools.	Girls.	Teachers.	Schools.	Girls.	Teachers.	Schools.	Girls.	Teachers.	Schools.	Girls.	Teachers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1955-56	282	19,991	332	8	1,490	51	1	402	12	1	823	4
1956-57	294	21,663	394	9	1,824	57	1	403	15	3	911	6
1957-58	311	23,859	421	9	2,127	56	1	453	16	3	983	6
1958-59	317	36,114	375	9	2,700	75	2	522	13	8	1,645	8
1959 60	326	37,978	391	10	3,553	69	2	446	19	16	2,052	21
1960-61	343	43,253	435	10	4,451	65	5	401	19	17	4,006	48
1961-62	347	48,022	494	11	5,268	55	5	786	26	17	4,502	50
1962-63	366	..	..	22	..	..	8	..	..	17	..	..

* Supplied by the District Inspectress of Schools, Shahabad.

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EDUCATION AMONG THE SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND BACKWARD CLASSES.

The population of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes in district according to the 1951 Census was as follows*:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
†Scheduled Castes	..	1,79,632	1,87,826	3,67,458
Scheduled Tribes	..	8,814	8,179	16,993
Backward Classes	..	1,52,389	1,63,373	3,15,762

The population statistics of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes according to the 1961 Census are not yet available. The District Welfare Office in Arrah could not supply the authoritative or approximate break-up statistics. The Block Development Officers are reported to have got statistics of their population in their respective Blocks but the Block figures were not available in the office of the District Welfare Officer. There is no reason to think that the figures have declined since 1951. At the request of the Editor the District Magistrate promised to make a Census.

The Scheduled Tribes are distributed under Rohtas, Adhaura, Nawhatta, Bhabua, Chainpur and Bhagwanpur blocks. The Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes are distributed throughout the district. For the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Communities, the State Government have appointed one District Welfare Officer, one Assistant Welfare Officer and 18 Welfare Inspectors. These officers have the duty to spread education amongst the Harijans, Adivasis and the members of the other Backward Communities.

To encourage education among the members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Communities, the State Government have arranged to give them stipends and book-grants and exemption from school fees. Stipends and book-grants are allowed to the students of the middle and the secondary schools belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes through the District Stipend Committee constituted by the State Government for this purpose. Such students in colleges are awarded stipends and book-grants through the State and Central Stipend Committees.

To remove the social disabilities of the Harijans and the other Backward Classes, the State Government passed the Bihar Harijan (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act in 1947. The word Harijan

* *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad* (1954), pages 76-77.

† The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes have been described on the Chapters 'People' and 'Social Services and Public Life'.

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been coined by Mahatma Gandhi so that the Scheduled Caste should not feel offended. The word '*Harijan*' is a combination of two Hindi words *Hari* and *Jan* which means the people of God. The *Harijans* include Dhobi, Dusadh, Chamar, Dome, Bathor, Pasi, Musahar, Nat, etc., who form the lowest rung in the caste-hierarchy and were given a very bad social deal and were actually taken to be "untouchables" by "the higher castes". They have been treated as the Scheduled Castes in Census Hand-Book of 1961. The problem can only be met by more of social consciousness among the classes other than the *Harijans*. There is also a certain degree of apathy on behalf of the *Harijans* to assert their rights under this Act.

It may be mentioned that the majority of the *Harijans*, Adivasis and Backward Classes who belong to the class of landless labourers are quite unable to meet the expenses of the education of their children. The State Government have decided to bear practically the entire expenses of the depressed classes on education.

There are 25 primary schools for the Scheduled Tribes and 30 primary schools for the Scheduled Castes in this district. During 1963, Rs. 22,382 were given to 169 students of the Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 4,02,369 to 6,722 students of the Scheduled Castes. The details will be found on the chapter 'Social Services and Welfare Life'.

Primary, Middle and Secondary (High and Higher) Education.

In order to fit our educational system within the larger framework of National Development Planning, a complete departure has been proposed from the existing pattern of education in the district as well as in the country. The entire educational programme has been split up into three major divisions. The first one is the Elementary Basic Education for the students of the age-group 6 to 13. This is to be followed by four years of the secondary education for the age-group of 13 to 17. Secondary education is to be followed by a three-year of college or university education.

The first stage, namely, the elementary education, is sought to be made compulsory for all the children. This will comprise instruction in tool subjects with equal emphasis on the growth of the mental faculties as on the development of manual skill and character and minimum discipline of mind and body essential for the average citizen of a progressive country committed to democratic socialism.

The primary education is primarily meant for giving knowledge of the three R's, i.e., reading, writing and arithmetic and it is for the age-group of 6 to 11.

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The middle education is meant for elementary knowledge of all the subjects and it is for the age-group of 11 to 14.

The aim of the secondary education is partly an all-round general, intellectual, moral and social development of the adolescent for which the courses include a number of compulsory subjects. In addition, there are a good number of variety of electives that can match with the special talents, skills, interests, aptitudes and temperament of the individual students. Some of these courses prepare for the higher studies at the university stage. Others will equip a person to enter a suitable occupation or join a pre-vocational training course. The schools that provide only the academic courses, namely science and humanities, are to be designated as the higher secondary schools. Those schools that offer also one or more vocational courses like agriculture, technical, fine arts, etc., are to be designated as the multipurpose schools. All Government secondary schools are to function as the higher secondary multipurpose schools. Private schools have the option of converting themselves into the higher secondary or multipurpose higher secondary provided they satisfy certain requirements laid down by the State Government.

Primary Education.

Primary education is the responsibility of the local bodies having jurisdiction in the area, i.e., the municipality in the towns and the District Superintendent of Education supervises the primary and middle schools in rural areas.

As regards the progress of primary education, W. W. Hunter mentioned that in 1871-72, the number of Government and aided schools was 47, and rose in 1872-73 to 207; the number of pupils increased from 1,572 to 4,173, while the cost of the State decreased from £ 588 11s. in 1871-72 to £ 562 4s. 2d. in 1872-73 and the total expenditure in the Government and aided schools from £ 1,368 4s. 10d. to £ 1,057 11s. 3d. He further mentioned that besides these, there were in 1872-73, 123 private unaided schools attended by 1,772 pupils*.

Regarding primary education, the last District Gazetteer (1924) of Shahabad mentioned that in 1922 there were only twenty-three primary schools for boys in the district. Including girls in boys' schools there were 1,260 girls at school in 1910-11, 2,292 in 1920-21 and 2,132 in 1921-22. The number of girls in boys' schools was falling steadily in 1921-22 as compared with 1920-21†.

There has been a considerable expansion of primary education since 1924. In 1953-54 two important steps with far-reaching consequences were taken. The first is the enforcement of the Expansion Improvement Programme Scheme, which helped the problem of

* *W. W. Hunter's A Statistical Account of Bengal*, Vol. XII (1877), page 230.

† *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 148.

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educated unemployed, and established schools in the district on equitable distribution basis, keeping in view the areas and the population for whom these schools were meant. The second is the promulgation of the Local Self-Government Amending and Validating Act, 1954, which had put an end to the system of administration in the field of education under the District Board to a considerable extent. Before 1954, the primary schools in the rural areas were controlled both by the District Board and officers of the Education Department. The powers of the local bodies in the matter of payment etc, were vested with the District Superintendent of Education (Elementary) who was later designated as District Superintendent of Education.

The following table supplied by the District Education Office, gives the statistics from 1955-56 to 1962-63:—

Years.	Number of schools.		Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1955-56 ..	1,681	282	1,03,540	19,991	2,928	234
1956-57 ..	1,712	294	1,06,460	21,663	3,024	251
1957-58 ..	1,731	311	1,04,718	23,859	3,039	221
1958-59 ..	1,899	317	1,24,769	36,114	3,161	246
1959-60 ..	2,067	326	1,32,820	37,978	3,549	237
1960-61 ..	2,146	343	1,41,285	43,253	3,572	433
1961-62 ..	2,214	347	1,51,569	48,022	3,782	475
1962-63 ..	2,313	366	..	..	..	..

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

Regarding the middle schools, the *District Gazetteer* (1924) of Shahabad mentioned that the Middle English schools were all under the management of local committees, eight of which received grants from Government while five were unaided. Of the middle vernacular schools, thirteen were directly managed by the District Board and one was aided by that body*.

The control of the middle schools was entirely transferred to the District Board in 1925. After the promulgation of the Local Self-Government Amending and Validating Act, 1954, the District

* The District Gazetteer of Shahabad (1924), page 148.

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Superintendent of Education in the district had been made responsible for the control, management and payment to the middle and primary schools in the Board area. The control of such schools by the Local Boards of the respective subdivision did not have a salutory effect and was rightly terminated. A District Education Fund was opened in which the contribution of the District Board and the Education Department was to be pooled together and the expenditure was to be incurred out of the fund.

The following table supplied by the District Education Officer shows the expansion of the middle schools from 1955-56 to 1962-63:—

Years.	Number of schools.		Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1955-56 ..	232	8	25,505	1,490	1,117	[illegible]
1956-57 ..	243	9	26,695	1,824	1,169	[illegible]
1957-58 ..	260	9	28,600	2,127	1,198	[illegible]
1958-59 ..	264	9	33,803	2,700	1,231	[illegible]
1959-60 ..	277	10	36,274	3,553	1,192	[illegible]
1960-61 ..	290	10	37,778	4,451	1,274	[illegible]
1961-62 ..	305	11	38,235	5,268	1,276	[illegible]
1962-63 ..	321	22	..	..	..	..

Secondary Education.

Certain specific defects have grown out of the system of secondary education in vogue during the years 1854—1882. The mother-tongue was completely neglected as a medium of instruction and very little was done to train teachers for the secondary schools. The courses of study had become too academic and unrelated to life mainly because there was no provision for the vocational or technical courses. One further defect that had taken a concrete shape, was that the matriculation examination began to dominate, not only the secondary education but even the system of education in primary schools.

In 1882, an Education Commission, known as the Hunter Commission, was appointed by the Government to enquire into and report on the entire question of education in the country. The Commission was directed to look into the quality and character of the instruction imparted in schools.

Since it was very costly for the Government to maintain the secondary schools, it was thought that the entire responsibility of the primary education should be taken over by the Government and that of the secondary education should be left to the private enterprise. The Commission recommended that the secondary education should be provided on the grant-in-aid basis and that the Government should withdraw as early as possible from the direct management of the secondary schools. The recommendations were not, for some reasons or other, implemented.

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During 1882–1902, there was a considerable expansion in the of secondary education. It was partly due to the enthusiasm private enterprise and partly due to the system of grant-in-aid.

The system of education in vogue, however, made the problem employment all the more acute as the Universities were thrown to all the types of students and most of the boys who passed ugh the Universities were fit for white collared jobs only. nical education was at a low premium and manual labour or came to be despised. In later years, attempts had been made meet this problem. From time to time different committees have n formed at various levels to go into this question. One of them the University Education Commission in 1948 under the Chair- ship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, now the President of the Indian public. The Commission recommended that the standard of ssion to the University courses should correspond to that of the ent Intermediate examination, i.e., after 12 years of the study the school and Intermediate college. The Commission thought t neither the public nor the Government had realised the portance of Intermediate colleges in the Indian educational system remarked that, "our Secondary Education remains the weakest in our educational machinery and needs urgent re-inforcement".

Till the formation of the Secondary School Examination Board 1951, all the secondary schools were under the control of the n University and the Matriculation Examination was conducted the Patna University.

The *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) mentioned* that re were nine high schools in the district at that time. The Arrah School was maintained by the Government and there were aided h schools at Arrah, Buxar, Sasaram and Surajpura. There were three un-aided high schools at Arrah and one at Dumraon; the was supported by the Maharaja of Dumraon.

The figures from 1955-56 to 1962-63 supplied by the District cation Office have to be looked into to mark the progress of ndary education. The figures are given below:—

Years.	Number of schools.		Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1955-56 ..	99					
1956-57 ..	108	1	29,904	402	1,096	12
1957-58 ..	117	1	32,481	403	1,386	15
1958-59 ..	116	1	35,172	453	1,458	16
1959-60 ..	128	2	3,754	522	1,536	33
1960-61 ..	120	2	42,382	446	1,611	19
1961-62 ..	138	2	38,522	401	1,239	9
1962-63 ..	138	5	44,385	786	1,351	26
		8	..	..	..	..

* The District Gazetteer of Shahabad (1924), page 148.

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The expansion in the number of institutions or the number of scholars does not necessarily mean that education is being spread on a solid footing. On the other hand, there is complaint that the expansion has brought out the output of quarter-baked scholars under half-baked teachers. The standard has suffered grievously. There are quite a few reasons for the bad turn-out. There has been a frequent change in the policies adopted; the syllabus have been changed too frequently; the text books are changed almost every year; the number of compulsory subjects to be studied has undergone changes and even the very medium of language through which teaching has to be imparted has altered. The number of subjects now taught to the students is far too many; the number of languages which has to be learnt is more than two. There has not been a simultaneous expansion in the number of teachers. The teachers' training schools are not many and they are badly staffed, poorly equipped and are not able to turn out the proper type. The teacher's profession has also lost much of its previous charm—the pay-scale is still poorer than that of many other incumbencies. A young man now will think of taking to a teacher's job as a profession almost as a last resort after he has not been able to secure a job elsewhere. The spirit of sacrifice and dedication often repeated as a characteristic of an ideal teacher must remain more on paper. It is not possible with the economic pressure to work as a teacher honestly if the pay is poor and no teacher will appreciate as to why he should be the only man to tighten his belt. All these reasons go to make up the present trends when the schools are turning out thousands of students, most of whom are not disciplined or properly educated.

Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools.

In the higher secondary schools teaching is done in some cases for a period of three or four years depending upon the period of nature and courses of study required. The higher secondary schools have been formed by the addition of one year which is taken from the Intermediate stage of the university.

Under memo. no. 11|54-05|58-E.—1451, dated 8th May 1958 the State Government accepted the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission including the conversion of high schools into higher secondary schools for the introduction of diversified courses in such schools. The Government selected 22 and 22 non-Government high schools for conversion into multipurpose higher secondary and higher secondary schools respectively. There is a difference between the higher secondary school and the multipurpose school. In a multipurpose school diversified courses are followed and different crafts are taught. The idea is to make it a craft-centred school whereas a higher secondary school is not to be made craft-centred school. The State Government insists on some

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ies before the non-Government higher secondary and multi-e schools in granting recognition. Some of them are—

(1) There should be a justification for the recognition of the school in either category in view of the topography of the area, the strength of the pupils, etc., and the recognition must not create any unhealthy rivalry among the neighbouring schools.

(2) The Managing Committee should be constituted according to the rules in force. The Committee will make rules regarding the admission, rates of tuition fees, transfer and appointment of teachers, etc.

(3) The schools should have at least 320 pupils in case it is a four-class school and 450 pupils in case it is a six-class school.

(4) The financial position of the school should be sound with at least Rs. 5,000 in the Reserve Fund and Rs. 5,000 in the General Fund. The school should be regular in paying the teachers according to the approved scales of pay. There must be Provident Fund for the teachers.

(5) The school should have at least ten acres of land in not more than two blocks of which at least one block of five acres at the school site. The school providing for agriculture as a vocational subject group should have at least 15 acres of land.

(6) The school should have a well equipped library.

(7) The school should have an average of 66 per cent of passes at the Secondary School Examination with a good percentage of first division.

he following schools have fulfilled the above conditions and een recognised by Government as higher and multipurpose s—

Name of schools.	Date of recognition as higher and multi-purpose school.
gher Secondary School, Sasaram ..	1959
Shankar Higher Secondary School, Takiya.	1959
gher Secondary School, Premnagar ..	1962
gher Secondary School, Dehri-on-Sone	1959
gher Secondary School, Mohania ..	1961
gher Secondary School, Ramgarh ..	1961
gher Secondary School, Dalmianagar	1959
gher Secondary School, Budhwal ...	1962

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Name of schools.	Date of recognition as higher and multipurpose school.
Higher Secondary School, Surajpura ..	1959
Higher Secondary School, Koath ..	1959
Bikramganj Higher Secondary School, Bikramganj.	1959
Barkaganjpur Higher Secondary School, Barkaganjpur.	1962
Balihar Higher Secondary School, Balihar	1961
R. B. Higher Secondary School, Buxar ..	1962
Raj Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Dumraon.	1959
Higher Secondary School, Barhampur ..	1962
Higher Secondary School, Buxar ..	1962
Bihea Uchcha Madhyamic Vidyalaya, Bihea	1961
H. N. Kshatriya Higher Secondary School, Arrah.	1960
Zila Higher Secondary School, Arrah ..	1960
Arrah Town Higher Secondary School, Arrah.	1959
Jain Bala Vishram Higher Secondary School, Arrah.	1959
Higher Secondary School, Virahimpur	1961
Higher Secondary School, Tilauthu ..	1959
Higher Secondary School, Dumri ..	1962
Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Bhabua.	1959
Government Girls' Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Arrah.	1959

A brief description of some of the schools in the district is given:—

Arrah Town Higher Secondary School, Arrah.

It was established in 1882 and got recognition in the same year. It was upgraded to higher secondary school in 1959. In 1963, there are 717 students and 21 teachers in the school. There are 7,000 books in the library. The school has a N.C.C.* unit.

Raj Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Dumraon.

It was established in 1866 and got recognition in 1879. It was upgraded to multipurpose higher secondary school in 1959. In 1963,

* National Cadet Corps.

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912 students and 25 teachers in the school. There are C. C. units and one A. C. C.* unit. The school library has books.

H. N. Kshatriya Higher Secondary School, Arrah.

was started in 1917 and got recognition in 1919. In 1963, re 1,259 students and 35 teachers. The school library has books. There are three N. C. C. and three A.C.C. units in hool.

Model Institute, Arrah.

e High School was established in 1917 and got recognition . The school library has 4,000 books. There are N. C. C. ning units in the school. In 1963, there are 1,036 students teachers.

Higher Secondary School, Nasriganj.

is school got recognition in 1931 two years after being It was upgraded as higher secondary in 1963. In 1963, re 631 students and 18 teachers. The school library has 2,000 There is an A. C. C. unit in the school.

rnment Girls' Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Arrah.

was established in 1935 due to private efforts and was known Arrah Girls' High School. It was provincialised in 1949 and a multipurpose higher secondary school in 1959. In 1963, re 525 girls and 18 teachers including a Lady Principal. are 1,300 books in the library.

Arrah Catholic High School, Arrah.

e Catholic Mission of Arrah runs this school established in There are 450 students and 15 teachers in 1963. Only science are taught in this school. It is a residential school. There 0 books in the school library. The school has an enviable ion.

Dalmianagar Higher Secondary School, Dalmianagar.

e school got recognition in 1940, a year after it was started. managed by the Rohtas Industries, Limited. There are now udents and 48 teachers. There are 2,087 books in the There are N. C. C. and A. C. C. units in the school.

Higher Secondary School, Dehri-on-Sone.

was established as high school in 1924 and recognised in It was upgraded to higher secondary standard in 1959. There 336 students and 22 teachers in the school. There are 2,467 d N. C. C. and A. C. C. units.

Military Cadet Corps.

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Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Sasaram.

It was established in 1875 and got recognition in 1880. It was upgraded to higher secondary standard in 1959. There are 95[illegible] students, 23 teachers and 2,670 books in the school. There are A. C. C. and N. C. C. units in the school.

Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Bhabua.

It was established in 1920 and got recognition in 1924. It was upgraded to higher secondary standard in 1959. There are now 83[illegible] students and 25 teachers in the school. There are 3,200 books in the library. There are N. C. C. and scout teams in the school.

Buxar Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Buxar.

It was started in 1887 and was upgraded to higher secondary standard in 1962. There are now 1,096 students and 22 teachers in the school. There are 6,005 books in the library. The school has N. C. C. and A. C. C. units.

Sri Jain Bala Vishram Girls' High School, Arrah.

It was started in 1954 by Shrimati Chanda Bai, a philanthropic Jain lady of Arrah and got recognition in 1957. It is managed by Jain Bala Vishram Trust. There are 259 students and 13 teachers in the school. The school library has 2,300 books and a N. C. C. unit.

Maharani Usha Rani Girls' High School, Dumraon.

It was started in 1957 and got recognition in 1962. It is managed by the Dumraon Raj Charitable Trust. There are 7[illegible] girls and 6 teachers in the school. The school library has about 2,000 books on different subjects.

Sri Shankar Higher Secondary School, Takiya.

The school was established in 1944 and got recognition in 1947. It was upgraded to higher secondary standard in 1959. There are 1,196 students and 27 teachers and the school library has 1,400 books on different subjects and there is also an A. C. C. unit.

Ram Dahin Mishra High English School, Garhani.

It was established in 1942 by Sri Ram Dahin Mishra of village Pathar and got recognition in 1946. In 1963, there are 700 students and 18 teachers and the school library has 2,510 books. There are three units of N. C. C. in the school.

Behia Uchcha Madhyamic Vidyalaya, Behia.

It was established in 1932 and got recognition in 1934. It was upgraded to higher secondary school in 1961. In 1963, there are 780 students and 18 teachers in the school. The school library has 2,000 books. There are two A. C. C. and two Scout units in the school.

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Sri Narayan Uchchangal Vidyalaya, Shahpurpatti.

school was started by Sri Hari Narayan Singh in 1938 as school. It was raised to the status of a high school in got recognition in 1941. In 1963, it has 685 students teachers. There is co-education in the school. The school 3,000 books. There are three units of A. C. C.

Swarath Sahu High English School, Jagdishpur.

was established in 1927 by Shri Swarath Sahu, a businessman pur. It got recognition in 1930 by the Government. In 700 students and 17 teachers. There is co-education. a library with 2,000 books.

Piro Madhyamic Vidyalaya, Piro.

was established in 1947 and got recognition in 1950. At 1963) there are 600 students and 17 teachers. The school 1,200 books and there are three A. C. C. units*.

total number of the secondary schools (both high and condary) is 170 in the district. The area of the district is are miles. So it works out that there is one school in 25 miles. The Sadar subdivision has the largest number of ls while Sasaram subdivision comes second. There are schools in Buxar subdivision while Bhabua subdivision has 15 such schools. The number of such schools exclusively is rather small. There are three such schools in the Sadar while Buxar and Sasaram subdivisions have two each. only one such school in Bhabua subdivision. Quite a large of schools have co-education.

College Education.

University had jurisdiction over all the colleges of the Bihar before the formation of the Bihar University. The versity was an affiliating university. Even before the of the Bihar Secondary School Examination Board, the versity used to conduct the Matriculation Examination. the number of schools and colleges increased enormously, Secondary School Examination Board was constituted in the responsibility of conducting Matriculation Examina- ter on the work of the Patna University was bifurcated the two universities, viz., Patna and Bihar, in 1951. The versity has jurisdiction over the colleges within the area the Patna Municipal Corporation and it is a residential- g university. The Bihar University had its headquarters

district has got a large number of such institutions. The above not be taken to mean that the other schools are not important

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at Patna and was mainly created as an affiliating university and had jurisdiction over all the colleges of the State of Bihar excepting that of Patna. Later on in 1960 two more universities were created by the State, namely, Ranchi University with its jurisdiction over the whole of Chotanagpur Division and the Bhagalpur University with its jurisdiction over the whole of Bhagalpur Division. The head quarters of Bihar University was shifted to Muzaffarpur.

In 1960 the Act relating to the Patna University was amended and accordingly its jurisdiction was extended over the colleges of Patna Division. But in 1962 again the rules of the university were amended and the Patna University became a teaching university as it was before. Later on in April, 1962 one more university was created by the State, namely, the Magadh University with its head quarters at Gaya. Its jurisdiction is over the Patna Division excepting the colleges within the area of the Patna Municipal Corporation.

The following colleges of Shahabad district are under the control and management of the Magadh University since April 1962:—

H. D. Jain College, Arrah.

Shri Har Prasad Das Jain College was established on the 21st January, 1942. In 1919 the late Shri H. P. Jain gave a donation of Rs. 60,000 for the establishment of the college. Up till now the college has received Rs. 1,55,000 from the Adi Nath Trust in donation. In 1945, the late Sri Vijaya Pratap, the Maharaja of Dumraon donated 22 bighas of land to the college. The college is affiliated up to the degree standard in Science, Commerce and Arts.

In 1963, there are 3,200 students and 70 lecturers in the college. There are about 28,000 books in the library. There are also five units of the National Cadet Corps and Rifles.

Jagjivan College, Arrah.

It was established on the 14th October, 1959 by the public donation and was named after Sri Jagjivan Ram who comes from Shahabad district and was previously the Communications Minister at the Centre. The college is affiliated up to B. A. standard. There are 15 lecturers out of whom six are part-time and nine are whole time lecturers. There are 200 students in the college. The college library has about 1,000 books on different subjects and has a unit of N. C. C. R.

Maharaja College, Arrah.

This college was founded on the 13th September, 1954. It started functioning at first in the local *Nagiri Pracharini Bhawan* but it was shifted to its own building known as the Judge's bungalow. This commodious building with ample compound was donated by the Maharaja of Dumraon by a registered deed on the

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vember, 1955. Another double-storeyed building known as ch House was given to the college by the Central Govern- d it is being utilised as the library and the staff room at A double storeyed building, known as the Maharaja build- cent to the college premises, has been given to the college Maharaja of Dumraon on lease. It is used as a hostel. The was affiliated up to the Intermediate standard in Arts in In 1956 it was affiliated up to the B. A. standard. In 1957 filiated up to I.Sc. standard and in 1960 it was affiliated up standard. There are Honours courses in three subjects, English, Hindi and Economics since 1961.

present (1963) there are 30 lecturers and about 1,700 in the college. There are 1,500 books in the library.

Mahanth Mahadevanand Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Arrah.

s college was established in 1959 by the efforts of Mahanth va Nand Giri of Kawal Chapra Mathia of P.-S. Barahara and At present (1963) there are 12 lecturers out of whom eight nent and four are on temporary basis. There are 120 in the college. There are about 1,600 books on different in this college. The number of N. C. C. Cadets is about 80.

ere are several other colleges, namely, Bishwamitra College, S P. Jain College, Sasaram; Bikramganj College, Bikram- D K. College, Dumri; Bhabua College, Bhabua and Jawahar ge, Dalmianagar.

far as the number is concerned, Shahabad district has got few. Once a college is started, there is no dearth of students. cannot be said that the proper standard of teaching is being ed. In some of the colleges the very large number of is a handicap and there is hardly a living contact between ers and the taught. There is very little of discipline in most leges as is commonly complained. Many of the colleges ral areas are badly equipped and poorly staffed. The that are graduating are, as a class, very poorly equipped for d. These observations are, however, not meant for the colleges habad district only. The multiplicity of the colleges has been the cost of the quality of the students produced. A college factory and thousands of students in a college can hardly standard being maintained.

introduction of N. C. C. and N. C. C. R. units is a very ore to instil ideas of discipline and self-help. It is a pity ing is not insisted on as a compulsory requisite.

BASIC EDUCATION.

e object of the Basic education system at the elementary stage port education through socially useful productive activities

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like spinning, weaving, gardening, carpentry, leather work, pottery, elementary engineering, domestic crafts, etc. The main idea is to teach the boys some useful crafts along with the three R's so that they could be useful to the society even if they do not go to the colleges. As a matter of fact, it was expected that the spread of this system of education will cyphon off a good percentage of boys who crowd the colleges and the universities without much purpose. Efforts in the field of the Basic education are confined at present to introduce in the non-Basic primary schools such important features of Basic education as do not entail heavy expenditure. Orientation programmes for the officers entrusted to look after the administration of primary and Basic education and primary school teachers are being implemented to reduce the difference, to the extent possible, between Basic and non-Basic schools. All the Teachers' Training Institutions for elementary school teachers, are being progressively converted to the Basic type.

The Post-Basic schools are started for the pupils who have been educated in the Junior and Senior Basic schools to continue their secondary education along the Basic lines. Since these institutions are aimed to be established by the voluntary organisations their syllabus and curriculum are different from those of the traditional secondary schools.

Students who pass out of these schools, however, meet with difficulties both in pursuing their higher studies and in securing employment. It is difficult to say that the system of Basic education has made a lasting contribution. It is still in an experimental stage. It is complained that the students are attracted to the Basic schools because of the scholarships offered and do not follow the crafts they learn as profession. The trainees complain that they are usually rated much lower when they want a job for which they are qualified. It is also difficult to get the proper type of teachers for these schools.

The Basic institutions are controlled by the District Education Officer, whereas the Deputy Superintendent of Basic Education supervises the Basic institutions and is the technical adviser to the District Education Officer. With the implementation of the Expansion Improvement Programme Scheme in 1953-54 some traditional schools were also converted into the Basic institutions and some new Basic schools were also started. This gave rise to the number of Basic schools. The financial drain on the State exchequer for continuing this system of education has been very considerable and many eminent educationists and public men have expressed their diffidence in the way the Basic education is being imparted. Dr. Zakir Husain, Ex-Governor of Bihar and now Vice-President of India, was one of the originators of this system of education. Dr. Zakir Husain has recently (1963) deplored the way Basic education system has been organised and has said the objectives are not being implemented.

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Years.	Number of Schools.						Number of Scholars.						Number of Teachers.					
	Junior Basic.		Senior Basic.		Post-Basic.		Junior Basic.		Senior Basic.		Post-Basic.		Junior Basic.		Senior Basic.		Post-Basic.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1955-56	96	1	35	..	..	..	6,065	823	4,888	494	..	..	234	4	220	4	..	..
1956-57	109	3	40	..	..	..	7,677	911	6,172	486	..	..	251	6	278	6	..	..
1957-58	109	3	40	..	2	..	6,380	983	6,296	630	138	..	221	6	289	6	9	..
1958-59	115	3	58	..	2	..	7,875	1,645	9,497	1,195	158	3	246	6	292	6	10	..
1959-60	189	8	59	..	3	..	9,549	2,052	9,533	1,855	876	2	237	8	365	10	24	..
1960-61	304	16	59	..	1	..	15,919	4,006	10,093	1,500	269	8	433	21	367	9	9	..
1961-62	338	17	60	..	2	..	17,090	4,502	10,275	1,653	389	15	475	48	376	7	20	..
1962-63	338	17	61	..	2	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..

N.A.—Not available.

SOURCE.—The District Education Office, Shahabad.

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TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

There are seven technical institutions in the district. They a as follows*:—

	No. of students (1962).	Expenditu
		Rs.
1. Dehri Technical Government Institution, Dehri-on-Sone.	259	92,016
2. Government Agriculture School, Arrah.	100	18,472
3. Commercial School, Sasaram	52	3,981
4. Royal Commercial Institute, Arrah.	150	6,239
5. Buxar Commercial School, Buxar	36	2,031
6. Arrah Industrial School, Arrah	17	13,553
7. Dumraon Commercial School, Dumraon.	150	Not availab

The district can have certainly many more of such techni schools. The district is being industrialised and needs a lot trained technical hands.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

Teachers' Training Schools form an important wing under t professional education.

In 1950-51 a reorientation of the system of teachers' traini was found necessary and the courses were modified so as to bri them nearer to the Basic system of education. The Elementa Training Schools were re-named as Junior Basic Training Schools.

The training period of the Junior Basic Training School w extended from one year to two years. In addition the Senior Ba Training Schools were opened where two years' course was imp mented from the very beginning. The candidates with the minimu qualification of a pass in the middle standard were admitted in t Junior Schools while the matriculates were admitted in the Seni Basic Training Schools. In 1961, the distinction between the Seni and the Junior Training Schools was removed. At present there a seven Teachers' Training Schools, located at Behia, Piraco Dumraon, Bhabua, Mohania, Sasaram. Sasaram has one such ins tution for boys and another for girls.

* The figures have been supplied by the District Education Office, Shaha

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following table shows the number of professional schools strict from 1955-56 to 1962-63:—

Years.	Number of schools.		Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
..	4	..	376	14	19	..
..	4	..	356	32	13	..
..	4	..	394	51	21	..
..	4	..	347	75	23	..
..	5	..	677	193	32	1
..	6	1	1,005	245	46	2
..	6	1	1,195	173	61	4
..	6	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

School for cultivation of Fine Arts.

1914 one music school was started at Arrah which trains in music and dancing. This institution has had an progress due to the drive and personal interest of unjay Prasad Singh *alias* Lallanji who was himself a well-*Vindang* player. Shri Lallanji himself trained the students in dancing and spent hundreds of rupees personally. His death has been a very great blow to the school.

details of the school have been given elsewhere.

privately managed *Shilpa Kala Kendra* at Arrah provides in embroidery, knitting, etc., to the girls. Besides, the ools for girls also impart training in music, dancing, and drawing.

ATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED, DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.

Deaf School at Arrah was established in 1959. There are students (four boys and two girls) and one teacher. They t Hindi, English and some handicrafts. It gets an annual from the Central and State Governments. In 1962 it got from the Centre and Rs. 700 from the State Government. ol is located in a rented building. There are no schools dumb or the blind or the handicapped otherwise.

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ORIENTAL EDUCATION.

Sanskrit *Vidyalayas* or *Tols* prepare candidates for *Prathama* or *Madhyama, Shastri* and *Acharya* examinations. Primary Sanskrit schools teach Sanskrit in addition to the departmental vernacular curriculum in reading, writing and arithmetic up to the lower or upper primary standard. The Sanskrit *Tols* are controlled by the Bihar Sanskrit Association, Patna. The *Tols* get financial aid from the State.

There is a Sanskrit High School at Arrah established in 1948. There are now 63 students and seven teachers (1963). It is affiliated to the Bihar Sanskrit Association, Patna. The medium of the teaching is Hindi in all classes but the two compulsory subjects namely, *Nyaya* and *Jyotish* are taught in Sanskrit. After passing the matriculation examination students are eligible for admission in the Sanskrit College, Muzaffarpur.

So far as the Islamic institutions are concerned *Madarsas* prepare candidates for the examination held by the Madarsa Examination Board, Patna and diplomas are awarded. These schools are aided by the State.

There is an old and well-known *Madarsa* at Sasaram which is known as the *Khankah*. Muslim students from all over India particularly from Bengal and Assam come here. The medium of instruction is Urdu. Students are prepared for *Maulvi, Alim* and *Fazil* examinations in this institution.

The following table shows the number of the aided Sanskrit *Tols* and *Madarsas* in the district from 1955-56 to 1961-62:—

Years.	Sanskrit *Tols*.			*Madarsas*.		
	Number of *Tols*.	Number of scholars.	Number of teachers.	Number of *Madarsas*.	Number of scholars.	Number of teachers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1955-56 ..	62	1,512	123	5	348	36
1956-57 ..	63	1,648	144	5	453	36
1957-58 ..	63	1,736	150	5	433	38
1958-59 ..	63	1,595	150	5	446	38
1959-60 ..	62	1,879	150	6	598	39
1960-61 ..	61	1,948	148	6	583	39
1961-62 ..	61	1,948	148	6	586	39

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SOCIAL EDUCATION.

1957 during the first Congress Ministry, a literary campaign was started from the Education Department. This scheme was much of a success. With the resignation of the Congress there was a set-back in whatever was being done. A ensive scheme has been again sponsored since 1948 by the government to spread literacy and to make the common man's ssant and useful. The centres for imparting literacy and knowledge with audo-visual aids have now been linked up the Community Development Blocks throughout the State. re also other youth organisations for boys and girls. These or organisations are expected to hold literacy and music and demonstration for village welfare work. Particular n is expected to be paid to the women folk in the village ty and make them useful mothers, sisters and citizens. Most entres are in the school buildings or in the offices of the nchayats or the co-operative societies. The State Govern- e spending a large sum on the centres for providing books, instruments, equipments, etc. There is a Social and Youth Officer at Arrah who is the incharge of social education. der the control of the Directorate, Social and Youth Welfare, Patna. At present (1963) there are centres at Sheoganj, Tola, Awar Pool, Tari Mohalla and Maula Bagh in Arrah

e following figures show the expansion of adult education education centres in the district for the last eight years:—

	Number of centres.		Number of enrolments.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
.. ..	380	30	750	6 30
.. ..	410	32	N. A.	N. A.
.. ..	427	40	N. A.	N. A.
.. ..	434	40	1,050	773
.. ..	440	103	N.A.	N. A.
.. ..	405	120	1,705	1,916
.. ..	337	132	4,526	1,930
.. ..	450	135	4,638	1,998

investigation was made at the adult literacy centres at Shital Tola, Maulabagh and Meerganj within Arrah town month of October, 1963.

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The Shital Tola Night School was started in the month of August, 1962 with ten students mostly belonging to the Mushar caste. It is running in the house of one Bishnath Kumhar. At the time of investigation it was found that the school was closed due to the illness of the teacher. From the attendance register it appeared that during the month of August, 1963 there were twenty-five students which increased to thirty-five in the month of October 1963. The investigators learnt that from August, 1962 to August 1963 near about 98 persons have been made literate. The environs are not encouraging. The centre is running in a small room with no furniture. There is only one teacher. The school has a black board and a chair. The students generally sit on the floor. No equipments or aids were seen.

The Maulabagh Mahila *Sikhsha Sudhar Kendra* was started in 1962. It is meant for ladies. At the time of investigation five girls were found in the centre. Up till now this centre has made five ladies and 90 girls literate.

This centre is functioning in a small room and there is no proper arrangement for reading.

The Mirganj centre was found closed. It was gathered that the teacher was generally absent. This centre is in a Harijan *tola*. This centre is not properly running as stated by the local inhabitants. The investigation in the centres did not show that much useful work was being done. It is not known if the number of people made literate is correct or not. It is doubtful if the money spent is being properly utilised.

Drills, gymnastics, sports and outdoor games have been a regular feature in the educational institutions from a long time past. Owing to the very large number of students in most of the schools a very small percentage of the students can possibly take advantage of the facilities. Many of the schools have no playground and are not well equipped either.

Physical training is also given in the girls' schools where provisions for games are encouraged. The A. C. C. and N. C. C. units, boy scouts and girl guides have been financially helped by the State Government.

The district has a Deputy Superintendent of Physical Education to look after the physical education programme in the educational institutions and physical training centres (*akharas* and *vyamshalas*).

Scouts and Girl Guides.

The Scout Association was established in 1923 in this district. The scouts and the guides were particularly trained to do social service and the boy scouts and girl guides gave an excellent account of themselves in the *melas* and fairs and on other occasions.

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y there were two district associations, one under the Scout n and the other under the Hindustan Scouts and Guides separately. In 1950 both the associations were amalgamated er level and they merged in the district also. The organisa- w known as the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association.

ning is given and the holding of camps is encouraged. In 1962-63, nine and eleven camps were organised respectively 716 and 1,094 scouts respectively participated. The details found elsewhere.

ry Cadet Corps, National Cadet Corps and National Cadet Corps Rifles.

tary training is sought to be imparted to students under l of the 53rd Bihar Battalion National Cadet Corps with ters at Arrah. The Senior Division of N. C. C. is meant ollege and school students while the Junior Division is nly for the school students. Since 1961, a new unit, viz., l Cadet Corps Rifles has been started in colleges. There are C. and N. C. C. R. units in H. D. Jain College, Maharaja M. M. College and Jagjivan College. In the N. C. C. R. aining is given to handle the rifles.

July, 1963, the total number of cadets in these colleges was There is still a wide scope for the progress of the move- The N. C. C. R. unit is under the management of 59 R. and 71 N. C. C. R. with headquarters at Patna. There C. C. units in several schools of the district.

e main aim of the National Cadet Corps is to develop ideas adership, service and leadership in young men and women. aim is to provide service training to young men and end to build up a reserve of potential defence. Parades ent camps are held to keep the cadets in force.

Literary Activities.

e years back the district published a number of Hindi s which were of a high literary standard. Some of them *ji Hitaishi Patrika, Manoranjan, Sahitya Patrika, Bal Saptahik Shahabad.* Unfortunately they have had a short

e monthlies, namely, *Gaon-Ghar, Bhojpuri, Nagrik*, etc., published from Arrah. They have a very limited

~~hahabad district has produced a number of noted Hindi~~ They have been mentioned ~~in the discussion on Bhojpuri~~ ~~elsewhere~~. Urdu writers also have been mentioned

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There are now a few literary societies for the encouragem of Hindi literature. Two of them, namely, the *Nagri Prachar Sabha* and the *Arya Samaj* have done a lot of useful work.

LIBRARIES.

Regarding libraries the *District Gazetteer of Shahabad** men tioned that there were five public libraries and literary societies the district. The most important was the *Nagri Pracharini Sab* at Arrah, which aimed at improving the Hindi language. Two the other institutions were the public libraries at Arrah but neith was of special importance. But now (1963) the number of litera societies and libraries has increased.

Arrah at one time had a number of good private librari belonging to the cultured Zamindar families and middle cla families.

The Central Jain Oriental Library commonly known as *Ja Sidhanta Bhawan* or *Saraswati Bhawan,* was started in 1903 b Sri Deo Kumar Jain of Arrah. He executed a Trust called De Kumar Jain Trust setting apart a net income of Rs. 2,000 per annu and the deficit, if any, was met by donation. The library ha 12,000 printed books in several languages, 8,000 manuscripts o palm leaves as well as on paper on Jain religion, astrology, *Ayurved Vyakaran,* written either in Kannad, Pali or Sanskrit. Some of the are very rare. After studying 18 manuscripts in this library a boo called *Ram Katha* was published by a German Scholar C. Bulchyand The *Rishav Jain Library* of London has also been borrowing book from this institution for research and publication. Besides these the library contains old stamps, specimens of fine arts, ancient coins etc. The *Jain Sidhanta Bhaskar* was started in 1911 as a quarterl Journal, but in 1934 it was turned into a half yearly journal Research articles by eminent scholars are published in the journal.

The State Government had adopted *Arrah Nagri Pracharin Sabha* established in 1901 as the District Central Library. There are 15,000 books in various languages including valuable manus cripts and a number of periodicals are also subscribed.

The main aim of the *Nagri Pracharini Sabha* is to spread the Hindi language to resuscitate and preserve the old manuscripts o the district. The Sabha has also been publishing good literature.

The *Bal Hindi Pustakalaya* established in 1910 at Arrah, is also an important library in the district. There are 8,000 books o different subjects.

There are a few other libraries and some of them are the *Azad Library, Arrah, Saraswati Pustakalaya, Buxar, Jagdish Public Library, Jagdishpur, Qidwai Urdu Library, Koilwar,* and *Jag Narain*

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), p. 149.

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...ya, Waina.' All the colleges and schools have their own ... The H. D. Jain College Library is very well equipped. ... are about 582 libraries in the district which receive aid from ...vernment.

...is, however, unfortunate that the libraries are not well ... It appears that many privately-owned libraries get Govern-...ronage.

...enquiry was made by two investigators.

...Bal Hindi Pustakalaya it was found that the average number ... visitors for six months, i.e., from April, 1963 to September, ...as only 63 persons and the average number of books daily ...as 20. Out of these books 12 were Hindi novels, two English ...five books on Hindi literature and one on other subject.

...e newspapers found in the reading room were the *Indian* ... the *Searchlight*, the *Hindustan Times*, the *Statesman* in ... and Hindi newspapers like the *Aryavarta*, the *Pradeep*, the ...*Times* and the *Vishwa Mitra*. There were no Urdu ...gali newspapers.

...eklies like the *Blitz* (English), the *Illustrated Weekly* ...ly, the *Dharmayuga* (Hindi), the *Saptahik Hindustan* ... *Yogi* (Hindi) appear to be more popular. The monthly ...s like the *Span*, the *Commonwealth*, the *Link*, the *Sahitya* ... and the *Navneeta*, *etc.*, are subscribed. Most popular among ...ti and English weeklies were *Blitz*, *Dharmayuga* and ...*Hindustan* and the *Illustrated Weekly*.

...Nagri Pracharini Sabha Pustakalaya the number of average ...isitors was 88 persons. The average number of books daily ...as 25. Out of these 25 books 75 per cent were Hindi novels ...r Hindi literature, 10 per cent English literature and novels ... per cent miscellaneous books. The readership at this State ...where there are several colleges was very poor.

...e Sugga Devi Pustakalaya is attached to the *Arya Samaj* ...Arrah and is a public library. At the time of investigation ...y newspapers, namely, the *Aryavarta* and the *Searchlight*, ...igious weekly papers and three monthly magazines were ...n the reading room.

...ere were near about 3,000 books on various subjects.

...e number of average daily visitors was only 12 and the ...of average books issued was 13 (mostly religious books).

MUSEUM.

...re is no State-sponsored museum in the district. A large ...of antiquities of Shahabad has been removed to the Patna ...m. The Central Jain Oriental Library at Arrah has a small ...n of old coins, objects of art, stamps and manuscripts.

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CHAPTER XIV.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

Survey of Public Health and Medical Facilities in Early Times.

This district has got a few clear-cut natural divisions. This has been discussed in the text 'General'. The topography of the district naturally has its impact on the general health of the people. Generally speaking the people of the plains enjoy a better incidence of health. The hilly and the forest areas have an extreme climate, poor facilities of good drinking water and a much lower standard of medical and public health services. The economic incidence of the people has also its effect on the general health. By and large the economic incidence of the inhabitants in the hilly and the forest regions is poorer. The plains have a much better outturn of crops; the canal-irrigated area offers a rich rice bowl and the people are economically more stable.

The district was created in 1765. Dr. Hamilton Buchanan, the first historio-geographer of the East India Company had toured through Shahabad district in 1812-13 and his account of the district of Shahabad has now been published*. In spite of the fact that he had to depend on hearsay to a large extent his report is the first recorded survey of the district and gives some information regarding the public health and medical services in those times.

Prior to this it appears that the *Vaids, Hakims, Jarrahs* and witch-doctors were the sources of medical help. The *Vaids* and *Hakims* were schooled in *Kaviraji* and *Yunani* systems of medicines respectively and were dependent on traditional and indigenous medicinal herbs. The occupation of the Muslims must have given an encouragement to *Yunani* system. There was another class of people known as *Jarrahs* who treated ulcers and skin troubles either with the help of indigenous drugs or with knives. The oils and ointments of the *Jarrahs* are still in demand but to a smaller extent. The barbers used to conduct minor operations with knives, etc. The Kaimur plateau and the forest regions were rather inaccessible and contained a large number of the aboriginals and the semi-tribals (as they still do), and the people of this area had a great belief in witchcraft. To them the diseases were manifestations of the wrath of the spirits that rule their destiny. Wherever there is belief in witchcraft there are witch-doctors. This area had their indigenous witch-doctors who believed in incantations quaint ceremonies and practices. Not much is known of the

* *An Account of the District of Shahabad* in 1812-13 (Bihar Research Society, Patna).

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of public health but there can be no doubt that the incidence must have been very poor.

Buchanan has given a description of the medical as they existed in the district in the beginning of the 19th There were two Brahmins who not only taught medicine actual practitioners. The Unani physicians among the had no public teacher, but were educated as private Besides these, Buchanan heard of 103 Brahmins who practised There were five Muslim practitioners who pretended to of Galen and Hippocrates. There were about 40 who treated sores. The midwives, besides cutting the umbilical cord, treated pains and tumours of the abdomen. About men and 100 women pretended to possess the art of incantation. About 400 men were employed to cure snake-bites; and about the men called Bhakats took the devil to themselves when called him from their patients. The number of small pox was only 30, and they found the people unco-operative.*

Hamilton Buchanan's report has some reference to the herbs. He mentions**—

.....Having at Patna heard that a great many of the medicinal herbs used there came from the woods of Jagdishpur, I took with me a *pasari* or druggist, and on my arrival near the woods, hired one of the Cheros† who collect drugs to accompany him, all time that was near these forests. They made daily excursions in search of herbs, but added little to my stock of knowledge. The plants were not in flower, and, what was worse, the two authorities often differed, which convinces me that in the investigation of the native materia medica the utmost caution is necessary to prevent mistakes that may be of a very fatal nature. For the reasons mentioned in the account of Behar, I do not think it necessary to enter into the details of this subject. There remain to be mentioned a few plants that are applied to various purposes."

medical man, Buchanan's interest in the indigenous herbs scepticism are understandable. It may be mentioned that area had extensive forests which were cleared about decades after.

Shahabad district had figured prominently in insurrections of After normalcy was restored the British administration that it was very necessary to cut down the jungles, open communications and to offer better medical facilities for

* Account of the District of Shahabad in 1812-13, pages 174—76.
† Account of the District of Shahabad in 1812-13, page 261.
The Cheros are an aboriginal tribe now claiming to be Rajputs. They have elsewhere (P. C. R. C.).

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stabilising the Government. A few hospitals and dispensaries we opened. The towns that were the headquarters of the subdivisio and the district were given the first hospitals and dispensaries. Th facilities were extended slowly to the more populous villages.

W. W. Hunter gives reliable information regarding the medic facilities in the later times. He mentions in his Statistical Accou of Bengal* that in 1872 there were six charitable dispensaries i Shahabad, viz., Arrah, Jagdishpur, Sasaram, Buxar, Dumraon an Dehri-on-Sone. These were the earliest organised allopathic centr that gave medical relief.

The first was the dispensary at Arrah established in Februar 1860, and was under the charge of a First Grade Sub-Assista Surgeon in 1872. In 1872, the total number of indoor patien treated were 280, out of which 226 were recovered or relieved, 26 o 9.28 per cent had died and the average daily number of the si was 11.51. During the same year the total number of outdo patients treated were 8,752 and the average daily attendance at th dispensary was 112.31.

Jagdishpur Dispensary was established in 1864. In 1872 it w under the charge of a First Class Hospital Assistant. During th first half of the year the attendance was very good, but it subs quently fell off to such an extent that the total number of admissio of the indoor and outdoor patients in 1872 was less than that of th previous year by more than one thousand. The reason for this de line is not known. However, the total number of patients treate during 1872 was 88 out of which 64 recovered, 1 or 1.3 per cen died and the average daily number of sick was 2.90. The tot number of outdoor patients treated was 2,906 and the averag daily attendance at the dispensary was 42.06.

The dispensary at Sasaram was established in March, 1865, an at the close of the year 1872, was under the charge of a Sub Assistant Surgeon. He had reported that cholera prevailed fro April to June in 1872 and was largely diffused from village to villag Many indoor patients were admitted in a bad state, and the deat rate amounted to 18.78 per cent of the patients treated. Durin 1872, the total number of indoor patients treated was 165, out o which 126 recovered or relieved, 31 or 18.78 per cent died and th average daily number of sick was 7.27. The number of the ou door patients treated in 1872 was 4,046 and the average dai attendance was 63.23.

Hunter mentions that the Dumraon Dispensary was establishe in 1871, and at the end of 1872, was under the charge of a Thir Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The total number of indoor patien treated was 55 out of which 36 recovered or relieved, 4 or 7.27 pe cent died and the average daily number of sick was 5.00. Th

* *A Statistical Account of Bengal*, 1878, Vol. XIII, Gaya and Shahab pages 289--291.

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of the outdoor patients in 1872, was 4,148, the daily average being 122.00.

Buxar Dispensary was established in July, 1866. In 1872, under the charge of a Third Class Hospital Assistant. The number of the indoor patients treated in the dispensary in was 133 out of which 100 had recovered and 14 had died. The daily number of the sick in the dispensary was 6.13. The of the outdoor patients treated was 3,071 and the average attendance was 33.35.

ter further mentions—

There is a second charitable institution at Buxar, the Railway Dispensary, which has been opened since May, 1872, and which Dr. Francis describes as follows:—

'This is an admirable institution. It is situated sufficiently near the station to be useful to the railway employees and others, and yet far enough from its bustle and noise. It is intended for native pilgrims, for the servants of the company, and for European travellers out of health, requiring a day or two's rest, and for whom there is no other accommodation in the station. The building consists of a single room for two or three Europeans, well furnished; a ward for twelve or fourteen natives; side-rooms and suitable out-offices; the whole having been fitted up at cost of £ 40. A palanquin has been provided for the transport of the sick to and from the railway station.'

Dehri-on-Sone Dispensary.—This is a hospital situated at the headquarters of the irrigation works, forming the centre of medical relief for those employed in connection with the canals, the general population of the locality, and such pilgrims and travellers as may fall ill. The entire medical arrangements are under the charge of Dr. Jackson, who is assisted at headquarters by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and native doctor, and has five native doctors located at the following stations:—

Barun, Barari, Walladad, Nasriganj and Dhandang.

The hospital at Dehri can contain 44 patients. The high death-rate during 1872, viz., 19.86, was mainly due to cholera, which caused 34 deaths, and dysentery, 11. In that year, the total income amounted to £ 577, 10*s.*, and the expenditure to the same. Indoor patients: total cases treated, 287; recovered, 223; died 57, or 19.86; daily average number of sick, 11.64. The number of outdoor patients treated in 1872 was 3,627, the average daily attendance being 70.96"*.

Medical Account of Bengal, 1878, page 291.

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The much poorer facilities for medical treatment, the absence of modern surgical instruments and highly specialised knowledge lead one to believe that the standard of medical help rendered was quite high, the incidence of casualty being quite low.

The State Editor's article '*A Medical Image of Bihar*'*, published in the '*Souvenir, The Twenty-Third Bihar State Medical Conference, Katihar*, 1963', gives a rapid survey of the public health conditions and medical facilities in the State including Shahabad district from 1910-11 onwards. This is based on a study of the annual reports of the Medical Department published by the Government.

While discussing the vital statistics he mentions:—

> "The basis of statistics for the registration of vital statistics even now is not very sound. It is no wonder that the Bengal Administration Report of 1910-11 mentions that the worst results were reported from Shahabad ..... when a verification of the registration of vital statistics was conducted on a large scale..... plague, malaria, cholera and small-pox were the common diseases**".

He further mentions, "The Administration Report of 1910-11 shows wide spread of cholera in Patna and Tirhut divisions. Fever claimed a mortality of 30.25 per mille in Shahabad district". During 1912-13, Shahabad district was ravaged from plague and the two towns, viz., Sasaram and Jagdishpur suffered mostly. Besides inoculation, evacuation of houses was also practised in Shahabad district as a preventive measure against plague†. During the same period there were two itinerant dispensaries in Shahabad district to meet the particular outbreak of diseases.

In 1913-14, "we have a reference to the outbreaks of cholera small-pox, fever and plague in the report.....Inoculation of plague was unpopular....." and for the first time a second class health officer was posted in Arrah Municipality. "The rate of mortality from small-pox was .22 for the year and..... Shahabad....., had a higher mortality than that prevailing in the Province." During the same year the travelling dispensaries in Shahabad did good work.

He further mentions, that in 1914-15, there was again an outbreak of plague in the province and Shahabad along with Saran and

* '*A Medical Image of Bihar*' by Shri P. C. Roy Chaudhury published in the *Souvenir, The Twenty-Third Bihar State Medical Conference, Katihar*, 1963, pages 21—30.

** '*A Medical Image of Bihar*' by Shri P. C. Roy Chaudhury published in the *Souvenir, The Twenty-Third Bihar State Medical Conference, Katihar* 1963, pages 21-22.

† Evacuation had often to be done almost forcibly through the help of the Magistracy and the Police.

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districts suffered most severely. The Administration Report 5-16 mentions that there were two malarial lecturers for the of Shahabad and Purnea. The incidence of malaria in these districts was obviously very high.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Regarding the vital statistics the *District Gazetteer of Shahabad,* mentions that in 1869, the duty of reporting deaths was on the uneducated and mostly illiterate village *chaukidars* system was extended to births in 1876. But the returns thus were naturally so incomplete and inaccurate that they were given up and except in towns deaths alone were registered. the collection of the statistics of births as well as deaths ered again.

Under this system the vital occurrences were reported by the ars to the police who submitted the monthly returns to the Surgeon. The Civil Surgeon compiled the monthly statistics whole district*. This system continued till very recently.

The accuracy of the statistics, obtained through the agency of lage *chaukidars* was often treated with doubt. The diseases ch deaths were ascribed were often incorrectly stated and in ch *chithas* (slips) usually three diseases used to be mentioned, lera, small-pox and fever. Besides at times when they fell reporting agency remained entirely suspended. During the ars it was hardly expected that they would keep a correct Hence, this system was given up and the system now in was introduced.

Under the existing system neither the village *chaukidar* nor the Surgeon are responsible for the collection and compilation of tistics. It is now the responsibility of the Directorate of ics and Statistics, Bihar, Patna. The initial collection of tistics is done by the *Gram Sewaks*. The *Gram Sewaks* are lowest level of the *Gram Panchayat* organisation and are paid ment servants. They assist the *Mukhiyas* in maintaining the s and statistics and also function as the bench clerks of the tistics. The *Gram Sewaks* send monthly records of the initial s them and sends the same to the Directorate of Economics tistics. This Directorate prepares the vital statistics for the a whole. This system has not been in vogue for a pretty e and no appraisal appears to have been made as to the of the agency for collecting and reporting the statistics. The wks have been entrusted with quite a few responsible jobs much will depend on the zeal, honesty and sense of respon- of the *Gram Sewaks* and the supervision of the superior

District Gazetteer of Shahabad, 1924, page 57.

RajGuru Math, Shivala, Varanasi Collection. Equipment: Heritage Foundation, Jalgaon.

The table that follows shows the vital statistics of the district from 1883 to 1904*:—

Years.	Births.		Deaths.							
			Cholera.		Small-Pox.		Plague.		Fever.	
	Number.	Per mille.	Number.	Per mille.	Number.	Per mille.	Number.	Per mille.	Number.	Per mille.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1883	1,241	28.55	6,379	3.24	46	0.02	..	..	24,890	11.11
1884	723	16.63	1,775	0.90	396	0.20	..	..	25,319	12.88
1885	728	16.74	4,415	2.24	664	0.33	..	..	38,762	19.72
1886	194	4.46	6,140	3.12	166	0.07	..	..	57,379	29.20
1887	1,001	23.03	14,067	7.15	136	0.06	..	..	40 536	20.62
1888	3,145	27.22	1,824	0.92	91	0.04	..	..	39,399	20.05
1889	3,158	27.33	4,080	2.07	784	0.39	..	..	40,202	20.45
1890	3,131	27.10	3,750	1.90	527	0.26	..	..	39,706	20.20
1891	3,195	24.50	14,208	6.95	501	0.24	..	..	39,751	19.45
1892	54,892	26.60	6,946	3.36	393	0.19	..	..	46,554	22.56
1893	61,549	29.82	1,854	0.89	297	0.14	..	..	55,023	26.66
1894	60,633	29.37	19,484	9.44	161	0.07	..	..	78,918	38.23
1895	61,563	29.82	4,603	2.23	200	0.09	..	..	41,619	20.16
1896	73,139	35.49	2,859	1.38	1,429	0.69	..	..	42,864	20.80
1897	67,775	32.89	3,054	1.48	4,070	1.97	..	..	55,779	27.06
1898	61,401	29.79	244	0.11	28	0.01	..	..	39,147	18.99
1899	89,642	43.50	4,249	2.06	4	.01	..	..	50,777	24.64
1900	80,270	38.95	15,106	7.33	82	0.03	2	0.0008	48,000	23.29
1901	86,255	43.94	899	0.45	88	0.04	5,081	2.58	37,437	19.07
1902	84,340	42.97	972	0.49	355	0.18	2,282	1.16	37,215	18.96
1903	81,954	41.75	12,027	6.12	810	0.41	7,596	3.87	57,097	29.08
1904	89,669	45.68	342	0.17	315	0.16	10,484	5.34	48,629	24.77

Years.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	Other causes.	Total.
1	12	13	14	15	16
1883	1,241	28.55	6,379	3.24	46
1884	723	16.63	1,775	0.90	396
1885	728	16.74	4,415	2.24	664
1886	194	4.46	6,140	3.12	166
1887	1,001	23.03	14,067	7.15	136
1888	3,145	27.22	1,824	0.92	91
1889	3,158	27.33	4,080	2.07	784
1890	3,131	27.10	3,750	1.90	527
1891	3,195	24.50	14,208	6.95	501
1892	54,892	26.60	6,946	3.36	393
1893	61,549	29.82	1,854	0.89	297
1894	60,633	29.37	19,484	9.44	161
1895	61,563	29.82	4,603	2.23	200
1896	73,139	35.49	2,859	1.38	1,429
1897	67,775	32.89	3,054	1.48	4,070
1898	61,401	29.79	244	0.11	28
1899	89,642	43.50	4,249	2.06	4
1900	80,270	38.95	15,106	7.33	82
1901	86,255	43.94	899	0.45	88
1902	84,340	42.97	972	0.49	355
1903	81,954	41.75	12,027	6.12	810
1904	89,669	45.68	342	0.17	315

* Twenty years' Statistics, District Shahabad, page 97.

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Year.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.		Other causes.		Total.	
	Number.	Per mille.	Number.	Per mille.	Number.	Per mille.	Number.	Per mille.	Number.	Per mille.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1883	874	0.44	..	..	697	0.35	4,044	2.07	36,930	18.79
1884	619	0.31	..	..	687	0.35	4,041	2.07	32,837	16.71
1885	706	0.35	..	..	720	0.36	5,091	2.61	50,358	25.62
1886	738	0.37	..	..	729	0.36	5,934	3.04	71,086	36.17
1887	1,027	0.52	..	..	850	0.43	5,487	2.81	62,103	31.60
1888	688	0.35	..	..	928	0.47	7,343	3.76	50,273	25.58
1889	681	0.34	..	..	938	0.48	6,025	3.06	52,710	26.82
1890	457	0.23	..	..	864	0.43	6,027	3.06	51,331	26.12
1891	502	0.24	..	..	796	0.38	5,394	2.64	61,152	29.93
1892	380	0.18	..	..	831	0.40	6,486	3.14	61,590	29.84
1893	361	0.17	..	..	950	0.46	7,921	3.83	66,406	32.18
1894	973	0.47	..	..	991	0.48	9,050	4.38	109,577	53.09
1895	395	0.19	..	..	961	0.46	8,357	4.04	56,135	27.19
1896	365	0.17	..	..	819	0.39	8,776	4.25	57,112	27.71
1897	577	0.28	..	..	993	0.48	8,704	4.22	73,177	35.51
1898	152	0.07	..	..	862	0.41	7,569	3.67	48,002	23.29
1899	227	0.11	..	..	917	0.44	12,603	6.11	68,777	33.37
1900	253	0.12	..	..	796	0.38	11,109	5.39	75,346	36.56
1901	168	0.08	..	..	934	0.47	10,319	5.25	54,926	27.98
1902	165	0.08	..	..	830	0.42	10,425	5.31	52,241	26.61
1903	236	0.56	7	0.003	722	0.36	11,762	5.99	90,257	45.98
1904	156	0.07	13	0.006	831	0.42	13,069	6.65	73,839	37.62

* Twenty years' Statistics, District Shahabad, page 97.

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Giving an analysis of the vital statistics after the year 189 Mr. O'Malley, in the *District Gazetteer of Shahabad*, 1906*, me tions that since that year to the end of 1904 there was but lit increase in the population of the district as the excess of births ov the deaths was only 66,000. Fever, famine and plague were th chief reasons for the slow growth of population. The vital statisti quickly indicated the effect of the famine of 1896-97, and the bir rate dropped from 35.50 per mille in 1896 to 32.90 in the succeedi year and to 29.80 in 1898. However, a sudden rise to 43.50 w recorded in 1899, a ratio far above than any of those previous recorded. The mortuary returns also bore the effects of natu calamities and the death-rate suddenly rose from 27.70 per thousa in 1896 to 35.50 in 1897, but in 1898 it declined to 23.30.

The incidence of health of the district was distinctly decad during the period 1892—1900 as there was 5,000 more deaths th the births. However, the period 1901—04 showed an excess births over deaths, although the unusual mortality of 1903 grea swelled the number of deaths. This figure was higher than any the previous returns. The total number of deaths in 1903 w 90,000 (nearly 46 per thousand). Greater mortality had be noticed only in the year 1894. In the year 1904 the birth-rate w recorded at 45.70 per thousand, a rate higher than any previo return.

In 1903 the mortality in the different parts of the district w recorded in the following manner**:—

> "In the Buxar thana the ratio was as high as 63.22; but t most noticeable feature of the mortuary returns w the excessive mortality in towns. In Sasaram it w 46.31, in Arrah 53.56, and in Jagdishpur 61. a thousand, the high death-rate in the first town bei due to the prevalence of cholera, and in Arrah a Jagdishpur to plague, which caused a mortality 35.04 and 28.29 per thousand of their populati In 1904, matters improved somewhat, as there was o 73,800 deaths, but even so the number of dea recorded was greater than even in the famine year 1897".

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad*, 1906, pages 43-44.

** *Ibid*, p. 44.

RajGuru Math, Shivala, Varanasi Collection. Equipment: Heritage Foundation, Jalgaon.

Year.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 from—							
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	*Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injury.	All other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1905	19,62,696	81,368	41.45	1,15,117	58.65	8.26	4.94	0.05	37.76	0.13	0.01	0.42	7.03
1906	19,62,696	77,632	39.55	78,782	40.13	3.01	2.55	0.08	27.51	0.26	0.01	0.42	6.25
1907	19,62,696	84,434	43.01	79,044	40.27	5.12	3.12	0.36	24.88	0.06	0.01	0.42	6.26
1908	19,62,696	79,436	40.47	73,645	37.52	1.03	2.87	1.43	25.97	0.09	0.01	0.43	5.65
1909	19,62,696	72,644	37.01	72,875	37.13	0.51	0.43	1.49	28.18	0.04	0.003	0.53	5.92
1910	19,62,696	69,593	35.45	96,851	49.34	3.65	9.15	0.07	30.25	0.14	0.01	0.44	5.59
Average of 1901—1910.	..	8,07,325	41.128	78,758	40.123	3.453	3.029	0.427	26.643	1.07	0.0062	0.433	5.992
1911	18,65,660	82,854	44.41	89,498	47.97	6.89	3.19	0.03	30.21	0.09	0.01	0.50	7.01

Shahabad District Gazetteer, Statistics, 1900-1901 to 1910-11, page 7.

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In the revised edition of the *Shahabad District Gazetteer* published in 1924, a further analysis of the vital statistics has been given from the year 1912 onwards. The analysis runs as follows:—

"During the five years from 1912 to 1916 the mean ratio of births per thousand was 45.5; but in the subsequent quinquennial period it fell to 39.5. Deaths, which in the earlier period were 34.2 per thousand, rose in the second period to 47.3. 1918 was a very unhealthy year, when the deaths reported numbered 1,50,94 (80.9 per thousand), largely due to the influenza epidemic. Another unhealthy year was 1921, when 97,067 deaths were reported.

"The following table shows the infant mortality in Shahabad district during the five years ending with 1921:—

Year.	Births.		Deaths (under one year old)	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1917	40,313	37,298	8,977	8,077
1918	38,521	36,026	10,816	9,783
1919	33,363	30,705	7,873	7,211
1920	34,607	31,887	8,582	7,202
1921	32,446	30,057	8,479	7,057

"The Civil Surgeon ascribes the high infant mortality to the fact that the parents are often badly nourished, and to disregard of the primary rules of sanitation. A large proportion of the infants (7,639 in 1921) died within a week of birth, which is attributed to the ignorance of women, relying entirely on untrained *Dais*, who have some empirical knowledge of how to deal with maternity cases, but have had no regular training".*

The foregoing analysis of vital statistics shows that there have been several ups and downs in the birth-rate and death-rate during 1881—1921—at one time birth exceeded deaths while at another deaths exceeded births. But during the same period, there was an average annual decrease at the rate of 0.17 per cent. "The decrease in the population between 1881 and 1921 would have been steeper still but for a large

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 57-58.

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increase in immigration caused by the opening up of the Sone canal and also the extension of cultivation in the eighties, and development of the lime industry in the decade 1911–20. The increase of 5.7 per cent in the population during the decade 1881–90 is largely illusory because but for large immigration in this period, the population would actually have registered a decrease*".

opening year of the decade 1921–30, was no less unfavour- Shahabad than it was to the adjacent districts of Patna and The number of deaths in 1921 was more than 50 per cent of the number of births. Cholera alone was responsible for of 17,000 lives in that year, and the mortality from fever exceptionally high. The remainder of the decade saw cite transformation in the standard of public health. The in each of the nine following years was always well ahead death-rate. Fever was less destructive than it had been at during the past fifty years, and the annual mortality from for the five years immediately after 1921 was only 750. There recrudescence of this disease towards the end of the decade, ar in particular suffered severely from the outbreak which in 1929. But in the light of the past history of Shahabad roll from cholera during the whole of this period must be as moderate. Plague was more active in this district than est of South Bihar, but its activity was exhausted before the was half over. During the whole period some 10,400 deaths sed by plague, and of these 9,000 were recorded in the first The most violent outbreak took place in 1923. and here ar was the chief sufferer. In 1927 small-pox was respon- over 3,500 deaths, and less severe epidemics of the same broke out in 1926 and 1928**'.

Census of India, 1941, gives the following figures of vital

	1931—1941.		Per 1,000 of 1931 population.		Columns 2—3 ('000 omitted).	1941 *minus* 1931 (Census) ('000 omitted).
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
..	7,94,980	4,83,414	399	242	311	335

Census Hand-Book of Shahabad, 1951, page IV.
of India, 1931, Volume VII, Bihar and Orissa, Part I—Report,
of India, 1941, Vol. VII, Bihar, Tables, page 13.

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The District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad, 1951, gives the following vital statistics from 1941—1950*:—

Year.	Births (registered).			Deaths (registered).		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1941	80,093	42,096	37,997	53,310	26,936	26,37
1942	73,082	38,445	34,637	43,769	22,348	21,42
1943	70,265	36,863	33,402	45,928	23,444	22,48
1944	66,964	34,979	31,985	49,393	25,586	23,60
1945	69,450	36,155	33,295	61,211	31,681	29,53
1946	69,335	36,632	32,703	46,629	24,095	22,53
1947	62,483	32,856	29,627	52,288	26,963	25,32
1948	62,781	33,657	29,124	49,828	25,526	24,30
1949	61,250	32,489	28,761	32,461	15,822	16,63
1950	68,317	35,982	32,335	40,399	22,079	18,32

From the statistics it is apparent that the birth-rate during the decade 1941—50 had decreased largely, being 80,093 in 1941 to 68,317 in 1950. The lowest births registered was in the year 1949 (61,250). From the same table of statistics it appears that the death rate during the same decade had been on the decrease being 53,310 in 1941 and 40,399 in 1950. But the year 1945 shows an increase of 7,901 (61,211) over the total of 53,310 in 1941. This increase must have been due to the spread of epidemics and unhealthy climate. The lowest deaths registered was in the year 1949 (32,461).

* *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad*, 1951, page 116.

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Year.	Total number of live births registered.	Total number of deaths registered.	Infant mortality.	Birth rate of per 1,000 population.	Death rate of per 1,000 population.	Death due to— Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and dirrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1951 (a) ..	70,823	41,904	10,479	26.34	19.03	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1952 (b) ..	64,566	34,743	8,333	24.0	12.9	2,604	330	Nil	26,127	36	55	178	5,413
1953 (c) ..	55,456	30,218	7,266	20.6	11.2	2,557	98	Nil	22,514	40	77	139	4,793
1954 (d) ..	53,413	26,364	7,516	19.87	9.81	89	228	Nil	21,140	48	55	130	4,647
1955(d) ..	58,961	23,672	5,762	21.93	8.81	128	50	Nil	18,786	76	77	163	4,402
1956(e) ..	64,423	30,867	8,126	25.05	12.00	743	187	1	23,952	70	121	209	5,584
1957(e) ..	54,249	32,291	6,033	31.86	18.96	4,339	417	1	23,806	86	56	164	3,422
1958(c) ..	46,239	26,399	5,381	15.48	8.84	695	1,203	Nil	21,018	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1959(c) ..	66,493	28,947	7,572	21.95	9.55	94	145	Nil	23,152	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1960(f) ..	50,005	19,772	5,682	15.56	6.15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1961(g) ..	54,821	26,501	7,513	17.03	8.23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

(a) *Bihar Statistical Hand-Book*, 1952, p. 52.
(b) *Bihar Statistical Hand-Book*, 1953, p. 65.
(c) *Directorate of Statistics and Economics, Bihar, Patna.*
(d) *Bihar Statistical Hand-Book*, 1955, pages 70-71.
(e) *Bihar Statistical Hand-Book*, 1957, pages 87, 88 and 89,90.
(f) *Bihar through Figures*, 1960, p. 21.
(g) *Bihar through Figures*, 1961, pages 28-29.

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It appears from the above table that during 1951–61 the birth had decreased largely, being 70,823 in 1951 to 54,821 in 1961. It further apparent from the above table that the death-rate during the same period had also been on decrease being 41,904 in 1951 and 21,501 in 1961. The lowest death-rate was in the year 1958 (19,772). Similarly the infant mortality was too on decrease being 10,479 in 1951 and 7,513 in 1961. The lowest infant mortality was in the year 1958 (5,381). In 1957, Shahabad had the highest infant mortality rate and also the highest death-rate per thousand of population in Bihar.

DISEASES.

Regarding the endemics and epidemics W. W. Hunter mentions in his 'A Statistical Account of Bengal, 1878' that the prevailing endemic diseases of Shahabad were intermittent and remittent fevers of the ordinary type, bowel complaints, opthalmia and skin diseases. In 1873, fever was very common in the district and death due to it was 10,395 or 6.02 per thousand of the population as against 5,205 deaths or 3.01 per thousand in 1872. During April 1873, an epidemic of cholera first assumed a serious form and in the next month became diffused over the whole of the district. Towards the middle of June it increased considerably in the neighbourhood of Arrah, reached its peak in July, and eventually died away in November. In 1873, the total number of deaths due to cholera was 4,692 or 2.72 per thousand of the population as against 540 or 00.31 per thousand of the population in 1872. Small-pox also prevailed during 1873 in various parts of the year and the district but there was reason to believe that cases of measles and chicken-pox were returned as small-pox. The total number of deaths recorded in 1873 due to it was 811 or 00.47 per thousand population while in 1872 it was 235 or 00.13 to every thousand of the population.*

Fever.

As regards the diseases prevalent in the district, fever being the foremost, the *District Gazetteer of Shahabad*, 1906**, *by* Mr. L. S. S. O'Malley, mentions that on the basis of the returns, the greatest number of deaths was due to fever, from which the district was suffering severely for the past many years. It could be safely assumed that Shahabad suffered very badly from malaria. This disease was more or less persistent since 1879 and during the decade ending 1890 the recorded death-rate varied from 18.7 per mille in Belaur (Shahpur) to 31.8 in the Kargahar thana. During this decade the worst year was 1886 and the Shahabad district was stigmatized as the worst in the 'Province'† in respect of fever mortality. The

* *A Statistical Account of Bengal*, 1878, Vol. XII, Gaya and Shahabad, pages 287-288.

** *District Gazetteer of Shahabad*, 1906, pages 44-45.

† That is Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

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ge ranged from 30.4 per thousand in the Sasaram thana to ch as 42.9 in Kargahar. During 1885—89, the average ty was higher than in any other part of the Patna Division ing the last year of this period upwards of 90 per cent of all ges in the district suffered from its ravages. During 1891— mortality averaged 24.8 and only twice fell below 20 und and when the epidemic was at its height in 1894, the er of deaths due to it reached the appalling total of 78,918 or per mille. In 1901 and 1902, the disease was not so prevalent ere was a recrudescence in 1903, the deaths recorded being 7,000. In 1904, the number of deaths returned as due to was 48,600 or 24.77 as compared with 21.06 per mille in the of the Patna Division. The incidence of malaria was high ntagious in character and had spread from Burdwan where it ged a havoc.

n addition to the above details, the *District Gazetteer of* d, 1924, mentions as follows:—

> .....the Civil Surgeon reports that the fever which made its appearance in epidemic form in 1879 is still common in the district. The returns of 1918 showed 1,03,468 deaths ascribed to this cause, but these figures include most of the deaths from the influenza epidemic of that year."*

e incidence of deaths due to malarial fever in the decade has already been mentioned elsewhere but it may be d here that the mortality due to fever was exceptionally high . In the next nine years malaria was less fatal than it had any time during the past fifty years.

n recent years again death due to malarial fever had been igh. In 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, and 1959 mber of recorded deaths due to malarial fever was 26,127. 21,140, 18,786, 23,952, 23,806, 21,018 and 23,152 ely. It appears from the above figures that the mortality malaria had been on the decrease in 1959 as against 1952. ortality ascribed to fever is unusually high in the rural areas. ates of death due to malarial fever from 1960 to 1963 were ble. The anti-malarial measures in recent years have been d elsewhere. According to the present (1964) Civil Surgeon abad, the figures appear high as even fever cases which were essarily malarial have been shown as due to malaria.

Influenza.

garding the incidence of influenza the *Shahabad District* er (1924), mentions that the "district did not escape from the the epidemic of influenza in 1918, which again attacked the

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad*, 1924, pages 58 and 59.

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district with less violence in the following year. The southern portion of the district, which is liable to be affected by drought, suffered most severely, as the bad rainfall of 1918 left the people ill-prepared to withstand the ravages of epidemic disease. Deaths from influenza were generally returned as caused by fever, as has been already mentioned; but it is this epidemic which accounts for the abnormal figures of 1918. The disease first appeared in a mild form early in July and abated temporarily after three or four weeks' stay. It reappeared in September and rapidly spread over the district, the utmost severity of the disease being marked in the months of November and December. In the second period of the epidemic the disease was very virulent and fatal. Death in the majority of cases was due to long complications in the form of pneumonia."*

The incidence of influenza as an epidemic has abated but there are usually stray cases every year. Influenza is now more easily controlled and is not allowed to assume an epidemic form.

Plague.

Plague was imported into Shahabad district from the neighbouring districts during 1900, but its attack was felt only in the north east portions of the district and the mortality was slight. During 1901, its outbreak was much more serious and it took 5,000 lives. In 1902 there were 2,280 deaths. In 1903, it was more severe and there were 7,600 deaths. During 1904 and 1905 it took 10,480 and 15,800 lives respectively.

The District Gazetteer (1924) mentions that the death-roll from plague was again high in 1914 (12,880), closely followed by the returns of 1911 and 1918 (12,859 and 12,685 respectively). The death-rate from plague during these years has varied from 0.69 per mille in 1922 to 6.86 in 1914. "The disease pursues a regular course decreasing or disappearing entirely in the hot and rainy weather months, reappearing after the rains and reaching its climax in the cold weather. The only means employed by the people to stamp out the disease are disinfection and the evacuation of affected areas. The former method is unpopular and has been but little resorted to. Evacuation has, however, increased in popularity, as the people though at first averse to it, have year by year become more ready to leave their houses and to build temporary shelters during the period of the epidemic. Inoculation as a preventive measure is by no means popular."**

In the decade 1921—30, the incidence of plague went down. During the decade the total number of deaths due to plague was 10.400 out of which 9,000 were recorded in the first four years. The most violent outbreak was in 1923 and Buxar was the chief target.

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad*, 1924, page 59.

** *District Gazetteer of Shahabad*, 1924, pages 59-60.

† *Census of India*, 1931, Vol. VII, Bihar and Orissa, Part I Report, page 37.

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is plague abated except stray cases. From 1941 to 1959 only persons died of plague. There have been no reports of plague Plague appears to have been wiped out.

Cholera and Small-pox.

Shahabad Gazetteer, 1906, Mr. O'Malley mentions that after and plague, the principal diseases were dysentery, diarrhoea, and small-pox. In 1903, the district lost 6.12 per mille of ulation due to cholera. "The epidemic prevailed from June gust, causing 10,600 deaths during this period; it is reported been aided by the late commencement of the monsoon, the diminishing greatly when rain fell in sufficient quantity to and cleanse the sources of drinking supply. Blindness is un- common, the proportion of persons afflicted (181 per being greater than in other district in Bengal except its prevalence appears to be due to the glare and dust anying a hot and dry climate."**

Regarding cholera the Shahabad Gazetteer, 1924, mentions that severe cholera epidemic occurred in 1908 which was aided late commencement of monsoon and it took 21,280 lives or per mille. The Civil Surgeon had reported that the disease ched when rain fell to flush and cleanse the infected sources king supply. In 1921, it broke in epidemic form again and persons or 9.3 per mille died in Shahabad. Out of this 4,858 died in July, and 8,994 in August.† The climatic ons of that season were particularly favourable to the multi- on of the carrier flies. There was a temporary failure of the on rains for five or six weeks after their first onset in the of June. Temperature and humidity both favoured the multiplication of flies, and there was no heavy rain to wash and clean.‡

During the decade 1921—30, cholera was responsible for 17,000 in 1921 and the annual mortality from it for the five years diately after 1921 was only 750. It broke out afresh in 1929 Bihar was in particular the chief victim. In 1927 small-pox responsible for over 3,500 deaths and less severe epidemics of disease broke out in 1926 and 1928@.

Civil Surgeon's Office, Arrah.

District Gazetteer of Shahabad, 1906, page 45.

District Gazetteer of Shahabad, 1924, page 60.

On the agency of flies in spreading cholera, and the circumstances of this see the Annual Public Health Report for Bihar and Orissa, 1921, by R. W. C. Ross, I.M.S., pages 5—8.

Census of India, 1931, Vol. VII, Bihar and Orissa, Part I, Report, page 37.

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Cholera and small-pox have never been totally absent from the district. From the statistics of eleven years (1951–61) it appears that cholera and small-pox took 11,249 and 2,658 lives respectively in the district.

Vaccination and inoculation have been given a detailed description at another place.

Bowel complaints.

Bowel complaints, dysentery and diarrhoea are quite common in the district due to the impurity of the drinking water specially in the hilly regions. In these regions only wells and springs (*chuans*) are the sources of water-supply the purity of which is doubtful. Pipe water-supply is available only in Arrah and Sasaram towns and that also in an inadequate quantity. The low economic condition of the poorer sections forces them to consume various types of undigestive food particularly at times of scarcity.

The statement below gives the number of deaths due to dysentery and diarrhoea from 1951 to 1957:—

	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Diarrhoea and dysentery	N.A.	36	40	48	76	70	86

The figures from 1957 onwards are not available.

Tuberculosis.

Due to poverty, ignorance, mal-nutrition, unhealthy and unhygienic environmental sanitation the incidence of tuberculosis was on the increase in the district. T. B. cases, in the past, were mostly not brought to the hospitals.

In 1952, a T. B. clinic with 10 beds (6 males and 4 females) was started and was attached to the Sadar Hospital, Arrah. During the Second Five-Year Plan tuberculosis wards with 10 beds have been started at the Subdivisional Hospitals, Sasaram and Bhabua and during the same period the building for a Tuberculosis clinic has been completed at Buxar Subdivisional Hospital. A T. B. Hospital at Koilwar is functioning since 1959; the Methodist Mission Hospital at Pratapsagar is also treating the patients suffering from tuberculosis. Near Dehri-on-Sone there is a T. B. clinic which is known as Jagjiwan Ram T. B. clinic. The incidence of tuberculosis is now not large due to the activities of the World Health Organisation and the State Tuberculosis Association, Bihar. The total number of indoor patients treated in the Sadar Hospital, Arrah, was 76 in 1953, 59 in 1954, 52 in 1955, 50 in 1956, 45 in 1957, 42 in 1958, 44 in 1959, 42 in 1960, 40 in 1961, 41 in 1962 and 30 in 1963. The statistics given by the Civil Surgeon's office indicate that the

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e of cases of tuberculosis brought to the hospital is on the . There has been no census of T. B. patients in the district ause of the expert medical help available now, it is expected incidence has gone down. The B. C. G. campaign was in controlling the disease.

Venereal diseases.

ereal diseases are quite common in the district. It is pre- both in the rural and urban areas. This was mostly due to h incidence of prostitution. This is perhaps the only district here used to be prostitutes or *natin* girls available in almost ge village. The modern treatments and the introduction of preventives have contributed to a lesser incidence of the l diseases.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH ORGANISATION.

e Civil Surgeon (now called the Senior Executive Medical and the Civil Surgeon) is the head of the medical organisa- the district. He is the Inspecting Officer of all the Govern- hospitals and dispensaries including the District Board dispen- He is the Superintendent of all the hospitals and dispensaries district maintained either by the District Board or the ent. He exercises complete professional control over the ent Medical Officers in the hospitals and dispensaries. He expected to help the Mission and the other private hospitals the district. He has also the responsibility of the preventive ative sides of the diseases for the whole district. For this he is assisted by the District Medical Officer of Health. f the responsibilities of the Civil Surgeon is to prevent the k of epidemics, and in case of an outbreak to control it. He the authorised Drugs Inspector for the district.*

e District Medical Officer of Health is the head of the health tion of the district. He is posted at the district head- s and is responsible for public health organisation in the rea. At each subdivisional headquarters Health Officers and t Health Officers are posted for health work under the Medical Officer of Health. Health Officers have also been at Arrah and Sasaram Municipalities. At each Block head- there is one Sanitary Inspector. Besides them, there are ators (88 appointed by the District Board and six by the alities) and 42 Disinfectors in the district.** More details organisation have been discussed elsewhere in the text on Self-Government'.

garding the relationship of the Civil Surgeon and the District Officer, the present (1964) Civil Surgeon reports, "Although Executive Medical Officer and Civil Surgeon of the district

Surgeon's Office, Arrah.
Board, Arrah.

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has full responsibility for preventing the outbreak of epidemic, the District Medical Officer of Health who is supposed to assist him has not been posted under him. The District Medical Officer of Health has a separate existence and is independent of the Senior Executive Medical Officer and Civil Surgeon. To have a proper co-ordination the L. S.-G. Act needs amendment."

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Regarding medical institutions in the district Mr. O'Malley mentions, "The number of medical institutions in the district has more than doubled within the last 30 years, and there are now 13 dispensaries, of which the oldest and most important is that in Arrah town, established in 1860. Besides this, there are dispensaries at each of the subdivisional headquarters Buxar, Sasaram and Bhabua, and at Akbarpur, Dehri, Dumraon, Jagdishpur, Nasriganj and Surajpura. The other institutions of this kind are those situated at Sikraul, Koath and Basaon, which are kept up by the Public Works Department for the medical relief of those employed in connection with the canals and of the general population of the locality. By far the largest number of patients are treated for fever and next to that for skin diseases. Cataract operations are very numerous, and during the period 1896—1900 successful operations of this nature were performed in the case of 831 women and 744 men."*

The following tables give the number of dispensaries and treatment given in 1904**:—

Name of dispensary.	Year of establishment.	Diseases treated.				
		Fever.	Diseases of the skin.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the digestive organs.	Diseases of the eye.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Akbarpur ..	September, 1904	290	73	53	37	39
Arrah ..	1860	2,071	1,382	1,401	1,324	1,353
Bhabua ..	1873	1,233	749	846	383	191
Buxar ..	1866	1,538	921	814	787	404
Dehri ..	1872	1,104	318	365	316	277
Dumraon ..	1871	1,316	1,702	1,368	1,665	1,488
Jagdishpur ..	1864	2,051	1,099	862	683	652
Nasriganj ..	1874	1,842	305	407	456	106
Sasaram ..	1865	1,636	1,049	1,027	1,020	616
Surajpura ..	July, 1904	872	512	408	600	279
Irrigation Dispensary at—						
Basaun ..	1893	337	140	27	55	15
Koath ..	1899	139	37	9	44	13
Sikraul ..	1874	368	37	8	67	7
TOTAL ..	..	14,797	8,324	7,975	7,437	5,431

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad*, 1906, pages 47-48.

** *Ibid*, p. 47.

RajGuru Math, Shivala, Varanasi Collection. Equipment: Heritage Foundation, Jalgaon.

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...of ...ary.	Receipts.				Expenditure.	
	Government contribution.	District.	Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Establishment.	Medicine, diet, buildings, etc.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	..	509	..	..	134	375
..	198	4,500	1,700	3,392	3,212	4,409
..	67	459	430	568	743	765
..	111	2,000	1,483	638	917	3,315
..	1,561	..	..	..	894	667
..	38	180	444	4,578	4,200	1,040
..	165	1,500	763	731	1,374	1,655
..	492	225	..	953	580	417
..	37	675	2,604	3,089	3,354	1,453
..	..	2,597	..	..	451	2,146
...dispensary at—						
..	779	..	..	..	606	179
..	494	..	..	..	349	145
..	847	..	..	..	312	535
...AL ..	4,789	12,643	7,424	13,949	17,126	17,101

...e *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) mentions that in the ... years the number of medical institutions almost doubled ...re were twenty-five hospitals and dispensaries in the district ...h the oldest and most important was that at Arrah. The ... importance were the subdivisional hospitals at Bhabua, ...nd Sasaram. The Public Works Department maintained ...s at Dehri, Agiaon, Basaon, Koath, Manoharpur and ... primarily for the medical relief of the persons employed on ...s which were of great benefit to the people of the localities ...ed. In 1922, in addition to the fixed dispensaries, there ...ee travelling dispensaries (field hospitals) in the district ...ated in Buxar, Sasaram and Sadar subdivisions 462, 2,445 ...4 patients respectively. It was reported by the Civil ... that those travelling dispensaries were very useful, but it ...essary to find young and energetic medical men to manage

...ict Gazetteer of *Shahabad*, 1924, pages 61-62.

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The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of hospitals and dispensaries in 1922*:—

Hospital or dispensary.	Receipts.				Expenditure.	
	Government grants.	District Board.	Municipality.	Subscriptions.	Establishment.	Medicine etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arrah ..	910	22,877	4,383	1,113	14,016	13,931
Basaon ..	1,730	605	..	..	1,908	350
Kochus ..	54	1,812	..	..	1,291	464
Koath ..	1,545	738	..	..	1,847	341
Sikraul ..	1,456	656	..	..	1,771	275
Sasaram ..	1,025	4,004	1,830	1,692	4,673	2,528
Jagdishpur ..	410	2,000	362	1,044	1,209	1,752
Nokha ..	145	4,935	..	27	1,023	4,032
Shahpur ..	125	2,969	..	24	1,287	1,498
Akbarpur ..	35	1,718	..	12	1,433	180
Piro ..	40	1,751	..	..	1,273	379
Agiaon ..	1,962	459	..	..	2,187	114
Adhaura ..	10	380	..	..	..	380
Bhabua ..	351	2,250	483	149	1,316	1,463
Nasriganj ..	679	5,136	..	573	1,698	4,114
Ghazipur ..	130	2,274	..	..	1,476	718
Surajpura ..	195	5,114	..	108	2,511	2,576
Sarinja ..	15	917	..	..	210	702
Raghunathpur ..	30	800	..	..	1,164	763
Mohania ..	58	1,413	..	45	1,351	249
Buxar ..	2,023	4,000	1,000	665	2,530	4,768
Chenari ..	135	1,938	..	..	1,083	714
Dehri ..	3,993	..	..	..	2,558	1,098
Dumraon** ..	..	..	..	..	7,889	2,470
Manoharpur ..	1,235	..	..	..	886	324
Travelling—						
Sadar.. ..	20	2,082	..	..	1,381	647
Buxar ..	15	445	..	..	314	71
Sasaram ..	12	2,139	..	..	1,116	833
TOTAL ..	18,338	73,412	8,058	5,452	61,401	47,658

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad*, 1924, p. 62.

** Supported entirely by Maharaja Bahadur Kesho Prasad Singh of Dumraon.

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to 1945, the hospitals and dispensaries were managed by Committee of the District Board and Municipalities and from time to time used to give grants to them. On 1945, the Sadar Hospital, Arrah was provincialised. The cal Hospitals, Sasaram, Buxar and Bhabua were provin- 1st April, 1955, 15th July, 1955 and 23rd July, 1955 ly.

the Second Five-Year Plan (1956—60), the following and dispensaries were provincialised:—

Chaura, Agiaon, Basaon, Bihiya, Chand, Chenari, Darigaon, Dehri, Dinara, Hatkhari Gaon, Jagdishpur, Kargahar, Koath, Koilwar, Kudra, Manoharpur, Mohania, Nasri-ganj, Nauhatta, Nokha, Piro, Raghunathpur, Ramgarh, Shahpur, Sheosagar and Sikraul*. Prior to this the dispensaries at Agiaon, Basaon, Koath, Manoharpur and Sikraul were maintained by the Irrigation Department.

the Sadar hospital (Arrah) there is a morgue at the Divisional hospital and at Jagdishpur State Dispensary.

table below shows the number of hospitals and dispensaries February, 1964:—

Hospital and dispensaries.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.
Hospitals	Nil	4	4
Dispensaries	30	1	31
Sub-Hospitals	1	1	2
Rural Dispensaries ..	20	Nil	20
Rural Hospitals	2	Nil	2
Hospitals	2	Nil	2
Sub-sidied Hospitals ..	Nil	1	1
TOTAL	55	7	62

there are 41 Community Development Blocks in the covering a population of 50,000 to 1,00,000. There is Officer at the Block headquarters who is responsible for health and sanitation works in the Block area. Each Block health sub-centres in the interior villages where Auxiliary are posted and Medical Officer visits each sub-centre week. Owing to paucity of doctors a number of Blocks is a doctor.

Bihar Zila ki Pragati, Azadi Ke Chaudah Varsh, published by the Public Relations Department, page 14.

RajGuru Math, Shivala, Varanasi Collection. Equipment: Heritage Foundation, Jalgaon.

The table below shows the name of the different hospitals and dispensaries, their management, classification of beds, etc., during February, 1964*:—

Serial no.	Name of the institution.	Class.	Government managed or local municipal or private, etc.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Emergency.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ARRAH SADAR SUBDIVISION.							
1	Agiaon State Dispensary	I	Government	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Arrah Police Hospital	II	Ditto ..	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	24
3	Arrah Sadar Hospital	I	Ditto ..	96	47	Nil	Nil	143
4	Bihiya State Dispensary	I	Ditto ..	4	2	Nil	Nil	6
5	Jagdishpur State Dispensary ..	I	Ditto ..	10	6	Nil	Nil	16
6	Koilwar State Dispensary	I	Ditto ..	4	2	Nil	Nil	6
7	Piro State Dispensary	I	Ditto ..	4	2	Nil	Nil	6
8	Shahpur State Dispensary	I	Ditto ..	10	6	Nil	Nil	16
9	Udwantnagar State Dispensary ..	I	Ditto ..	4	2	Nil	Nil	6
10	Barkagaon District Board Dispensary ..	III	Local Bodies	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Gaziapur District Board Dispensary ..	III	Ditto ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Jamira District Board Dispensary ..	III	Ditto ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
[illegible]	[illegible] District Board Dispensary ..	[illegible]	[illegible] ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	Saftar District Board Dispensary ..	III	Ditto ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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12	Jamira District Board Dispensary ..	III	Ditto ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Sahar District Board Dispensary ..	III	Ditto ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Somraon District Board Dispensary ..	III	Ditto ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway Dispensary	VI	Railway ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	- SASARAM SUBDIVISION.							
20	Akbarpur State Dispensary	I	Government	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	6
21	Bhimkarup State Dispensary	I	Ditto ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	B. M. P. Dehri Hospital	II	Ditto ..	40	Nil	Nil	Nil	40
23	Chenari State Dispensary	I	Ditto ..	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	6
24	Darigaon State Dispensary	I	Ditto ..	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	6
25	Dehri State Dispensary	I	Ditto ..	8	4	Nil	Nil	12
26	Dinara State Dispensary	I	Ditto ..	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	6
27	Kargahar State Dispensary	I	Ditto ..	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	6
28	Koath State Dispensary	I	Ditto ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29	Nasriganj State Dispensary	I	Ditto ..	10	2	Nil	Nil	12
30	Nauhatta State Dispensary	I	Ditto ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	Nokha State Dispensary	I	Ditto ..	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	6
32	Sasaram Subdivisional Hospital ..	I	Ditto ..	26	20	Nil	Nil	46

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33	Sheosagar State Dispensary	I	Government	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34	Bikramganj Raj Hospital	V	Private ..	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	8
35	Dalmianagar Factory Hospital ..	V	Ditto ..	22	6	Nil	Nil	28
36	Chamardihri District Board Dispensary	III	Local Bodies	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
37	Darihat District Board Dispensary ..	III	Ditto ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
38	Gorari District Board Dispensary ..	III	Ditto	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
39	Kochas District Board Dispensary ..	III	Ditto ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
40	Surajpura District Board Dispensary ..	III	Ditto ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
41	Tilouthu District Board Dispensary ..	III	Ditto ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	BUXAR SUBDIVISION.							
42	Buxar Subdivisional Hospital ..	I	Government	23	20	Nil	Nil	43
43	Manoharpur State Dispensary ..	I	Ditto ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
44	Raghunathpur State Dispensary ..	I	Ditto ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
45	Sikraul State Dispensary	I	Ditto ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
46	Simri State Dispensary	I	Ditto ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
47	Dumraon Raj Hospital	V	Private ..	30	35	Nil	Nil	65
48	Chaugain District Board Dispensary ..	III	Local Bodies	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
49	Manikpur District Board Dispensary ..	III	Ditto ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
50	[illegible] District Board Dispensary ..	III	Ditto ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
51	Hamam State Dispensary	I	Ditto ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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49 Manikpur District Board Dispensary	..	III	Ditto	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
50 Mahuwa District Board Dispensary	..	III	Ditto	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
53 Hamam State Dispensary ..	..	I	Ditto	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
54 Bhabua Subdivisional Hospital	..	I	Ditto		10	6	Nil	Nil	16
55 Bhagwanpur State Dispensary	..	I	Ditto	..	4	2	Nil	Nil	6
56 Chand State Dispensary ..	..	I	Ditto	..	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	6
57 Durgawati State Dispensary ..	..	I	Ditto	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
58 Hatkhari Gaon State Dispensary	..	I	Ditto	..	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	6
59 Kudra State Dispensary ..	..	I	Ditto	..	4	2	Nil	Nil	6
60 Mohania State Dispensary ..	..	I	Ditto	..	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	6
61 Ramgarh State Dispensary ..	..	I	Ditto	..	4	2	Nil	Nil	6
62 Cheharia District Board Dispensary	..	I	Local	Bodies	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Civil Surgeon's Office, Arrah.

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Sadar Hospital, Arrah.

It is the oldest medical institution in the district which w established in 1860. It was previously maintained by the lo bodies but in 1945 when it was provincialised there were only 1 beds. During the First Five-Year Plan period (1951–56) the Gove ment gave sanction for another 13 beds. In 1952 ten beds (6 ma and 4 females) were added for tuberculosis patients. In 1955, age 20 more beds were recommended for the general patients a a Child Welfare Centre was also started in the hospital. During same period two nurses, one dresser, three ward coolies and o sweeper were appointed. In the same year 10 beds were also add in the hospital for children. With the increase in the number beds and staff, proportionally medicines and other equipments we increased. As soon as an Infectious Clinic was opened in 1958, o Specialist, one Health Inspector, one laboratory assistant, one grade nurse, one dresser and a sweeper more were appointed. 1959 one additional Transfusion unit was sanctioned for t hospital*.

In February, 1964, there were a Deputy Superintendent, Civil Assistant Surgeons and two Lady Civil Assistant Surgeons the hospital. The hospital is equipped with one X'ray plant. The are a tuberculosis clinic and a tuberculosis ward and also a venere diseases clinic with six indoor beds (4 males and 2 females). T total number of beds excluding tuberculosis and venereal diseas beds is 143 (96 males and 47 females). Specialised treatments surgery, tuberculosis, etc., are given in the hospital. Patients given free diet @ 87 nP. per general bed and Rs. 1.37 nP. per tuber culosis bed**. The diet allowance is meagre.

The statistics of the indoor and outdoor patients from 1956 1963 is as follows**:—

Year.	Number of indoor patients.	Number of outdoor patients.
1956	9,803	82,979
1957	9,411	47,945
1958	8,986	52,213
1959	9,268	50,476
1960	10,468	72,319
1961	9,794	53,352
1962	10,911	65,580
1963	Not available	Not available

* *Shahabad Zila Ki Pragati, Azadi Ke Chaudah Varsh*, published by Directorate, Public Relations, Bihar, page 14.

** Civil Surgeon's Office, Arrah.

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Subdivisional Hospital, Sasaram.*

This institution was established in 1865 and was taken over by the Government in 1945. There are two Civil Assistant Surgeons and a Lady Assistant Surgeon. The strength of beds in the hospital during February, 1964, was 46 (26 males and 20 females). In the Second Five-Year Plan, 10 beds were added in the tuberculosis ward of the hospital. This hospital is equipped with one X-ray unit which was installed in the year 1961. The statistics for indoor and outdoor patients from 1959 to 1964 (till 11th February) are as follows:—

Year.	Number of indoor patients.	Number of outdoor patients.	Anti-Rabic treatment.	Operations performed.	
				Indoor.	Outdoor.
1	2	3	4	5	6
..	18,227	96,838	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
..	15,797	97,613	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
..	13,319	69,163	768	900	2,227
..	13,323	59,039	846	745	2,013
..	12,592	57,535	644	1,131	2,015
Till 11th (1964).	328	1,525	Nil	N.A.	N.A.

Subdivisional Hospital, Buxar.*

This institution was established in July, 1866 and was taken over by the Government on 15th July 1955. The hospital has two Civil Assistant Surgeons and one Lady Assistant Surgeon. The hospital is equipped with 43 indoor beds. The table below shows the number of the indoor and outdoor patients treated from 1960 to 1964:—

Year.	Labour cases.		Patients treated.		Operations conducted.
	Normal.	Abnormal.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
..	444	59	2,278	41,554	773
..	528	54	2,623	31,125	543
..	529	65	2,526	24,938	2,857
..	Not available	Not available	3,140	22,437	Not available.

*Civil Surgeon's Office, Arrah.

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During the Second Five-Year Plan the building for the tuberculosis clinic was constructed within the hospital premises.

Subdivisional Hospital, Bhabua.

This hospital was established in 1873.

There are one Civil Assistant Surgeon and one Lady Assistant Surgeon at Bhabua hospital. The hospital is equipped with indoor beds (males 8, females 6, isolation 2 and 1 paying).

The table below shows the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated at the hospital from 1960 to 1963:—

Year.	Patients treated.		Operations conducted.	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Major.	Minor.
1960	6,292	30,317	17	663
1961	6,658	34,249	9	769
1962	6,113	31,786	44	644
1963	4,854	31,805	17	330

A Tuberculosis Clinic with 10 beds is attached to this hospital and its separate building is under construction.

Jagdishpur State Dispensary.

The dispensary at Jagdishpur was established in 1864 which has now been provincialised. There is one Civil Assistant Surgeon to look after the dispensary and the patients. This dispensary maintains 16 indoor beds (10 males and 6 females). The dispensary building was substantially improved and additions were made in 1943 due to the efforts of the then Sadar Subdivisional Officer who was the Chairman of the Committee. The indoor wards, doctor's quarters and other staff quarters are in deplorable condition (1964).

Dehri State Dispensary.

There are one Civil Assistant Surgeon and one Lady Assistant Surgeon in the dispensary. The dispensary maintains 12 indoor beds (8 males and 4 females).

Tuberculosis Hospital, Koilwar.*

This hospital is located at Koilwar about 10 miles east of Arrah town on the bank of the river Sone. It covers an area of 128 acres of land. On the east and north-east there is the river Sone which often creates havoc by its flood. To avoid this situation, a protective mud *bund* runs around the hospital.

* Based on the information supplied by the Superintendent, Tuberculosis Hospital, Koilwar.

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ut four or five decades back, many persons from Bengal as from other parts of Bihar used to come over here (Koilwar), on, for a change and lived in hutments. These changers some tuberculosis patients also. Those were the days when were no antibiotics and at that time the place was famous for bnious climate which was a great help for the treatment of bsis. But day by day the number of changers began to because the place was not immune to dacoits and thieves and as danger to life and property as well. The number of the changers also began to decline because of the better ulation facilities at Deoghar, Simultala, Madhupur, etc.

e climate of the place is healthy. Sone water is taken to be pective. The place where the hospital is now located was full jungle and, therefore, the land was quite cheap. To provide hospitalised treatment to the tuberculosis patients, the ment decided in 1951 to start a tuberculosis hospital at r.

ring the same year, a philanthropic widow Shrimati shna Kunwar of Dumri in Buxar subdivision, was approached tions. She promised to pay a sum of Rs. 50,000 in donation ally she gave Rs. 1,00,000. Shrimati Rajkumari Amrit e then Health Minister at the Centre took great interest in osis institutions and gave a tremendous incentive in the ment of such hospitals with no exception to the tuberculosis at Koilwar. A master plan was drawn for this hospital. n consisted of a 750-bedded hospital.

e initial non-recurring grant for equipping (only the medical the hospital was Rs. 62,000 and it has got an annual g grant of Rs. 2,16,000.

e real shape for the organisation of the hospital was given by intment of the Superintendent and the staff in December, ch consisted of a Superintendent, two Medical Officers, one d 12 'A' grade nurses, an occupational therapist and others g of a total of 102 staff. However, till now (February, ally one or two nurses have been appointed and the work d on mainly with the help of dressers.

resent (February, 1964) it consists of only 64 beds for the There are no beds for females. Neither it gives any out- ry nor there is any domiciliary service arrangement or for surgery or a well developed laboratory or any culture ity is done here. So far as the medical treatment of the is concerned it is very well developed. However, patients surgery treatments are sent to Patna General Hospital and them who can afford prefer to go to the Kasturba Memorial Mysore.

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The 64 beds have been divided into different quotas. Four fo Shahabad district, three for the remaining districts of the Stat (Bihar), two for Government servants and ten for the Employes State Insurance Scheme. A waiting list is maintained by th Superintendent and admission is done according to the serial order

The building is now ready for 110 bedded female and bedded additional male wards which have not yet been started.

Amenities provided by the hospital consist of practically indoor games, occasional dramas, dances and recitations and outdo picnics for the patients. As yet a fullfledged cinema house has n started but provisions for it have already been made. The tre ment including medicine, food and other minor personal requi ments are all provided free by the hospital authorities includi occasional monetary grants from the Government.

The hospital has got its own X'ray plant both static and po able and a small laboratory for routine pathological examinati It also maintains a metalled approach road of about one and h miles in length from the Arrah-Patna Road. The hospital is elec fied and has got telephone and its own water-supply.

The table below shows the number of patients admitted, di cured, etc., at the hospital from 1960 to 1963:—

Year.	Patients.			
	Admitted.	Died.	Cured.	Other.
1960	45	3	6	1
1961	48	5	18	10
1962	32	9	20	3
1963	52	7	31	11
TOTAL ..	177	24	75	25

The column 'Other' includes those patients who were discharg as they were not tuberculosis patients or sent to other hospitals left this hospital for some reason or other.

Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and Yunani Dispensaries.

The table below shows the number of Homoeopath *Ayurvedic* and *Yunani* dispensaries maintained by the Distr Board from 1958-59 to 1961-62:—

Year.	Homoeopathic.	Ayurvedic.	Unani.
1958-59	3	20	5
1959-60	6	23	4
1960-61	6	24	5
1961-62	7	24	6

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ring 1959-60, three more Homoeopathic and three *Ayurvedic* ries were opened as against three Homoeopathic and 20 ic dispensaries during 1959-60. In 1960-61, one more ic and during 1961-62, one more Homoeopathic dispensaries rted. During 1961-62, one *Yunani* dispensary at Jamuhar started and a qualified *Hakim* and a peon were placed. This ary had to be closed during the year 1959-60, due to non-ility of a qualified *Hakim*.

ach dispensary is under the charge of a qualified Homoeo-Doctor, a qualified *Vaidya* and a qualified *Hakim*.

Health Sub-centres.

alth Sub-centres have been opened in all the Community rment Blocks. As mentioned elsewhere there are at present cks and each Block has three Health Sub-centres. It is, er, a regrettable fact that because of want of doctors, many and Health Sub-centres are medically unattended.

he following table shows the names of only 39 Blocks and Sub-centres functioning during February, 1964:—

Name of the blocks.	Name of the Health Sub-centres.
Arrah Sadar Subdivision.	
Koilwar Block ..	Chandi, Shripalpur and Daulatpur.
Barhara Block ..	Bishunpur, Bakhorapur and Baluan.
Arrah Moffasil Block ..	Dhamar, Pirauta and Salempur.
Udwantnagar Block ..	Kasap, Bilaur and Asani.
Bihiya Block ..	Mahuaon, Amri Nawadah and Bara.
Shahpur Block ..	Barisawan, Benwalia and Isharpura.
Jagdishpur Block ..	Manudehri, Air and Kitapar.
Sahar Block ..	Azimabad, Ekwari and Chauri.
Sandesh Block ..	Pratappur, Deonpur and Sandesh.
Charpokhari Block at Gothani.	Charpokhari, Makundpur and Manjhiaon.
Tarari Block ..	Ramnagar, Tarari and Kharsawan.
Piro Block	Kabar, Agiaon and Jamuaon.

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Serial no.	Name of the blocks.		Name of the Health Sub-centres.
		Buxar Subdivision.	
13.	Buxar Block	..	Chousa, Manjhuria and Baruna.
14.	Dumraon Block	..	Koran Saraiyan, Ariaon and Attaon.
15.	Itarhi Block	..	Bashundhar, Unwas and Hakimpur.
16.	Simri Block	..	Ganguauli, Dumri and Dulalpur.
17.	Rajpur Block	..	Kharhana, Nagendrapur and Sangarpur.
18.	Nawanagar Block at Athur		Karsar, Waina and Kanjhia.
		Sasaram Subdivision.	
19.	Sasaram Block	..	Gobina, Karbandia and Dhawdarh.
20.	Dehri Block	..	Patruwan, Pahleja and Karkatpur.
21.	Sheosagar Block	..	Torni, Raipurchor and Parsi.
22.	Kargahar Block	..	Rampur Naresh, Sheikh Bahuara and Torni.
23.	Dinara Block	..	Natwar. Chitaon and Bharsar.
24.	Nasriganj Block	..	Khiriaon, Birodih and Malaon.
25.	Chenari Block	..	Chandrakaithi, Sadokhara and Khurmabad.
26.	Rohtas Block	..	Karma, Kariari and Rohtas Fort
27.	Nauhatta Block	..	Rehal, Tiarkala and Bhadara.
28.	Dawath Block	..	Semari, Chitaon and Dhergaon.
29.	Karkat Block	..	Karkat and at other two places the Sub-centres have not been opened as yet.
30.	Bikramganj Block	..	Sheopur, Sanjhouli and Parsa.
31.	Nokha Block	..	Barraon, Sisiratpur and Panchpokhari.
		Bhabua Subdivision.	
32.	Bhabua Block	..	Dihara, Kunj and Sonhau.
33.	Mohania Block	..	Ahinoura, Lohiribari and Akorhigola.

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Name of the blocks.		Name of the Health Sub-centres.
Bhagwati Block	..	Kurharia, Kabilaspur and Chhanuri.
Ramgarh Block	..	Upry, Nuaon and Kuchala.
Indra Block	..	Bahuara, Jagdishpur and Ghataon.
Jainpur Block	..	Fakara bandh, Jagnia and Berhuna.
Bhagwanpur Block	..	Ramgarh, Nauhatta and Sabar.
Dhaura Block	..	Khondhar, Choudhrana and Garkey.

ch sub-centre is expected to have one trained *dai*, one health and one servant. As a preventive measure these sub-centres wells and houses, give cholera inoculations, vaccination small-pox, distribute freely skimmed milk-powder to the poor people in the area covered by each sub-centre and multivitamin tablets free of cost to the needy population. patients are treated free of cost at each sub-centre. The Officer of the Block headquarters is expected to attend each twice a week and examine the patients and give medicines Besides, within a radius of one mile the trained *dais* visit tant mothers at their residences. But our personal investi- and tours showed that some of the Blocks are going without for months and the health sub-centres particularly at the places are not regularly visited by the doctors. Unless are fully manned by medical personnel it cannot be that the health sub-centres will be properly catered for.

Dispensaries of the Community Development Blocks.

Community Development Block Dispensary is expected to the following staff:—

Medical Officer, one Sanitary Inspector, one Lady Health three Auxiliary Nurses or trained *dais* and one Auxiliary Worker or Health Worker.

function of these dispensaries is to maintain the proper of health in the rural areas. Disinfection of wells, inocula- vaccination are some of the preventive measures while the doctor treats the patients at the Block dispensaries and health

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

re is no system under which every qualified doctor has to himself with any authority. Even an unregistered doctor fied may practise. There is no bar to an unqualified man

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practising as a doctor unless he does anything against the law. The State branch or the district branch of the Indian Medical Associa tion is there but an allopathic doctor may not join it. Even un qualified doctors, nurses and midwives are carrying on practice and even surgery. The homoeopathic doctors are also not statutorily obliged to register themselves. There are many unqualified homoeo *unani* or *Vaid* doctors.

There is a great dearth of qualified nurses. Most of the hospitals are without the adequate quota of nurses. The number of dressers, compounders and pharmacists is also inadequate. There are training centres for the dressers at the subdivisional hospitals and the Dumraon and Dalmianagar hospitals. *Dais* are trained at Koilwar, Bihiya and Mohania. There are very few trained lady social welfare workers or lady health visitors in the Blocks, or in the maternity centres.

In the year 1940 a separate unit of the Indian Medical Associa tion was started at Arrah, named as the Shahabad Branch. Now the strength of the members of the Shahabad Branch of the Indian Medical Association is 120 out of which 50 are local, 50 are from the rural area and 20 are non-members who only attend the conference.

There does not appear to have been any contribution to medical research from the doctors of this district.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

To provide better care and medical attention to the mother in both pre-natal and post-natal stages and also to the children from their birth up to a certain age, four Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have been started by the Government at Arrah, Sasaram, Buxar and Bhabua. Each centre is expected to have a trained Lady Health Visitor and a trained *dai* (midwife).

Family Planning Centres.

The population explosion of the country has accentuated the economic problem and Family Planning is being recommended as a matter of vital importance to the State. It is held that the problem of unemployment, scarcity of food, high prices, etc., are also associated with the problem of the ever growing population. The advocacy of the family planning methods has been started some years back but it is felt that the achievement is very small. The problem is more a social one and has to be fought in the villages more than in the towns. The contraceptives distributed to the blocks and health sub-centres are hardly used and if used, there is very little concrete result. Individuals visit the family planning centres alone and would not like their visit to the centres to be known to others. It is, however, a fact that the knowledge to determine the size of the family is spreading amongst the educated middle class people.

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shabad district there is an Urban Family Planning Centre Sadar Hospital where no staff has been posted although the Lady Social Worker was sanctioned long ago. In the rural Planning Centres of which there are two, viz., at Sasaram and Blocks only six trained *dais* have been posted (one for th Sub-centre).

es, at each Block, hospital and dispensary contraceptives ble but they are mostly lying in stock to deteriorate.

voluntary association seems to be actively working on this

PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

details of some of the private hospitals are as follows:—

Raj Hospital, Dumraon.

Till, a dispensary at Dumraon was established which was converted into a hospital. This is a private hospital by a trust created by the Dumraon Raj. Another Raj managed by the same trust, is running at Bikramganj. The Raj Hospital maintains 65 beds. The staff of the hospital of one Medical Officer, a Second Medical Officer and a Lady Surgeon.

Dr. Soule's Christian Hospital, Arrah.

private nursing home was started by Dr. Mrs. E. G. Soule From the beginning of a clinic, it has been converted vate hospital with 10 indoor beds. Most of the patients The hospital is running in a private house but it have its own building soon. The new building is under This is more of a type of nursing home and the result ual efforts.

Methodist Hospital, Pratapsagar.

re is a Methodist Hospital at Pratapsagar in Dumraon ion since 1950. The hospital gives treatment to the out- nts only. A fair number of T. B. patients is given l treatment. In 1962, it had treated over 42,000 patients. pital is cited in a spacious area and is said to maintain ndard.

Roman Catholic Mission Dispensaries.

re are Roman Catholic Mission dispensaries at Arrah, oath and Shahpur. The dispensary at Arrah was established and at Shahpur in 1953. The Shahpur dispensary is in e of the Mothers of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin This is likely to be expanded into a hospital in the near The dispensary at Koath was established in the year 1948. also a Jain Charitable Homoeopathic Dispensary at Arrah.

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There is also a dispensary attached to the unrecognised Girls Middle School at Buxar run by this Mission and is conducted by the Indian Sisters. This dispensary was established in 1940.

Private hospitals and dispensaries in the industrial areas run by the employers and under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme have been mentioned in the text on Industries.

HEALTH SANITARY ORGANISATION.

This has been discussed elsewhere in the text on "Local Self-Government".

RURAL AND URBAN SANITATION.

This also has been discussed elsewhere in the text on "Local Self-Government".

It may be repeated here regarding the water-supply in the district that there is piped water-supply only at Arrah and Sasaram. The rest of the towns, i.e., Buxar, Jagdishpur, Dumraon, Bhabua, Dehri-on-Sone, etc., have their supply of drinking water from wells and tube-wells. In most of the villages there are *pucca* and *kutcha* wells and tube-wells for the supply of drinking water.

ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

In order to eradicate the scourge of malaria an Anti-Malaria Survey team conducted a survey with regard to the incidence of malaria at Rohtas and Adhaura hills of the district in the months of October and November, 1951, respectively.

So far the Rohtas hills are concerned, the survey revealed an appalling situation. At village Babhan Talab, it was found that 40 per cent of the population was suffering from malaria, whereas in village Balatu, the percentage was 8.7. Parasite-rate was recorded at 13.3 per cent which was considered to be high and the population formed a reservoir of malaria infection. Culicifacies, which is responsible for transmitting malaria, was collected from the residential places. However, fluviatilis, which is suspected to transmit malaria during winter was not found.

The sanitary condition was very unsatisfactory, which was subject to further deterioration during the rainy season. Poverty, scanty clothing and mal-nutrition were the contributory causes. The only medical help possible was available at the District Board dispensaries of the area and the Dalmianagar and Dehri hospitals. The help was inadequate and due to bad communications was not always available to the villagers.

The survey of the Adhaura hills showed no less striking facts than that of Rohtas hills. The people of this area, apart from being illiterate and backward, were superstitious and had a strong belief that buffalo milk carried malaria.

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e spleen census, 1951, recorded that the area was "hyperen- as at village Dumrama the spleen-rate was found to be as 68 per cent. As high as 41.7 per cent of parasite-rate was d on the hills, which showed that most of the inhabitants ffering from malaria and formed reservoir of infection. High ity was recorded in most of the villages of this area. ities was found breeding in canals, paddy fields and at other where water got stagnant.

r the first time only in a portion of Bhabua subdivision of strict of Shahabad, the anti-malarial measures were launched the year 1956-57. At that time it was a sub-unit under the d Malaria Control Unit functioning at Daltonganj in the of Palamau*. It functioned under Daltonganj unit till During 1959-60, when three Anti-Malaria Control units at Buxar and Sasaram were established in the district, the sub-unit amalgamated in the Sasaram unit.

en only the Bhabua sub-unit was functioning in the district, pidemiological assessments used to be conducted till the rce Programme was introduced in early 1961. The infor- regarding Bhabua area is mentioned here separately. As d measure only two rounds of spraying of D. D. T. used ime.

e assessment survey record of this area is as follows:—

	Year.							
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1961-62.	1962-63.	1963-64.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
e ..	66.6	54.1	2.14	2.78	0.7	Due to introduction of Surveillance Programme, the epidemiological assessment was dropped.		
.....	Nil	Nil	0.0	0.12	0.0			
.....	Nil	Nil	0.0	0.45	0.0			

n the units at Arrah, Buxar and Sasaram were started in ere was a coverage of the houses during spraying of i.e., D. D. T.

l Gazetteer of Palamau, 1961, page 453.

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Since 1962-63 onwards the spraying has been withdrawn as p recommendations of the Independent Appraisal Team, Governme of India.

The epidemiological survey of the above areas from 1959-60 1960-61 mentions the following figures:—

Name of the unit.	Spleen-rate.		Child parasite-rate.		Infant parasite-r	
	1959-60.	1960-61.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1959-60.	1960-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arrah ..	7.6	2.55	0.38	0.32	0.0	0.
Buxar ..	2.7	1.61	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.
Sasaram ..	1.82	0.40	0.35	0.0	0.0	0.

After 1960-61, the assessment survey was also withdrawn the launching of the Surveillance Programme in early 1961 mentioned earlier.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination is well recognised for preventing small-pox. vaccination has had a chequered career and by constant official eff has become successful a detailed description is given. Regar vaccination Dr. Hamilton Buchanan's 'An Account of the Dis of Shahabad in 1812-13', mentions that during his tours only inoculators for small-pox were living in the district but they unable to cover the whole district, hence, a number of inocula came from the north side of the river Ganga. Of the late, practice seemed to have been fast gaining.

Hunter's 'A Statistical Account of Bengal, 1878', gives s information regarding the progress of vaccination. He men that in 1873, ten vaccinators were employed to conduct vac operations and the result of their work was that out of 5,700 pe vaccinated 4,994 cases proved successful, 35 doubtful, and 671 fa "In one place an outbreak of small-pox was traced to inocula which had been carried on by two old inoculators who had rece vaccinating certificates. They admitted the charge, but ple that they were compelled to return to their former practice, as people declined to pay for vaccination."*

* *A Statistical Account of Bengal*, 1878, Vol. XII, Gaya and Sha page 288.

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Years.	Average number of vaccinators.	Total number of primary vaccinations.	Total re-vaccinations.	Total persons vaccinated.	Percentage of successful cases. Primary.	Percentage of successful cases. Re-vaccination,	Degree of protection afforded to Infants in Rural area. Estimated birth.	Mortality among infants under one year.	Surviving population.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Number successfully vaccinated per 10,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1883-84 ..	26	8,215	63	8,278	93.55	60.31	..	..	..	..	..
1884-85 ..	66	38,526	105	38,631	97.88	36.19	..	..	..	..	..
1885-86 ..	64	28,316	106	28,422	97.00	26.41	..	..	..	..	..
1886-87 ..	91	54,143	74	54,217	97.39	17.56	..	..	..	..	..
1887-88 ..	43	25,524	34	25,558	96.36	67.64	73,833	8,211	65,622	2,462	375.1
1888-89 ..	49	22,759	28	22,787	96.23	64.28	73,833	10,436	63,397	1,600	252.3
1889-90 ..	39	30,406	125	30,531	97.47	19.20	73,833	8,419	65,414	1,388	212.1
1890-91 ..	59	32,383	36	32,419	96.33	66.67	73,833	8,109	65,724	2,290	348.4
1891-92 ..	55	26,236	10	26,246	96.00	70.00	76,672	8,061	68,611	2,097	305.6
1892-93 ..	74	23,006	6	23,012	94.92	16.66	77,486	10,462	67,024	1,811	270.2
1893-94 ..	98	37,466	22	37,488	97.15	90.90	77,486	12,422	65,064	2,884	443.2
1894-95 ..	72	29,620	144	29,764	96.63	63.88	77,509	14,496	68,013	2,427	385.1
1895-96 ..	77	40,040	342	40,382	98.63	41.22	77,509	12,749	64,760	2,946	454.9
1896-97 ..	79	50,376	651	51,027	98.89	22.58	77,375	14,302	63,073	4,615	731.6
1897-98 ..	71	28,604	876	29,480	97.54	45.77	77,375	15,027	62,296	4,505	723.1
1898-99 ..	73	25,367	449	25,816	97.67	31.40	77,375	12,583	64,792	3,936	607.4
1899-1900 ..	72	23,568	337	23,905	96.95	37.98	96,719	19,409	77,310	4,748	514.1
1900-01 ..	82	27,882	499	28,381	97.12	44.49	96,719	18,096	78,623	6,052	515.3
1901-02 ..	82	32,992	789	33,781	98.01	48.54	92,229	15,240	76,989	10,516	1,365.9
1902-03 ..	96	52,421	476	52,897	98.07	41.80	74,042	16,863	57,179	12,898	2,255.7
1903-04 ..	99	51,682	563	52,245	98.00	55.59	71,939	19,303	52,636	11,449	2,175.1

* *Twenty Years' Statistics, District Shahabad*, page 38.

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In the old *District Gazetteer of Shahabad*, 1906, revised in 192 it has been mentioned that there was no compulsory vaccinati system excepting in the Municipal areas. This was performed salaried vaccinators in towns, but in villages licensed vaccinat were to do this job for a fee of 2 annas per person vaccinated. T number of vaccinators was not steady but fluctuating. Howev generally about a hundred were employed. There were four S Inspectors and one District Inspector under the control of the C Surgeon to supervise the work. The district as a whole was oppo to vaccination at first. The opposition was prevalent in all *Bhojpuri* speaking races of adjoining districts in contrast to *Maghi*-speaking districts of Gaya and Patna, where strong opposi was not noticeable. At first the measure was met with str opposition, but the consent of Raja Bikramajit Singh of Dum to vaccine his grandsons had a very good effect. The hostility vaccination gradually began to decline as is evident from the that in 1900-01 the number of vaccinations was only 11.78 per m whereas in 1921-22 the figure rose to 38 per mile.*

In between the years 1925 to 1950 vaccinations and inocula were being regularly carried on but the figures for the same are available. From the later figures, i.e., 1951 to 1963, it appears the people have become much more conscious of the need vaccination.

Primary vaccination is now compulsory in the whole cou including the Shahabad district. In the Municipal areas it is car on by the vaccinators employed by the Municipalities functio in the district. Mass vaccination in the rural areas is carried o the vaccinators employed by the District Board. Vaccinations now made free.

The total number of persons given primary vaccination 1947 to 1950 was 1,85,077 and 1,33,880 persons were re-vaccin During the First Five-Year Plan (1951—55) 2,44,399 persons given primary vaccination and 5,12,992 persons were re-vaccin Primary vaccination and re-vaccination given during the Se Five-Year Plan (1956—60) were 2,87,117 and 12,37,588 respective

The table below shows the primary vaccination and re-vac tion conducted in the district from 1961 to 1963:—†

Year.		Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccinat
1961	..	59,371	4,64,919
1962	..	1,13,139	4,49,018
1963	..	1,47,850	14,53,06

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad*, 1924, page 61.

** *Shahabad Zile ki Pragati, Azadi ke Chaudah Varsh*, page 15.

† Civil Surgeon's Office, Arrah.

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State Government have recently launched the Small-pox n Scheme. Since the introduction of this scheme in 1963 er of persons re-vaccinated during 1963 has abnormally 53,065 as against 4,64,919 and 4,49,018 in 1961 and 1962 y.

g January, 1964, the total number of persons given vaccination and re-vaccination were 21,835 and 1,70,468 y.*

INOCULATION.

1947 to 1950 the total number of persons inoculated holera was 24,88,682 and 3,89,011 wells were disinfected g the First Five-Year Plan (1951—55) only 23,23,182 ere given inoculation and 7,61,563 wells were disinfected. e Second Five-Year Plan (1956—60) 52,35,688 persons ulated and 13,67,493 wells were disinfected. In this period ation figures rose abnormally because of the fact that s period extensive measures were taken in eradicating the holera)*. The total number of persons given inoculation 61, 1962 and 1963 was 13,88,093, 12,38,944 and 12,60,816 y. During January, 1964, 4,580 persons were inoculated wells were disinfected.

SLUM CLEARANCE, ETC.

are, in a way the by-products of urbanisation and ation. We have discussed elsewhere the quick trends of n in different parts of the district and details have been Arrah. It is unfortunate that urbanisation has been left nd has more of an oblique growth. People are building the peripheries of the towns without any definite planning e interest. Sanitary measures taken by the municipalities local bodies are far too inadequate. Slums have been exist even in the heart of the towns and the slums have encouraged more of insanitation. The very fact that only entage of the houses in the towns have lavatories, acuteness of the problem.

ies made from the office of the Town Planner, Bihar, ecited any information that any definite planning is going emented soon for the towns of Shahabad district.

are definite pockets of slums in the towns of Arrah, Sasaram. There has been no programme for the of the slums or the rehabilitation of the slum population ers. Any slum clearance programme now will be a costly land price has very much appreciated.

Surgeon's office, Arrah.

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Industrialisation, particularly in Dehri (Dalmianagar) area also led to an acute housing problem and the question of slums become important there also.

It has also to be mentioned that there is no underg drainage in any of the urban areas of this district. As a re although malaria has gone down the number of mosquitoes has up multiplying. The mosquitoes carry filaria germs and mosquito problem is a menace even in Arrah. The provision protected water-supply has been discussed elsewhere. On the w the administrative set up for the maintenance of public health sanitation in urban areas has been found to be rather ill-equi due mainly to financial grounds to meet the ever-growing pro squarely. There is also a want of civic sense on the part of mo the residents who think that it is only the duty of the municip to maintain the sanitary services.

The problem in the rural areas is not so acute in normal ti But the problem of the maintenance of public health and sanita becomes very acute when there are epidemics. On the whole administrative set up of public health, sanitation and me services in the rural areas may be described to be rather inadeq if we take the number of doctors available with reference to population. The number of beds available is too inadequate the population they are meant. There is also a concentratio doctors in the towns while there is a serious dearth of qual medical practitioners in the rural areas. The Block doctors c have done a lot if only they had a little of missionary zeal.

It has also to be mentioned that there are no medical and pu health research centres. Although a comparatively advanced dis Shahabad doctors probably have not made any remarkable contr tion in medical research. There is also very little research done in the Government hospitals although it cannot be said there are no facilities. On the other hand the Government hosp and dispensaries are flooded with very interesting cases for cli research. The district and particularly the hilly areas has indige herbs which are utilised by the *Vaids* and the *Hakims*. They do appear to have been scientifically studied.

It is also unfortunate that there should not be a proper a ciation of the need for the maintenance of correct statistics. I also a common complaint of the private practitioners that they to face a serious unequal competition with the Government doc Private practice is now allowed to the Government doctors, at hospitals and dispensaries. A common complaint is that the Go ment doctors pay much more attention to their private practice that at the cost of the patients in the hospitals.

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also a common complaint that the market is flooded with drugs. Many reputed pharmaceutical firms do a good in the district through their medical representatives but complain about the sub-standard medicines of pharmaceu- of doubtful standard. Drug control has not been very the Civil Surgeon who has multifarious duties can hardly ted to do much. The Inspectorate for Drug Control, the State is inadequately staffed. There is also no check marketing of processed foods either in tins or in packets. very little check on the sale of contaminated cooked food pe cut fruits by the road side or near an open drain. s of meals are sold daily in Arrah, in very uncongenial Highly adulterated cooking medium is commonly used meals. It has, however, to be mentioned that the problems are not peculiar to Shahabad district alone.

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CHAPTER XV.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND PUBLIC LIFE.

LABOUR WELFARE.

Although the main economy of the district is agricultural, there are some organised industries and mining operations. Industrialism is spreading in the southern part of the district. At Dalmianagar there is a group of industries under the Rohtas Industries, Ltd. The industries comprise of factories for manufacture of cement, paper, sugar, chemical, *vanaspati*, etc. At Banjari, there is another cement factory, the Kalyanpur Lime and Cement Works, Ltd. Mining operations are concentrated in the slopes of the Kaimur Range in the southern part of the district. Lime and stone quarries, etc., are situated at various places over a wide range. Exploitation is being done at Banjari, Rohtas, Murli, Pipradih, Baulia, etc., in Sasaram subdivision. The mining of pyrite is being done at Amjhore by the Pyrite and Chemical Development Corporation of India.

The district grows paddy abundantly and naturally there are a number of rice mills at Nokha, Mohania, Buxar, etc. There is a factory producing lanterns at Dumraon. The labour force is found more organised in these industrial areas. There is a huge unorganised labour force scattered all over the district in small manufacturing units, shops and commercial establishments. There is also a vast unorganised labour force engaged in agriculture.

More attention towards amelioration of the conditions of the labour has been paid after Independence in 1947. Important legislations like the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Factories Act, 1948, Bihar Shops and Establishments Act, 1953, etc., were passed and are in force in the State. With the growing importance of the labour force, the machinery to see to the implementation of these legislations, has also expanded.

A Labour Officer was posted in this district with his headquarters at Arrah in the later part of 1954. Since October, 1963, there is one Superintendent of Labour with jurisdiction over the whole of the district. There are two Labour Officers under him. One has jurisdiction over two subdivisions, viz., Bhabua and Sasaram, and the other over Arrah Sadar and Buxar.

The labourers of the district could be broadly divided into three categories, viz., industrial, agricultural and the labourers employed in shops and commercial establishments.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

Agricultural labour force naturally forms the major portion of the total labour force. The agricultural labourers are generally

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from the families of the agriculturists and other landless ...s. The agricultural labour force can be broadly divided ... categories, viz., the unattached agricultural labourers and ...ched or bonded agricultural labourers. The agricultural ...s of the first category get only their wages but they are free ... the work of any cultivator or take up jobs other than ...bour in the fields. The attached or bonded labourers are ...ce cultivable land or a hut to live in addition to the wages ... are under an obligation to work under the particular ... as and when required. They are not free to sell their ...elsewhere without the permission of their masters. Often ...ken long before is at the background. There may be ... or bonded labourers from generation to generation. ... and freedom to sell their labour anywhere they like are ...e bonded labourers.

...agricultural labour force is unorganised and it has very ... bargaining strength. It could always be exploited by the ...vely richer or better placed cultivators. The main spirit ...e enactment of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, was to ... the minimum amount of wages to such unorganised labour ... Minimum rates of wages for the agricultural labourer have ...ed for Patna Division including Shahabad district under this ...e rates have been fixed in kind with their equivalent in ...e rates vary according to the different agricultural opera... the rates for a particular agricultural operation again ...een the irrigated and the non-irrigated areas. The rates ...rrigated areas are higher.

... implementation of the provisions of this Act there is an ...on consisting of eight Labour Inspectors posted at different ...h a specified jurisdiction. Their work is supervised by the ... Officers under the control of the Superintendent of Labour. ...ur Officers and the Labour Superintendent have been ...s the Inspectors under the Minimum Wages Act.

...e is no trade union movement among this class of labourers. ... present circumstances it is difficult for this movement to ...ex. It is a fact that the agricultural labourers do not ...et their wages according to the Act.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.

... total number of factories registered under the Factories ... in this district is 530 and the number of workers employed ... very large. Amongst the factories, the Rohtas Industries, ...inagar is the biggest employer. More than ten thousand ...e employed in the factories under the Rohtas Industries. ...sible number of workers is also employed in the lime, ...nies, etc., mentioned previously.

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The industrial workers have well-organised trade unions. There are about 46 trade unions of workers registered under the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926. This also includes some trade unions for the shops and commercial employees and the units in the unorganised sectors such as *bidi* employees, etc. The industrial workers generally are better off than the agricultural or commercial labour force inasmuch as they get higher wages. They have the advantage of collective bargaining and have often taken collective steps by strikes or lockouts or otherwise to increase their wages. In cases of the cement and sugar factories the wages have been recommended by the Central Cement Wage Board and the Central Sugar Wage Board respectively. The minimum rates of wages in rice, oil, dal and flour mills have been fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Shops and Commercial Establishments.

The provisions of the Bihar Shops and Establishments Act, 1953 have been enforced in all the municipal areas of the district. Such places are Arrah, Buxar, Dumraon, Jagdishpur, Dehri, Dalmianagar, Sasaram and Bhabua. There are about 7,000 registered shops in the district and about 4,000 workers are employed. Although the rates of wages have not been fixed under this Act, provisions have been made regarding the hours of work, weekly rest, leave facilities, etc. The Labour Officers and the Superintendent of Labour have been declared as the Inspecting Officers and Additional Inspecting Officers respectively under this Act and they are responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the Act.

In the Factories Act, 1948, provisions for the welfare of the workers have been incorporated so far as the working hours are concerned. But the workers need more of amenities for a decent living. Provision of such amenities is generally the responsibility of the employers. But to give a lead the State Government have come forward and set up Labour Welfare Centres at different places of Labour concentration. Two such State Labour Welfare Centres are located in this district, one at Dalmianagar and the other at Banjari. Facilities of library, reading room, in-door and out-door games, training in sewing, etc., medicines, classes for the children of the workers and children corners for games, UNICEF milk distribution for children, pre-natal and post-natal case and advice, health propaganda, cinema, ambulance and training-*cum*-production centre are provided in the State Labour Welfare Centre at Dalmianagar which is an 'A' type Centre. In the 'B' type State Labour Welfare Centre at Banjari all the facilities except the last three mentioned above, are provided. There is the requisite staff to look after the Centres. There is one Voluntary Labour Welfare Centre at Bank, near Dalmianagar which has been set up with the

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efforts of the workers and the employer. The State Government grants a suitable amount for the construction of buildings of ge Centres.

The workers at Dalmianagar and Banjari have been covered the Employees State Insurance Scheme. Under this scheme registered workers and their families get extensive medical ies, sickness compensation, etc. A number of doctors including doctors have been posted in the dispensaries. Both in-door out-door treatments are given. The Employees State Insurance al officers at Dalmianagar have got some beds in the factory tal. The doctors at Dalmianagar have a very busy time while is not much work at the Banjari Employees State Insurance ncary. The Bihar Maternity Benefit Act, 1947, is applicable to ahad district.

Industrial housing is one of the main problems. The management of big establishments like the Rohtas Industries, Ltd., Dalmia- and Kalyanpur Lime and Cement Works, Ltd., Banjari, have ed some quarters to their employees. The State Government given a loan and subsidy to these managements for construct- itable houses for the workers and many have been constructed lmianagar. The Housing Department of the State Govern- have built about 500 houses at Dalmianagar for the workers are being allotted. The housing provided so far either by mployers or the State Government is not adequate. The nalisation is going apace and it is difficult for the housing m to catch up.

Prohibition has been mentioned as a State policy in the Consti- but it has not yet been enforced in any part of Bihar. The of the State Government is to control the consumption of the xants by raising the prices and imposing other restrictions ing consumption, etc. There has been a gradual increase in ices of most of the intoxicants. The price of the country in 1952 and the existing price which came into force with from 1st October 1962 are given below*:—

Area.		Price (per L.P. gallon)** from 1st April 1952.			Present rate (*i.e.* in 1963) per L.P. Litre.
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. P.
P.—***					
Urban	..	18	12	0	5.20
Rural	..	18	12	0	5.20
P.—					
Urban	..	17	12	0	4.80
Rural	..	15	10	0	4.40
P. Rural	..	7	13	0	2.70

port on the Working of the Excise Department for the year 1952-53, B. P. XLVIII.

P.=London Proof Gallon.

P.=Under Proof.

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Even after the rise in price there has been an increase in the consumption as well as in the revenue in Shahabad district. This is noticeable from the statement below for 1958-59 to 1962-63 (March, 1963):—

	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1961-62.	1962-63.
Total revenue derived from distillery liquor in rupees.	18,39,649	22,19,735	25,00,502	27,42,721	3,08,468
Consumption of distillery liquor in L.P. Gallons.	91,097.8	107,245.1	112,680.6	117,817.5	548,428.16 L.P. Litres.

GANJA.

The price of *ganja* has increased from Rs. 75 per seer to Rs. 108.60 per seer or Rs. 116.40 per k.g. with effect from 1st December, 1961. There has been no rise in the prices of *bhang* and opium per *tola* and are 25 P. and Rs. 8 respectively. The following chart indicates the consumption of *ganja, bhang* and opium in Shahabad district:—

Year.	*Ganja.*	*Bhang.*	Opium.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds. Sr.
1940-41	95	37	4 27
1950-51	61	93	3 17½
1960-61	71	49	2 0
1961-62	42	50	0 ½
1962-63	1137.850Kg.	1651.154Kg.	Nil.

As regards opium, restriction has been imposed on the consumption. The Bihar and Orissa Opium Smoking Act, 1928, which came into force with effect from 1st January 1929, requires that only those persons who are twenty-five or above twenty-five years and are in the habit of smoking opium, after getting their names registered in the prescribed manner under the Act, may be granted a fixed quantity of opium. Since 1st April 1959, the sale of opium for oral consumption has been further regulated and now opium can be only procured under medical certificate for health purposes.

Any person other than a registered smoker who prepares opium or has in possession any prepared opium or smokes or otherwise uses prepared opium is liable to be punished for each offence with imprisonment for a term which may be extended to one year or with

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which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both. The recent tion is calculated to cut down new recruits to opium ption.

There are also some restrictions for the consumption of country . For instance, the premises of any country liquor shop can- be used for consuming liquor and indulging in drunken bouts. ction is that if people will have to take their liquor home for ing there will be lesser consumption. But these measures have very little effect and the incidence of the consumption of intoxi- has certainly gone up and the premises of country liquor shops district of Shahabad are used for consuming liquor. In tari or fermented palm juice as a beverage is very largely ed by the poorer section throughout the district. Sasaram of tari is said to be particularly relished.

this district two voluntary social organisations, namely, Sewak Samaj and *Harijan Sewak Sangh* are interested in the consumption of intoxicants.

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES AND TRIBES.

population of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and ckward Classes in the district of Shahabad during 1951 ere as follows*:—

		Persons.	Males.	Females.
duled Castes	..	3,67,458	1,79,632	1,87,826
duled Tribes	..	16,993	8,814	8,179
ckward Classes	..	3,15,762	1,52,389	1,63,373

sons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes and are more or less evenly scattered throughout the district. duled Tribes are mainly confined to Bhabua and Sasaram sons particularly in Adhaura, Nauhatta and Rohtas Blocks ely. Their present subdivisionwise distribution is given

Subdivisions.	Scheduled Castes.			Scheduled Tribes.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
..	147,879	71,934	75,945	216	132	84
..	78,798	38,298	40,500	1,015	614	401
..	175,906	87,896	88,010	8,783	4,412	4,371
..	112,464	56,657	55,807	12,160	6,090	6,070
..	515,047	254,785	260,262	22,174	11,248	10,926
..	494,089	243,778	250,311	21,792	11,036	10,756
..	20,958	11,007	9,951	382	212	170

Census Hand-Book of *Shahabad*, 1951, page 76.
of India, 1961, *Volume IV*, Bihar, Part II-A, General Population

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After the attainment of independence the State Government took up actively the amelioration of Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as a matter of policy. A separate department at Government level known as the Welfare Department was created. This department works through a District Welfare Officer with his headquarters at Arrah. He works under the administrative control of the District Magistrate. The District Welfare Officer has his own staff consisting of one Assistant District Welfare Officer, 18 Welfare Inspectors and 22 *Kalyan* Grain-*Gola Sewaks*.

The main functions of the District Welfare Officer relate to the removal of the disabilities of Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Tribes, spread of education among them by opening schools and making arrangements for stipends, hostels, loans, subsidies, medical aid, grain-*golas* and sinking wells, etc.

ECONOMIC WELFARE.

The economic incidence of such people is generally very low. The condition of the Backward Classes (Hindus) is, however, better and most of them have lands. The members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are generally landless and are in debt. But, even if lands are available, seeds and cash credit have to be made available to save them from the Mahajans who give loans, at exorbitant rates.*

GRAIN-GOLAS.

Twenty-two grain-*golas*, i.e., 11 for Scheduled Castes and 11 for Scheduled Tribes have been set up in the district till August, 1963. The object is to give seed on credit and grain in times of scarcity. These grain-*golas* supply seeds at 10 per cent rate of interest. Previously this facility was for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes only but due to subsequent amendment in the Grain-*Golas* Rules, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes of Annexure I may also get the benefit of these *golas*.

The Block Development Officer or Circle Officer has been authorised to sanction the quantity of grain to be given and usually a quantity from 2 to 10 maunds of grain is sanctioned according to the need of the individual and availability of grain in the stock. The list of the 22 grain-*golas* and other details are given below:—

Name of the place where G.G. is situated.	Name of concerning P. S.	Date on which started.	Loans during 1962-63 (till July, 1963).
			Maunds.
Harijan grain-*golas*—			
Shahpur ..	.. Shahpur	.. 28-3-1958	.. 425
Jagdishpur ..	.. Jagdishpur	.. 23-3-1957	503

* The Constitution had laid down who belong to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. Please *see* the text on the People (P. C. R. C.).

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...the place where G.G. ...s situated.	Name of concerning P. S.	Date on which started.	Loans during 1962-63 (till July, 1963).
			Maunds.
...grain-golas—concld.			
..	.. Itarhi	.. 15-4-1958	.. 464
..	.. Dumraon	.. Not available	.. 335
..	.. Bhabua	.. 14-6-1957	.. 722
..	.. Chainpur	.. Not available	.. 367
..	.. Sasaram	.. 29-3-1957	.. 603
..	.. Chenari	.. 10-6-1957	.. 658
..	.. Rohtas	.. 2-7-1957	.. 300
..	.. Bikramganj	.. 4-3-1960	.. 161
..	.. Kargahar	.. 30-3-1960	.. 392
...d Tribes grain-golas—			
..	.. Chainpur	.. Not available	.. 584
..	.. Ditto	.. 22-2-1956	.. 1,381
..	.. Adhaura	.. January, 1952	.. 1,185
..	.. Ditto	.. January, 1956	.. 1,331
..	.. Ditto	.. February, 1956	.. 1,106
..	.. Rohtas	.. 8-6-1956	.. 949
..	.. Nauhatta	.. 10-1-1960	.. 559
..	.. Ditto	.. 1952	.. 844
..	.. Ditto	.. 21-1-1956	.. 644
..	.. Bhagwanpur	.. 1961-62	.. 501
..	.. Chenari	.. 1961-62	.. 500

AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDY.

...he agricultural subsidy granted to the agriculturists belonging ...Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes ...1960-61 to 1962-63 is given below:—

	Year.		
	1960-61.	1961-62.	1962-63.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...ed Castes	18,113	8,300	7,500
...ed Tribes	4,000	4,000	4,000
...rd Classes	500 (The scheme was dropped).		

...he agricultural subsidy is meant for the purchase of bullocks, ..., seed and agricultural implements. In view of the poor ...ion of the agriculturists and frequent droughts and occasional ...the amount of agricultural subsidy may not be sufficient. ...is an outright grant-in-aid and is not repayable.

HOUSING SCHEME.

...n order to provide the poor and homeless Harijans with houses ...ousing scheme was introduced. The construction of a house is ...ated at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,250 per house, out of which ...overnment contribution is Rs. 937.50 nP., i.e., 75 per cent per ... Generally, the beneficiary contributes his share in form of ..., raw materials, etc. In Shahabad district 151 houses under

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the State and Central Schemes have been constructed and 115 hou are under construction. The number of houses constructed is n adequate. The State and Central Governments have spe Rs. 1,44,562.50, up to the end of the Second Five-Year Plan f the construction of 151 houses. The number of houses and u name of the Blocks under different schemes are given below:—

Name of the Block.	No. of houses.	No. of hous under con tructio
Barhara	3	
Bhabua	10	Ni
Bhagwanpur	9	Ni
Bihea	24	2
Brahmapur	4	Ni
Buxar	Nil	
Chenari	15	2
Dumraon	16	
Itarhi	3	1
Jagdishpur	15	Ni
Koilwar	6	
Nasriganj	8	Ni
Rajpur	Nil	1
Rohtas	14	Ni
Simri	16	Ni
Udwantnagar	8	1
TOTAL	151	1

The help rendered cannot be said to be adequate but a beg ning has been made.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

Both the Central Government and the State Government a interested to spread educational facilities. The Scheduled Cas Scholarship Fund was constituted in 1944 by the Central Gover ment and was thrown open to the Scheduled Tribes after four ye and in 1949-50 it was extended to the other Backward Classes al This scholarship is only for post-graduate study. Under the prese arrangement post-matric scholarships are administered by a separa Backward Classes Scholarship Board of the Union Ministry Education. It was felt that the sanction and disbursement of po matric scholarships from the Central level added to the delay sanction and payment and so the Ministry of Education have de gated the powers of sanctioning post-matric scholarships to the Sta Government and the Union Territories, vide their circular lett no. F. 28-1|59.S-4, dated the 11th July 1959. Stipends and bo grants are awarded to the students of Backward Classes on th recommendations of the District Stipend Committee. In Bih advance allotments are made every year to each district on the ba of the population of Backward Classes and the number of schola ships awarded in previous years.

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District Welfare Officer, Arrah, receives applications and them before the District Stipend Committee. The awards are on the recommendations of this Committee and the are placed at the disposal of the Headmasters in the case ment schools. In case of non-Governmental schools it is rict Welfare Officer who prepares the bill and sends it to Development Officers for disbursement through the media *Panchayats* in the primary and middle stages and through of headquarters in the higher secondary schools. In the orders of the State Government, vide notification no. 6034, 11th May 1962, Block Stipend Committee have been cons- for award of stipends at primary and middle stages. In Higher ry stage the District Stipend Committee continues to remain above.

Shahabad district during the Second Five-Year Plan period, duled Tribes students were awarded stipends and book for Rs. 41,460; 1,622 Scheduled Castes students were given 1,995; and 2,550 Backward Muslim students were given 9,961*. The amount of stipends, book grants, etc., from to 1962-63 for the college students is given below:—

of the Scheme.	No. of students.			Stipends and	
	1960-61.	1961-62.	1962-63.	1960-61.	
				Allotment.	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
d to Sche- d Tribes, ge students.	13	11	22	5,228	5,228
d to Sche- d Castes ge students.	30	339	507	1,28,058	1,27,988
d to Back- d Classes ge students.	137	98	150	2,91,543	28,623
ges for the of fees.	..		..	47,800	47,132

book grants.			
1961-62.		1962-63.	
ment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,148	5,148	6,225	5,006
2,26,677	2,26,677	2,71,651	2,57,656
37,187	37,005	31,886	25,273
95,300	95,300	97,000	63,079

ce: District Education Office.

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The statement below shows the stipends, book grants, etc., school students from 1960-61 to 1962-63:—

Name of the Scheme.	No. of students.		
	1960-61.	1961-62.	1962-63.
1	2	3	4
1. Stipends to Scheduled Tribes.	120	150	160
2. Stipends to Scheduled Castes.	3,786	4,895	6,722
3. Stipends to other Backward Classes.	2,565	2,975	3,692

Stipends and book grants.					
1960-61.		1961-62.		1962-63.	
Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expendi
5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
7,650	7,650	22,300	22,300	23,700	22,3
2,32,669	2,31,194	3,87,681	3,87,681	4,24,981	4,02,3
1,00,656	99,093	1,16,407	1,16,407	1,16,006	1,01,9

The table below shows the number of residential schools the Harijans and the Adivasis along with the number of stude residing therein:—

Name of the schools.	Name of places where located.	No. of studen residing the in.
Harijans—		
1. Senior Residential School	Arrah	
2. Ditto	Bhabua	
3. Ditto	Buxar	
4. Ditto	Sasaram	
Adivasis—		
1. Senior Residential School	Deori, P.-S. Adhaura	
2. Junior Residential School	Athan, P.-S. Adhaura	
3. Ditto	Sarki, P.-S. Adhaura	
4. Ditto	Kohuan, P.-S. Adhaura	
5. Ditto	Bargaon, P.-S. Adhaura	
6. Ditto	Samra, P.-S. Chairpur	
7. Ditto	Masani, P.-S. Chainpur	
8. Ditto	Nagatoli, P.-S. Rohtas	
9. Ditto	Budhana, P.-S. Rohtas	
10. Ditto	Dumarian, P.-S. Nau-hatta.	

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students residing in residential schools are provided with ding and lodging, clothing, etc. One cook-*cum*-servant in ool has been appointed. The number of cook-*cum*-servant upon the number of students admitted in the school. There medical attendants to look after their health. The entire ure is borne by the State Government. The Senior Residen- ool at Arrah is given Rs. 47,300 every year for meeting these s and the schools at Bhabua, Buxar and Sasaram receive 2 each annually.

Senior Residential School at Deori receives Rs. 31,600 and the other nine junior schools receive Rs. 88,300 (about 9 each) yearly.

HOSTELS.

order to solve the problem of accommodation of the students Backward Communities State Government have sanctioned at different places for which the expenditure is borne by ernment. The table below shows the Harijan and Adivasi in the district:—

Name of hostel.	Number of students residing therein.
Harijan Hostel, Arrah I	48
Harijan Hostel, Arrah II	35
Harijan Hostel, Bikramganj for school students	41
Harijan Hostel, Bikramganj for college students.	24
Harijan Hostel, Surajpura for school students.	33
Harijan Hostel, Dehri-on-Sone for school students.	13
Harijan Hostel, Sasaram for school and college students.	56
Harijan Hostel, Buxar for school and college students.	40
Adivasi Hostel, Bhabua for school and college students.	13

The Harijan hostels at Arrah are for the college students only. Hostel buildings in Arrah were constructed at Government cost 1,08,000 each. The other hostels in the district are located rent houses.

Usually every hostel has one Superintendent, one cook and one attendant. The house rent and the cost of utensils are by the State Government. No seat rent is charged from the Every boarder who belongs to the Scheduled Tribes and

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Scheduled Castes also gets a grant of Rs. 20 at the school s There is no exclusive reservation for the boys of the Back Classes only. If seats are available, the students of other caste also admitted.

DRINKING WATER FACILITIES.

The table following shows the number of wells sunk for drin from 1957-58 to 1962-63:—

Year.	No. of wells taken up.		No. of wells completed.		No. under truction.	
	Adivasis.	Harijans.	Adivasis.	Harijans.	Adivasis.	Hari
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1957-58 ..	6	Nil	5	Nil	1	N
1958-59 ..	Nil	2	Nil	2	Nil	N
1959-60 ..	Nil	12	Nil	10	Nil	
1960-61 ..	10	18	7	6	3	
1961-62 ..	4	57	4	26	Nil	
1962-63 ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	N

The Government contributes 75 per cent of the estimated and the villagers are required to contribute their share which usually given in the form of labour. There is, however, no re tion now and any well may be used by the Adivasis or Harija

MEDICAL FACILITIES.

For bringing medical facilities within the easy reach to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Welfare Departm maintains *Ayurvedic* centres at Rehal in Nauhatta police-sta and Sarodag in Adhaura police-station. The estimated co Rs. 6,000 at each of these centres. Every dispensary has one *Ve* and *Ayurvedic* as well as some patent medicines are kept in dispensaries.

The table following shows the medical aid granted to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes from 1960-61 to 1962-6

	1960-61.		1961-62.		1962-63.	
	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Exp tu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
(a) Scheduled Tribes	200	200	1,000	1,000	1,000	5
(b) Scheduled Castes	2,250	2,250	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,5
TOTAL ..	2,450	2,450	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,0

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LEGAL AID.

Shahabad district during 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 the Rs. 2,700, Rs. 3,300 and Rs. 2,007 respectively were granted persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Welfare Department generally provides legal aid to the indigent of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes who may ed in cases relating to ejectment from land, house, money

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES.

Welfare Department has also constructed a number of the benefit of the Harijans and Adivasis. The statement gives the details of the roads constructed and under ion:—

Name of road.	Length in mile.	Estimated cost in Rupees.	Remarks.
Adhaura Sarvodaya Road	12	8,000	Project Executive Officer. Adhaura.
Marpaghat Road ..	½	3,200	Ditto.
Rehal to Harmuta ..	1	920	Project Executive Officer, Nauhatta.
Rehal to Chunhatta ..	2	1,840	Ditto.
Rehal to Kuba *via* Nauhatta	2	1,840	Ditto.
Deori-Garki Road(Adhaura)	3	5,000	Project Executive Officer, Adhaura.
Chainpurghat Road (Adhaura).	¼	5,000	Ditto.
Dahar Road (Adhaura) (Incomplete).	2	4,500	Ditto.
Marpa-Chainpur Road (Incomplete).	7	5,000	Ditto.
Adhaura-Chainpur Road (Incomplete),	4	3,050	Ditto.
Adhaura-Khoudar Road (Incomplete).	6	5,000	Ditto.
Chandrara-Amhara Road	1	1,000	Project Executive Officer, Sasaram.
Amhara-Jhalia Road ..	4½	5,000	Ditto.
Tori-Panari Road ..	9	10,000	Ditto.
Sarodag-Lohara Road ..	9	9,000	Ditto.
Barajhia Dah-Markauni Road	4½	3,500	Ditto.
Markauni-Karkatgarh Road	4½	2,500	Ditto.

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A limited appraisal has been made as to the impact of th welfare measures and the Community Development Project on th tribals in Rohtas and Adhaura Blocks. The investigation did n show that there has been any appreciable amelioration in the con tion of the tribals and it is doubtful if all the money that has be spent has been well utilised. This appraisal appears in the te on "People".

Voluntary Social Service Organisations.

The Voluntary Social Service Organisations of local importa are the *Bharat Sewak Samaj*, Bharat Scouts and Guides, *Bhood* Movement, *Harijan Sewak Sangh*, *Dalit Varga Sangh*, *Shatrum Sangeet Vidyalaya*, *Arya Samaj*, Theosophical Society, etc.

Bharat Sewak Samaj.

The *Bharat Sewak Samaj* is an all-India institution. A bran of the organisation was established in 1956 at Arrah. There several committees and sub-committees consisting of some offic and non-officials. The branch has an office at Arrah under a Ch man and a Working Committee consisting of eleven memb including the Chairman.

The programme of the *Samaj* is to extend its work to all blocks, *anchals*, *thanas*, and even in villages as far as possible. Th are several wings, namely:—

(1) Information Centre, (2) Anti-Corruption Cen (3) Mahila Section and (4) Youth and Camp Sectio

They also undertake village uplift work consisting of sanita and public works. Public works schemes cover construction a maintenance of village paths, wells, pynes, etc., with the volunt labour of its members. In the urban areas the *Samaj* has taken sanitation, public health, cultural education, children welfare, yo welfare and co-operative works. The *Samaj* has been trying expose corruption in the services as well.

Bharat Scouts and Guides.

This is an all-India organisation with the State headquarter Patna. There is a branch in Arrah since 1923. At that time th were several similar institutions in the district. The main inst tion was then known as the Boys' Scout. In 1950 all the sim institutions were amalgamated and the amalgamated institution ca to be known as the Bharat Scouts and Guides. This branch tra its members, both boys and girls in voluntary service. Regu training is given to the boys and girls and they have done a lo good work on occasions like *melas*, large processions, etc.

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Bhoodan Movement.

e *Bhoodan* Movement was started in 1951 by Acharya Vinoba It was started in this district on the 14th September, 1952 Shri Bhave came to Durgawati. Its main aim is to establish with no exploitation and to achieve this goal the *Bhoodan* ct has been adopted as the first step. The idea is to get the people who have it and to give it to the landless ones.

e *Zila Bhoodan* Office was set up in the district at Dehri-on- May, 1953, and during the same year its work was taken up e subdivisions and thanas of the district. In the beginning the main office was shifted from Dehri-on-Sone to Jamuhar, Karwandiha in Sasaram subdivision. Prior to this, in 1954, r *Bhoodan Act* was passed for legalisation, management. tion, etc., of the lands received in gift. According to this, r *Bhoodan Yajna Samiti* was replaced by Bihar *Bhoodan* Committee on the 31st December, 1956, and the powers of the were transferred to the Committee. After the *Zila Samiti* olved in the district, the *Zila Bhoodan Yajna* office was ed. The main district office from Jamuhar was shifted to where it remained till 15th December, 1958. It was then to Arrah town.

September, 1963, from 1,687 villages, through 4,608 or gifted deeds, 1,96,506 acres of land have been obtained istrict. In 805 villages, 12,147 acres of land have been ed among 3,669 landless tenants. Out of this 3,669, the of Harijans and aboriginals who received the lands, till er, 1963, are 981 and 28 respectively and the rest belong to r castes. Some undistributed lands are still in the possession id Committee which would be given to the *Gram Panchayats* the *Zila Panchayat Parishad.* Among these undistributed ere are some forests, hills, etc., not fit for cultivation. There lands and forests under dispute that have been donated.

r land reclamation, purchase of bullocks, ploughs, imple- eds, etc., 75 per cent subsidy and 25 per cent loans are given *Bhoodan* tenants. The subsidy and loans are given through k Development Officers. The amount given in subsidy and 3,621 *Bhoodan* tenants in 693 villages comes to Rs. 11,765 ember, 1963.

re has been no appraisal of the impact of the *Bhoodan* ent on the landless people or on the people with land. The on the face of it, appears to be small although a beginning en made. At Adhaura village under Adhaura police-station stigator in doing other investigations was confronted by who complained that the *Bhoodan* land gifted to them by odan Committee are not being possessed by them and the

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Forest Department and other people were claiming that the land w theirs. It was also complained that in the Survey and Settlem Operations their names have not been recorded.

Harijan Sewak Sangh.

A branch of the all-India *Harijan Sewak Sangh* was organis at Arrah in 1930. There is a District Committee consisting nine members out of which two are Harijans and the rest belong the other castes. The *Harijan Sewak Sangh* has got its own buildi known as *Harijan Ashram* which was constructed in 1939. In 19 a *Prarthana Bhawan* was constructed and is attached with t *Harijan Ashram*. The *Sangh* celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 19 The aim is to serve the cause of the Harijans, to ameliorate the condition and to make them useful citizens.

Dalit Varga Sangh.

A branch of the all-India *Dalit Varga Sangh* is also functioni in the district since 1957. At first the office was located at Piro. was shifted to the present site in Arrah town in 1962. There a District Committee consisting of 15 members with seven Harij members. The aims are almost the same as the *Harijan Sew Sangh*. The *Sangh* has started co-operative societies in the distri at Arrah, Piro, Koelwar, etc.

Shatrunjay Sangeet Vidyalaya.

An institution known as Shri Marut Nandan Shahabad Sange Sangh was established at Arrah in 1914, by Shri Ram Kumar Ja of Arrah town. Shri Ram Kumar Jain was a great lover of music an art. In 1929 the late Shri Shatrunjay Prasad Singh popularly know as Shri Lallanjee of village Jamira took charge of this institution Lallanjee was born with the silver spoon in his mouth and free spent his own money for the cause of music. He was a great *Pakhawaj, mridanga* and *tabla* player and an able exponent of *katha* dance. Oblivious of social stigma or ridicule, the late Lallanje dedicated himself to music as a whole-time voluntary artist. H genius soon cut new ways in musical expression. He trained on generation of musicians of Bihar and from outside. His death. i 1961, was a great loss to the institution and to the world of music.

As a mark of respect to late Shri Lallanjee the name of th institution was changed from *Marut Nandan Sangeet Vidyalaya* t *Shri Shatrunjay Sangeet Vidyalaya*. In the beginning the institutio was located at Jamira House, Arrah. It was later shifted to its present site at *mohalla* Mahadeva in 1956. It is affiliated to *Praya Sangeet Samiti*, Allahabad and registered with the Sangeet Nata Academy, New Delhi.

In 1963, there were 60 students and seven paid teachers includin one Principal and three honorary teachers. There is a Managing Committee consisting of 16 members. It receives recurring grants

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State Government and during 1961-62 and 1962-63, it Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 8,000 respectively. It imparts education and music (both vocal and instrumental). Every year it mination and courses of study and certificates are given by *Sangeet Samiti*, Allahabad. This institution does not run and the fees collected do not cover all the expenses.

Arya Samaj.

Arya Samaj of Arrah was organised 76 years ago and till office was held in a rented house. Later it was shifted to its site at Abarpul. Now it has its own building on the western of the famous Dean's tank. The *Arya Samaj Bhawan* at is known as *Sradhanand Bhawan* after the name of the founder *Samaj*. This institution has also the State headquarters of *Samaj* and is known as *Bihar Rajya Arya Pratinidhi Sabha.* are 38 units of *Arya Samaj* institutions scattered all over the and the important units are at Bhabua, Buxar, Sasaram, Piro, pur, Mohania, Ramgarh, Agiaon, Lasarhi, Koelwar, Dehri- etc.

ached to the *Sradhanand Bhawan* there is a public library as *Shrimati Suggadevi Vedic Pustakalaya* established with the ns of Shrimati Suggadevi of Arrah town. Shrimati Suggadevi pioneer of female education in Arrah. There is a reading this library.

the *Sradhanand Bhawan* there are one *Vyayamshala* and one *ala* which are open for the public. About 20 young men the *Vyayamshala* every day.

ere are Charitable Homoeopathic Dispensaries run by the *maj* at Arrah and Bihea.

e annual anniversary is held every year between the months h to May for four days. A series of conferences are held in ion with the anniversary.

e *Arya Samaj* runs a Middle School which has 300 students e teachers. There was one Girls' School also run by the *maj* established in 1926 in one of the donated buildings at l (Arrah town). This is now defunct.

e activities of the *Arya Samaj* at Arrah are manifold. *ar Nari Raksha* (rescue of women and children) scheme is out with great success throughout the district and about nteers are on deputation for this work. They are posted on the railway platforms, main streets and lanes in town and outskirt areas within the district. On special festive occasions, ports, public gatherings, etc., there is special arrangement for one of women and children.

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The *Arya Samaj* volunteers regularly visit the hospitals and other places for the unclaimed dead bodies of Hindus and the cremation is done by the *Arya Samaj* workers according to vedic rites. For such cremations the Government pays Rs. 16 per dead body, the Municipality Rs. 4.

Theosophical Society.

The Arrah Lodge of the Theosophical Society was established in 1882. There is a branch of it at Buxar also. The meetings are held regularly in the Lodge premises on every Sunday and different topics are discussed but more emphasis is given on the fundamental unity of all religions and services to mankind. It has got a library. Bulletins are issued from Arrah Lodge after every two months. The Theosophical Society is much interested in social services without any distinction of caste or creed. The meetings and conferences are not confined to the members only.

Broadly it may be observed that the Voluntary Social Service Organisations like *Bharat Sevak Sangh, Harijan Sevak Sangh* or *Dalit Varga Sangh* have not been able to do much and probably a re-thinking as to the handicaps is required. It appears that most of them depend on the State Government or the Central Government for their funds and there is an acute want of zealous or selfless workers like those who belong to the Servants of India Society or the Ramkrishna Mission. These organisations have taken a shape after the Government organisations. Some of these organisations are not popular even in the towns where they exist and very little is known to the outsiders as to their activities. Bhoodan Movement has also not done much as it is now being found that many of the donated lands do not actually belong to the donors. Some of the lands donated to the landless are being claimed by others or have been found to be barren, hillside or jungles belonging to the Forest Deparment. In contrast to this, however, there are some other organisations or some of the branches of the organisations mentioned before that have done excellent services.

NEWSPAPERS.

No daily newspapers are published in the district. The papers now published are noted below:—

Uttar Bihar is a weekly periodical giving news and articles on various subjects. It has a small circulation.

Toofan is also a weekly periodical for news and articles with a small circulation. It is published from Dehri-on-Sone.

Gaonghar is a fortnightly magazine which publishes short stories, etc. The circulation is small.

Bhojpuri is a monthly magazine in Bhojpuri dialect of Hindi language. It is published at Arrah and is said to have a good circulation.

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The English daily newspapers in common circulation published in the district but within the State are the *Indian Nation* and *Searchlight* of Patna. The other newspapers in common circulation published outside the State are the *Statesman, Amrita Bazar Patrika, the Times of India, National Herald, Leader,* etc. Among the weeklies and periodicals that have circulation in the district are *Illustrated Weekly of India, Behar Herald,* etc. The *Review, Link, Careers* and *Courses, Competition Master,* also have some circulation.

Among the Hindi daily newspapers *Aryavarta, Pradeep, Vishwamitra, Navabharat* and *Times* have a good circulation. The first two published from Patna. . Among the Hindi weeklies *Dharmyuga, Nai Hindusthan,* etc., have some circulation. The two Bengali newspapers *Ananda Bazar* and *Yugantar* of Calcutta have wide circulation. Among the Urdu dailies *Sathi* and *Sada-e-Am* published from Patna are popular.

Correct figures of circulation of any of the papers are not available.

General Election.

After Independence in 1947, the First General Election, on the basis of adult franchise, was held in 1952. In pre-independence days there had been elections to the legislatures both at the Provincial and Imperial Government levels but the franchise for the Local Bodies, Provincial Assembly or Council or the Central Legislatures was based on qualifications of property, incidence of payment of income, rent or taxes, educational qualifications, communal representations, etc. All this accounted for a low percentage of voters. The franchise from 1952 General Election provides equal opportunities for men and women of all classes, castes and creeds to exercise their right of vote. It was a great experiment.

General Election of 1952.

Legislative Assembly.

During the General Election of 1952 there were 19 constituencies for *Vidhan Sabha* or Legislative Assembly out of which three (Bhabua-*cum*-Mohania, Sasaram-*cum*-Rohtas and Tarari-*cum*-Arrah) were plural (double) and the other sixteen were single constituencies. The political parties that participated in the election for the 22 seats were the Congress, Forward Bloc (Marxist), Jan Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, Praja Socialist, Ram Rajya Parishad, Socialist and United Kisan Sabha. There were 80 candidates without any party affiliation and all the 22 seats had some independent candidates. None of the independent candidates were

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The number of candidates run by the different parties and the number of seats won by the party nominees are shown below*:—

Name of different parties.	No. of candidates.	No. of seats won by party nominees.
Congress	21	17
Socialist	21	4
Ram Rajya Parishad	15	1
Praja Socialist	13	Nil
Forward Bloc (Marxist)	7	Nil
Jan Sangh	6	Nil
Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	1	Nil*
United Kisan Sabha	1	Nil
GRAND TOTAL	85	22

The total number of voters in 1952 Assembly elections for the district of Shahabad was 12,52,369 (7,08,114 males and 5,44,255 females). The total number of votes cast was 6,47,241. The analysis of the votes gained by the different parties and independent candidates is given below*:—

Party and Independent candidates.	Votes gained.
Congress	2,20,090
Independent	1,97,460
Socialist	1,28,616
Ram Rajya Parishad	39,272
Praja Socialist	31,968
Forward Bloc (Marxist)	11,726
Jan Sangh	10,947
Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	5,617
United Kisan Sabha	1,545
GRAND TOTAL ..	6,47,241

Parliamentary Election.

During the General Election in 1952 there were two Parliamentary Constituencies, i.e., Shahabad South and Shahabad North-West. Besides, one constituency, i.e., Patna-*cum*-Shahabad, was in

* *Report on the First General Election under the Constitution of India in* Bihar, 1951-52, pages 44—46.

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with some areas of the Patna district. Shahabad South plural constituency and Shahabad North-West a single one. parties which contested the Parliamentary seats were the ress, Forward Bloc (Marxist), Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, Rajya Parishad and the Socialist. Besides, nine Independent didates without any party affiliation had also contested the three mentary seats. The two seats, i.e., Shahabad South and -cum-Shahabad, were won by the Congress candidates and one i.e., Shahabad North-West, was captured by an Independent didate.

The total number of votes cast was 8,72,152. The analysis of votes cast given below shows the number of the votes that each e party nominees had received:—

Party and Independent candidates.	Number of votes gained.
Congress	3,36,713
Independent	2,39,377
Socialist	1,82,643
Ram Rajya Parishad	80,161
Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	24,552
Forward Bloc (Marxist)	8,706
GRAND TOTAL ..	8,72,152

The results of the 1952 elections show some trends. As mentioned earlier the total number of votes in 1952 for Assembly constituencies was 12,52,369 (7,08,114 males and 5,44,255 females) or 46.5 per cent (52.1 per cent males and 40.9 per cent females) out of which 241 or about 51.68 per cent votes were cast. The Congress got 2,20,090 or about 34 per cent of the total votes cast and rest 4,27,151 or 66 per cent of the votes were divided among the party and Independent candidates.

It is evident from the above facts that the Congress won 17 of 23 seats but it does not mean that the Congress had a very good in the district. In almost all the constituencies the votes were ded which was one of the main reasons for the victory of the gress candidates.

In plural constituency Tarari-*cum*-Piro, the Congress had set only one candidate who was defeated by a Socialist candidate. Socialist candidate won by a narrow margin (16,340 votes as st 16,315 votes). In another constituency, Barhara, the Congress didate who got 3,438 votes was defeated by a candidate of the Rajya Parishad who got 3,938 votes. The Independent candi- s together had gained 7,332 votes in Barhara constituency. This

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also shows that had the votes not been divided, the victory of th candidate would have been difficult. In Arrah Mofussil constituenc the Congress candidate came out successful with 5,538 votes. H nearest rival was an Independent candidate who got 2,741 votes on and together, all the candidates, excluding the Congress candidat got 10,076 votes. Here also the division of votes was mainly respo sible for the success of the party candidate.

As mentioned earlier in almost all the constituencies the divisio of votes was greatly responsible for the victory of a party candidate

One of the main reasons of the victory of the Congress cand dates was the fact that the Congress party was popular and it w commonly held that the independence of the country came soone because of the Congress. The ideologies of the Socialist and Pra Socialist parties were rather subtle and it became difficult for th common mass to find the differences between the two. The Congre party had also a larger organisation with roots in the villages and th constituencies were well nursed by them. The Congress party h formed the Cabinet and that was another advantage.

From a report of the District Election Office it appears th during 1952 elections, the general mass was less educated in electio matters and also less conscious of the value of their franchise. T report further mentions that a number of illiterate voters held th boxes of the Congress party in great reverence and thought th boxes represented the late Mahatma Gandhi. The results al showed that the Independent candidate without any party affiliatio had a great disadvantage.

General Election of 1957.

The Second General Election was held on the basis of th electoral rolls made in 1952 subject to the modifications made i the course of the five. years. The polling was staggered over a perio of 16 days from the 25th February to the 12th March 1957. Th Election in comparison with the First Election of 1952 was bette planned and more systematically organised. Seats were reserved fo the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of thei population as determined by the Census Commissioner.

Legislative Assembly.

During the General Election in 1957 the number of the consti tuencies was nineteen, namely, Arrah, Arrah Mofussil, Shahpur Brahampur, Dumraon, Nawanagar, Buxar, Ramgarh, Mohania Bhabua, Sasaram, Dehri, Nokha, Bikramganj, Dawath, Piro, Sahar Sandesh and Dinara. Bhabua, Sasaram and Piro were double member and the rest were single member constituencies. The name of Bhabua-*cum*-Mohania, Sasaram-*cum*-Rohtas and Tarari-*cum*-Piro were changed. Bhabua and Mohania became separate constituencies

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The Sasaram-*cum*-Rohtas constituency became Sasaram constituency only and that of Tarari-*cum*-Piro was known as Piro constituency only. Some new constituencies, namely, Arrah, Bhojpur, Nawanagar, Dawath and Ramgarh came into existence for the elections in 1957. There were altogether 22 seats in all. The political parties that contested for the 21 seats were the Congress, Praja Socialist, Janta, Socialist and Communist Party of India. There were 30 Independent candidates who contested the seats in the 13 constituencies unsuccessfully.

The number of candidates run by the different parties and the number of seats won by party nominees are given below*:—

Name of different parties.	Number of candidates.	Number of seats won by the party nominees.
Congress	21	15
Praja Socialist	22	7
Janta	12	Nil
Socialist	11	Nil
Communist Party of India	3	Nil
GRAND TOTAL ..	69	22

During the elections in 1957 there were 13,34,277 votes (7,24,632 males and 6,09,645 females). The total number of votes polled was 7,66,825 and the total number of votes rejected was five (invalid ballot papers). The analysis of the votes gained by the different parties and Independent candidates is as follows:—

Name of different parties.	Votes gained.
Congress	3,14,366
Praja Socialist	2,31,870
Independent	1,03,211
Socialist	46,913
Janta	38,717
Communist Party of India	31,743
GRAND TOTAL ..	7,66,820

Parliamentary Election.

In the General Election of 1957 there were three Parliamentary constituencies, i.e., Shahabad, Buxar and Sasaram. Out of the three constituencies, two were single (Shahabad and Buxar) and

* *Report on the Second General Election in Bihar*, 1956-57, pages 170—173.

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one plural (Sasaram). The contesting parties for the Parliamenta seats were the Congress, Praja Socialist and Janta. Besides, tw Independent candidates without any party affiliation had contest the two seats (Buxar and Sasaram). The plural seats (Sasaram) an the single seat (Shahabad) were won by the Congress candidates an one of the Congress candidates from Sasaram constituency was elect uncontested. The single constituency of Buxar was won by a Independent candidate who defeated his two rival candidates belon ing to the Praja Socialist and the Congress parties.

The total number of votes cast was 6,98,690. The analysis the votes cast given below shows the number of votes of th candidates:—

Name of different parties.				Votes gained
Congress	..	..	..	3,44,099
Praja Socialist	..	..	..	2,21,446
Janta	..	..	..	14,587
Independent	..	..	..	1,18,458
GRAND TOTAL			..	6,98,690

The election results of 1957 show some trends. As mention earlier there were altogether 21 constituencies out of which 14 we captured by the Congress and seven by the Praja Socialist Pa candidates. Altogether 7,66,820 votes were gained by all the parti and Independent candidates out of which the Congress alone bagg 3,14,366 votes. The other party and Independent candidates ha together polled 4,52,454 votes. This clearly shows that had the vo not been divided, it would have been difficult for all the Congr candidates to come out successful. Further, if all the party an Independent candidates had been united then also the victory fo the Congress candidates would have been difficult.

So far the Parliamentary Elections are concerned it has alrea been mentioned earlier that there were altogether three cons tuencies (Shahabad, Buxar and Sasaram) out of which Sasaram w a plural constituency. The Congress had captured the three sea by bagging 3,44,009 votes and one Independent candidate fro Sasaram constituency had come out successful. All the other par and Independent candidates had together polled 3,54,591 vo Elections had by now become very popular and contests were keen The need of a party backing was increasingly felt. The Congre had clearly a better run and more organised machine to fight th elections.

GENERAL ELECTION OF 1962.

In comparison with the last two General Elections, the Thir General Election of 1962 was better planned and more systemati

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took much less time in completing the poll and in announc- results. With the experience of the First and Second General s and of the bye-elections in the intervening periods a signi- hange in the method of casting votes was adopted this time. ly a voter was required to put the ballot paper in the ballot the candidate of his choice and there were as many separate me for each contesting candidate) as many contesting candi- In the Third General Election of 1962, there was only one ballot box for all the contesting candidates of a constituency elector was to give the seal against the symbol and in the whose favour he wanted to exercise his franchise. The papers contained the symbols of all the contesting candidates ticular constituency and a space was provided against the of each of the candidates for putting the seal.

e other important change was brought in respect of the plural constituencies. All the plural constituencies were converted gle constituencies. Generally a plural constituency was into two single member constituencies and one such ency was made reserve for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled

ther, the Third General Election was held on the basis of sion of the electoral rolls in this State between the period ..... The electoral rolls of all the Assembly consti- were revised during the intervening period of the Second rd General Elections"*.

was planned to complete the polling within a period of one e, from the 19th to the 25th February 1962, fixing four days ual days of poll in the State but on account of *Maghi* falling on the 19th February, the poll was started on the bruary. Accordingly, 18th February, 21st February, 23rd y and 25th February were decided to be fixed as the days of poll. The poll was completed in the different constituencies tate only in four days....."**

Legislative Assembly.

ing the General Election of 1962, there were 22 constituen- ely, Arrah, Arrah Mofussil, Bhabua, Bikramganj, Braham- ar, Chainpur† (S. C.), Chenari (S. C.), Dawath, Dehri, Dumraon, Jagdishpur (S. C.), Mohania, Nawanagar, Nokha, ngarh, Sahar, Sandesh, Sasaram and Shahpur. The number constituencies had increased to 22 in 1962, as against 19 in This time three new constituencies, i.e., Chainpur, Chenari dishpur, were created due to bifurcation of double member

port on the Third General Election in Bihar, 1962, page 28.
, page 65.
heduled Castes.

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constituencies and made reserve for Scheduled Castes candidates. The political parties that participated in the elections for the 2 seats were, the Congress, Communist, Jan Sangh, Jharkhand, Praj Socialist, Ram Rajya Parishad, Socialist and the Swatantra. There were altogether 20 Independent candidates who contested th 12 constituencies out of which only one Independent candidate i Brahampur constituency came out successful.

The number of candidates run by the different parties and th number of seats won by the party nominees are given below*:—

Name of different parties.	Number of the candidates.	Number of the seats won by party nominees.
Congress	22	17
Independent	20	1
Communist	8	1
Jan Sangh	6	Nil.
Jharkhand	5	Nil.
Praja Socialist	21	3
Ram Rajya Parishad	9	..
Socialist	15	Nil.
Swatantra	19	Nil.

According to 1961 census, the total population of the distri was 32,18,017 souls (males 16,16,732 and females 16,01,285) out which the total number of electors was 15,51,159 (males 8,35,29 and females 7,15,868) or 48.20 per cent (males 51.66 per cent an females 44.70 per cent)**. The total number of valid votes w 8,22,721 and the number of votes rejected was 38,377. The analys of the votes gained by the different parties and Independen candidates is given below†:—

Name of different parties.	Votes gained.
Congress	3,49,484
Communist	36,169
Jan Sangh	8,950
Jharkhand	4,913
Praja Socialist	1,64,017
Ram Rajya Parishad	10,161
Socialist	61,556
Swatantra	1,41,781
Independent	45,690
GRAND TOTAL ..	8,22,721

* *Report on the Third General Election in Bihar*, 1962, pages 252—238.

** *Ibid*, page 168.

† *Ibid*, pages 252—255.

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Parliamentary Election.

1962 General Election there were four Parliamentary encies as against three in 1957. The constituencies Shahabad, Buxar, Bikramganj and Sasaram and all were plural. constituency was reserved for a Scheduled Caste candidate. testing parties for the Parliamentary seats were the Congress, Socialist, Swatantra, Socialist, Communist and the Jan Sangh. there were altogether three Independent candidates who the election unsuccessfully in two constituencies, namely, and Bikramganj. All the four seats were won by Congress tes.

he total number of electors was 17,09,083* out of which valid votes were polled and 31,602 votes were rejected alysis of the votes cast is given below:—

Name of different parties.	Votes gained.
ngress	4,66,990
mmunist	9,403
n Sangh	11,738
aja Socialist	1,38,268
cialist	64,085
atantra	1,32,111
dependent	1,02,081
GRAND TOTAL ..	9,24,676

e results of 1962 General Election show some trends. Out total valid votes (8,22,721) polled, the Congress party candi- t 3,49,484 votes and won 17 seats in the Legislative Assembly. tal number of Assembly seats was 22 in 1957 as well as in In the General Election of 1957 the Congress had captured seats and the other seven seats had gone to the Praja candidates. In comparison the Congress had made a better in 1962 and only three seats could go to the Praja Socialist es.

the General Election of 1962 one Communist and one ndent candidates were also elected to the Assembly. The nist candidate's success was a particular feature. The success olitary Independent candidate really underlines the necessity ty behind the candidates.

e Congress had won the majority of the seats by securing votes but the total votes gained by the other party and ndent candidates come to 4,73,237. This clearly shows that position being divided the votes were split and that helped ngress candidates.

Report on the Third General Election in Bihar, 1962, page 194.

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In Parliamentary elections altogether 9,24,676 votes were polled out of which the Congress party got 4,66,990 votes. The other party and Independent candidates had together polled 4,57,686 votes. All the seats were secured by the Congress candidates. Here also the division of votes was one of the chief factors of victory for the Congress party candidates.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

The Bihar Hindu Religious Trusts Act, 1950 (Bihar Act of 1951), came into force from the 15th August, 1951, in the State of Bihar. This Act provides better administration, protection and preservation of properties of Hindu religious trusts. Under section 5 (1) the Bihar State Board of Religious Trusts was constituted in August, 1951. The Board consists of 17 members headed by a President who is nominated and appointed by the State Government. The term of the office of members as provided in the Act under sections 7 (3) and 8 (5) is five years. The office of the Board is at Patna. The source of finance of the Board is the trust fund. For the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred or to be incurred in the administration of this Act; under section 70 (1) the trustee of every religious trust is required to pay to the Board five per cent of its net income. Here net income means the total income realised by the trustee from all sources after deducting any amount payable as revenue, rent, taxes, local or other cesses and cost of management at twelve and a half per cent. Some of the main functions of the Board which are mentioned in detail in section 28 (2) of the Act are (*i*) to prepare and maintain a complete record containing full information relating to the origin, nature, extent, income, objects and beneficiaries of the different classes of religious trusts, (*ii*) to give direction for proper administration of the religious trusts, (*iii*) to cause inspection to be made of the property and the office of any religious trust including the accounts and (*iv*) to remove a trustee from his office if such trustee is convicted of any such offence as implies moral turpitude or who refuses to or wilfully disobeys the directions and orders of the Board. For proper implementation of the provisions of the Act there are four Inspectors, one Auditor, one Superintendent and one Assistant Superintendent all working under the President of the Board. At present, the Board functions under the control of Law Department, Government of Bihar.

All public trusts and endowments made by the Hindus in the district of Shahabad are governed by this Board. Till October, 1963, there were altogether 436 Hindu religious trusts. Some of the important Hindu religious trusts and charitable endowments registered at the Board's office are Hanumanjee Trust, Jagdishpur, Shri Radha Sharda Braj Raj Shree Biharijee Trust, Jagdishpur, Shri Sasaram, Krishna Mandir Trust, Jagdishpur, Koraich Mahabirsthan, Sasaram.

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Rekhaghat Math, Buxar, Gupteshwar Dham Trust (P. O. pur, P.-S. Chenari), Chhoti Sangat, Dumraon, Laheri Math, (P. O. Pupsar, P.-S. Kargahar), Basaon Kala Math, Basaon Sikraul, P.-S. Itarhi), Kawalchhapara Math, Kawalchhapara Sinha, P.-S. Barhara), Shiva Mandir Trust, Brahampur, Radha Mandir, Bhabua, Chhoti Dumraon Trust, Bateshwar Nath Sasaram, Darigaon Temple Trust, Darigaon, Shri Jain Bala Trust, Arrah, D. K. Jain Endowment Trust, Arrah, Bari Trust, Arrah, etc.

The details of some of the trusts are given below:—

Hanumanjee Trust, Jagdishpur.

This is a religious trust and was established in 1934 by one Nandkumar Upadhyaya of Jagdishpur. There is a temple of manjee and for the upkeep of the temple there are 6½ acres of able land and the annual income of the temple is about 000. There is a Trust Committee constituted under section 32 Bihar Hindu Religious Trusts Act, 1950. The Committee s of seven members out of which there are one President, one ary and five members.

Sharda Braj Raj Shree Biharijee Trust, Jagdishpur.

This is also a religious trust which was established in 1940 by ati Dulhin Braj Raj Kunwar w|o late Rai Bahadur Sri Sharda Singh of Jagdishpur. There is a temple of Radha Krishna. nded property of the trust consists of 49 *bighas* of cultivated The annual income of the trust is Rs. 4,500. This trust is oked after by a Committee of seven members out of which are one President, one Secretary and five members. The ittee has been formed under the terms laid down in the deed trust executed in 1954 by the founder.

Sri Radha Krishna Mandir Trust, Jagdishpur.

religious trust established in 1921 by Mosamat Jechha Kunwar, f the late Pandit Agam Tiwary of Jagdishpur. For the upkeep temple and for the expenditure during festivals like avmi, Krishnasthmi, etc., 32 *bighas* of cultivable lands have onated to the trust by Shrimati Jechha Kunwar. The annual e of the trust is Rs. 4,000. A trust committee consisting of f trustee and four other members under section 32 of the Hindu Religious Trusts Act, 1950, has been constituted.

Koraich Mahabirsthan, Sasaram.

This is one of the oldest temples in the district situated at n. In this temple there is a statue of Hanumanjee known as Mahabir. The annual income of the temple is about 000 from house rents and offerings. There is a Management ittee to look after the affairs of the temple. The Committee s of a President, a Secretary and four members.

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Ram Rekhaghat Math, Buxar.

This trust was founded by Baba Raghunath Das. The date of its establishment was not available at the office of the Bihar Hindu Religious Trust Board. The object of this Trust is the worship of the images of Rām, Lakshmana and Janki in the temple and the service of the wandering *sadhus* (sojourners). It is managed by a *Mahanth*. There are 59 *bighas* cultivable land and the annual income and expenditure of the trust is Rs. 6,000.

Gupteshwar Dham (P. O. Mamrezpur, P.-S. Chenari, district Shahabad).

This trust was established by Swami Bachcha Giri and the date of its establishment is not known. Its objects are *puja, sadhu seva, desh seva,* etc. This is also a purely religious trust and its annual income from offerings is Rs. 1,000. The affairs are managed by a *Mahanth*.

Chhoti Sangat, Dumraon.

This trust was established by one Baba Mangal Dasjee. This is also one of the oldest *Sangats* in the district and it is said that this *Sangat* was established about 300 years back. There is a *Mahanth* to look after the affairs of the *Sangat* and the annual income from offerings and landed property (62 *bighas* of cultivable land) is Rs. 4,500. Its objects are religious discourses, *puja, sankirtan, sadhu seva,* etc. This is also managed by a *Mahanth*.

Laheri Math, Laheri (P. O. Pupsar, P.-S. Kargahar, district Shahabad).

This trust was founded by Baba Bawanath Giri but the date of its foundation is not available. The main objects of the trust are *puja, sadhu seva,* etc. It is under the charge of a *Mahanth* and it has got annual income of Rs. 6,000 from 85 *bighas* of cultivable land and offerings.

Basaon Kala Math, Basaon (P. O. Sikraul, P.-S. Itarhi, district Shahabad).

It was founded by one Sri Bhrigunath Rai of Basaon in 1911 for worship and food for the students and poor. It has got 500 *bighas* of land and a zamindari of an average income of Rs. 2,000 which has now vested in the State. The annual income of this trust is more than Rs. 10,000. This trust also runs a Sanskrit *Pathshala*, known as Shri Niwas Mukund Ramanuj Sanskrit Vidyalaya. This trust is also managed by a *Mahanth*.

Kawalchhapara Math, Kawalchhapara (P. O. Sinha, P.-S. Barhara, district Shahabad).

This *Math* was donated by Baba Thikar Nathjee and its date of foundation is not known. The aims and objects of the trust are, (*i*) propagation of the different branches of the *Sanatan* religion as

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Sanskrit language, (*ii*) *sadhu seva* and (*iii*) the upkeep of the It appears from form number I under Bihar Hindu Trust Rules, 1952 (sections 7 and 13) of the year 1961-62 total land donated in trust was 349 *bighas* but the river had been eroding the land since 1952 and till 1961-62 it had 320 *bighas*; hence, the balance is only 29 *bighas*. The annual and expenditure of the temple is Rs. 2,100. This is also by a *Mahanth*.

WAQF.

The Bihar Waqf Act, 1947 (Act VIII of 1948), was to have a better administration of *waqfs* in the State of According to the provisions of this Act, two separate Boards, *Bihar Subai Sunni Majlis-e-Awqaf* and *Bihar Subai Shia e-Awqaf*, one for the Sunni and the other for the Shia sects Muslims of Bihar were constituted to discharge the functions to the Boards by the Act. The main duties of the Boards ensure that *waqfs* under their superintendence are properly ined, controlled and administered and the income thereof is pplied for the purposes for which such *waqfs* (trusts) were or intended.

Bihar Subai Sunni Majlis-e-Awqaf, Gulabbagh, Patna-4.

The *Bihar Subai Sunni Majlis-e-Awqaf* with the State head-ers at Patna, was established on the 3rd March, 1948, with nine nated members but now (November, 1963) it consists of eleven ers including the *Sadar* (President). The general superin-ce of the *Waqfs* vests in the *Majlis* which meets once in three s. The head of this office is a *Nazir-e-Awqaf* and under him are a number of officials.

The office maintains the record of almost all the *waqfs* in the From the office records it appears that there are altogether qfs in the district of Shahabad.

Of all the *waqfs* in the district of Shahabad, three are very ant. They are the Madarsa Wahidia, Arrah, Shahi Mosque, Farukhsiyari and Alamshahi.

Madarsa Wahidia, Arrah.

The Sri S. M. Masood Ali Saheb of Dean's Tank, Arrah, ated his properties under a registered deed on the 8th June, for the upkeep of the mosque and *Madarsa Wahidia*. The able properties of the *waqf* are the holding nos. 240 and 243 le no. 2, ward no. 4, *mohalla* Tari, Arrah and one mosque ng. The movable properties of the same are the six shares in rrah-Sasaram Light Railway of Rs. 100.00 each and eleven in the Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway of Rs. 10.00 each.

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In 1933, subsequently Mr. S. M. Masood Ali (Shrimati Wahid Nissa) dedicated the shares of both the railways for the upkeep of the *Madarsa Wahidia*. This *madarsa* is still running.

There is a management committee consisting of 11 members including one Secretary to look after the affairs of the *madarsa*.

Shahi Mosque, Arrah.

One Bibi Hayatunnissa dedicated some shops in this old mosque for its maintenance and executed a registered deed in 1819 and gave instructions for the allocation of the funds of the *katras* as follows:-

(*i*) Imam to be paid six annas from the collection of the *katras;*

(*ii*) *Moazzin* (one who calls the *Azan*) and *Khadim* (servant) to be given three annas from the collection of the shops;

(*iii*) Sweeper, water-supply and other mosque requirements will be met out of three annas of the total collection and

(*iv*) Expense for *Ramzan* and repairs of the mosque to be spent out of four annas of the total collection.

There is a managing committee consisting of 11 members including one Secretary to look after the affairs of the mosque.

The properties of this *waqf* are the mosque building, 34 shops adjoining the mosque (holding nos. 346, 484, 485 and 487) in *Chowk Masjid*, Arrah and holding nos. 196 and 614 in ward 5, *mohalla* Tari, Arrah.

Farukhsiyari and Alamshahi, Sasaram.

There is one *Khankah* at Sasaram which was established by one Shah Kabir *Darvesh* but there is no *waqf* deed or grant (*sanad*) to ascertain who was the *waqif* and what were the properties dedicated. But it appears from the perusal of the records that the *waqfs* were known as Farukhsiyari and Alamshahi. The properties of the *Khankah* consist principally of two imperial grants, one of the year 1717 from the Emperor Farukhsiyar and the other in 1762 from the Emperor Shah Alam. Hence, some of the properties of the *Khankah* are called Farukhsiyari and the other Alamshahi.

Due to the mismanagement of the *waqf* by the *Mutawalli* (one who manages the *waqf*), a scheme of management for better control was framed in the year 1952, by the *Majlis*.

The objects of the *waqfs* are as follows:—

(*i*) maintenance of a *madarsa;*

(*ii*) aid to local Muslim Girls School and hospital;

(*iii*) burial of paupers;

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(iv) miscellaneous expenses; and

(v) *waqf* cess; 1|10 of the net income on charities to the poor; 1|5 on the maintenance of a hostel for the *Hafiz* and their fooding.

The properties of the *waqf* are mosque and *madarsa* building, boarding house, one kitchen and one *musafirkhana*.

Bihar Subai Shia Majlis-e-Awqaf, Afzalpur, Patna-6.

The present *Bihar Subai Shia Majlis-e-Awqaf* was established on 4th July 1948, under the Bihar Waqf Act, 1947 (Act VIII of 1947). All the members of the first Board were appointed by the Government. The term of the office of the first Board was five years from the date of the publication of their names in the Gazette and the late Dr. Sir Syed Sultan Ahmad was elected its first President besides ten other members. At present there is one President and ten other members. The functions of the Board have already been explained.

The following are Shia *Waqfs* in the district of Shahabad:—

Name of *Waqf*.	Address.
Bibi Bataso	Village Chandari, P. O. Aurangabad Saraiya, district Shahabad.
Shah Tasaduque Ali ..	Ditto.
Sehat Bibi	Ditto.
Hakim Mohammad Tahir	Ditto.
Altaf Ali	Ditto.
Mir Hasan	Phatak Mir Saheb, Arrah.

The details of some of the important *waqfs* are given below:—

Bibi Bataso (115).

This *waqf* was established by late Bibi Bataso w/o late Sheikh Nasin Baksh of Aurangabad Saraiya, Shahabad on the 5th September 1903. The objects of this *waqf* are—*Majlis* during the *Muharram* and *Chehallum*, *dafan-kafan* (burial) for the poor Muslims and for the primary education (only *Quaran*) for poor children. The properties of the *waqf* are *Mouza* Hurka, *touzi* 4500 and one *katcha-pucca* building.

Hakim Mohammad Tahir (118).

This *waqf* was established by Mohammad Tahir Chaudhuri in 1[illegible] and the object is for *Majlis-wa-Matam* (*Muharram*). The property of the *waqf* is only *touzi* no. 4741.

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Mir Hasan (121).

One late Sri Mir Hasan Askari had established this *waqf* in 1891 and its objects are—

(*i*) *Milad-wa-Majlis* (*Ashrai Muharram*—ten days *Majlis* during *Muharram*);

(*ii*) to feed the *musafirs* (travellers); and

(*iii*) repairing of the *waqf* buildings.

The properties of the *waqf* are—

(*i*) five buildings at Arrah town;

(*ii*) *Mahal* Koath, *Pargana* Namaro; and

(*iii*) Erazichak.

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CHAPTER XVI

PLACES OF INTEREST

ADHAURA.—A village situated at a height of 2,000 feet on the ...m of Kaimur hills at a distance of 36 miles south of Bhabua, ...subdivisional headquarters, has an area of 2,365.12 acres. The ...ated area, however, is only 208.22 acres. The population of ...village in 1963 is 615 souls distributed over 107 households.*

It is the headquarters of the police-station and Community ...elopment Block of the same name. It has a post office, a forest ...e office, one higher secondary school with 20 students, one basic ...le school with 58 students, one State dispensary, one State ...rimary dispensary, one District Board dak bungalow, one co-...rative society, one grain-*gola*, one *gram panchayat* and some petty ...s.

The village is still very primitive in spite of the Government ...s. There is a tea stall where tea is served in thick glass ...hlers to customers who are seated on *chatai*.

The villagers produce paddy, wheat, *jawar*, maize, gram, peas, ...eeds, etc. There is no industry worth the name in the village.

The scenery surrounding the village is captivating but cannot ...y be enjoyed all the year round because of its inaccessibility in ...in seasons. The only approach to the village is a steep jeepable ...weather road connecting it with Bhabua, the headquarters of ...subdivision of the same name. During the British regime, ...ers and big zamindars used to visit the area for enjoying the ...ery and also for shooting. People still go there for *shikar*. The ...bungalow was primarily constructed about twenty years back to ...accommodation to such people. Lime was made at Adhaura ...L. Sleepers were cut to pieces at Chenari and carried as head ...Corrugated sheets and iron materials also had to be carried ...ead load.

Adhaura village is the headquarters of the police-station of the ...e name. The staff consists of one Sub-Inspector, one Assistant ...Inspector, and eight Constables. The police-station was at first ...olice outpost only. According to the records available in the ...divisional Officer's office, Bhabua it appears that land for the ...ding of Adhaura police outpost was acquired in 1856 and that ...Adhaura police-station building in 1862. This shows that the ...ce-station was established near about 1862. This police-station ...rally has to deal on an average of 20 cases of petty thefts and ...glaries in a year. In 1962 it had to deal with two murder cases

* The figures have been supplied by the Village Level Worker, Adhaura.

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also. The thana has got no *Dafadari* or *Ghatwali* system. It ha Chowkidars only under it who have to follow the daily *haziri* system for which they have to come to the thana. The thana has a beaut ful garden in its compound maintained by the thana staff and i better maintained than the one in the Block office compound.

AKBARPUR.—This is an ancient and historical village situate at the foot of the Kaimur hill and three miles off from Rohtasgar A hill stream passes through it, which during the rainy seaso becomes quite formidable. The village has an area of 824.40 acr and 610 households. The total population is 3,557, i.e., 1,806 mal and 1,751 females according to the figures supplied by the Rohta Block Office (March, 1964).

J. F. W. James in the old *Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) me tions regarding Akbarpur:—"Population 2,037. A village on th banks of the Son, thirty miles south of Dehri, the terminus of th Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway. The village is situated at a sho distance from the rocky precipice of Rohtasgarh; to its north stand Murli hill, two hundred feet high, consisting of limestone in th strata. At the foot of the Rohtas plateau, there is a tomb of th kind known as *chardiwarrah,* built between 1636 and 1638 A. which consists of a four-walled enclosure containing a raised ston terrace and three prayer niches on the western side, with seven ston sarcophagi on a stone platform. Over the gate is a long Persi inscription recording the fact that the tomb was built for himse and his family by Malik Wisal, the *daroga* of Rohtasgarh, in th reign of Shah Jahan, when Ikhlas Khan was its *kiladar* commandant. It mentions Akbarpur as one of the *parganas* formin the *jagir* of the *kiladar*.

"During the Mutiny Akbarpur and the neighbourhood wer infested by the followers of Kuar Singh, and it was for sometim a centre of disturbance. In October 1858 the mutineers of th Ramgarh battalion, on being defeated at Chatra in Chota Nagpu took up a position in Akbarpur, where they were joined by some o Kuar Singh's men. Here captain Rattray attacked them with hi Sikhs and sowars, and drove them with some loss into the jungle towards Rohtas. On this occasion the cavalry of Rattray's battalion who had been deprived of their carbines on suspicion of bein disaffected and were armed only with *talwars,* fought with so gallantry that their carbines were restored to them in recognition o the loyalty and courage they had displayed.

"Akbarpur contains a charitable dispensary, a police-statio (Rohtas), and an inspection bungalow. Here are the ruins of a old indigo factory, with the graves of the planter and his family i the compound. The house was used for many years as the inspec tion bungalow; but it has now fallen into ruin".*

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 150-151.

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Since James wrote Akbarpur has had many changes in the The Muslim population is about 60 per cent in the The two major communities, the Muslims and the Hindus peace and amity. For instance, during the last election of kbarpur *gram panchayat* in 1962, a Hindu candidate was d as *Mukhiya*.

The village is the headquarters of the police-station and mmity Development Block of Rohtas. It was the terminus of Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway but since 1960 the line has been ded up to Pipardih. Two Up and Down passenger trains ter Dehri to Pipardih.

There are two lower primary schools, one *madarsa*, one middle l and one high school with 250 students and nine teachers. re is one library with about 750 books. The village has a atic club and a football team. The village has one temple, *ikurbari*, two mosques and one *Idgah* where *Id* prayers are d. It has one library with 750 books and on the average 40 persons attend the library daily in the evening.

The village has a *gram panchayat*, one State dispensary with tdoor beds and a veterinary hospital. Besides, it has two pathic, three homoeopathic and two *Ayurvedic* practitioners.

For water-supply, 20 wells exist in the village which are ately managed. Besides, 10 wells have been provided by the .

About 1,750 persons have been inoculated and 900 persons been vaccinated from 1960-61 to 1963-64.

Besides the permanent shops, a *hat* is held on Thursdays and ays. *Melas* are held in the village on the occasion of *Saraswati* and *Durga Puja*. A big *mela* is held on the occasion of *ram* as well.

The village is much congested and the incidence of sanitation poor.

The village has a post office. On an enquiry it was ascertained during 1962-63, on the average 121 money-orders were received month for the average amount of Rs. 6,391. The average ber of money-orders sent out every month come to 342 with amount of Rs. 1,12,437. The post office serves the labourers thers working in Banjari and other quarries. The village has provided with electric light and about 50 houses have been ed till 1963. One multi-purpose co-operative society has been ed with 90 members. A sum of Rs. 8,421 has been advanced en out of which Rs. 5,379 has been realised.

There is a grain-*gola* in the village which gives paddy seed to Harijans and tribal people of the entire block area. On enquiry s ascertained that ten persons had been given paddy seed during 3 (50 maunds in total) which has not been realised as yet.

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The village lacks proper irrigation facilities. The limestone quarries and the cement factory at Banjari, located at about two miles from Akbarpur provide a good source of labour employment to about 100 persons of this village.

AKORHI.—Akorhi, a village in the Bhabua subdivision, has a cattle fair held four times in a year in the months of *Falgun*, *Baisakh*, *Jeth* and *Kartick*. About 50,000 cattle are brought for sale and purchase at each of the *melas* at Akorhi.

ARRAH SUBDIVISION.—The last *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) mentions as follows:—

"Headquarters subdivision of the district, lying between 25° 10′ and 25° 46′ N., and 84° 17′ and 84° 51′ E., and extending over 91 square miles. Its population was 6,27,795 in 1921, its density being 684 to the square mile, as compared with the district average of 41 persons; in the Arrah thana the density is as great as 782 inhabitants to the square mile. The northern part of the subdivision consists of the low lands marking the old bed of the Ganges, which are annually inundated during the rains; in the remainder the alluvial soil is of more recent origin. Out of the total area 743 square miles are cultivated, of which 340 square miles are irrigated"*.

The subdivision has expanded enormously and there have been many-sided development.

The following chart will show the incidence of population in Arrah subdivision from 1901 to 1961:—

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1901	699,956	329,564	370,392
1911	631,226	305,198	326,028
1921	627,795	306,793	321,002
1931	696,033	345,951	350,082
1941	796,871	396,262	400,609
1951†	885,270	441,077	444,193
1961‡	1,031,645	508,699	522,946

* District Gazetteer of Shahabad (1924), page 151.

† From 1901 to 1951 figures have been taken from *District Census Handbook of Shahabad* (1951), page 3.

‡ *Census of India*, 1961, Vol. IV, *Bihar Part II-A, General Population Tables*, page 29.

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from the census figure it appears that the population of the division is increasing rapidly.

The Subdivisional Officer is the head of the administration of subdivision. He is directly under the administrative control of District Magistrate. There are eight police-stations, namely, Mufassil, Sandes, Barhara, Shahpur, Jagdishpur, Piro, Sahar Tarari in this subdivision.

This subdivision has 11 Community Development Blocks, Arrah, Udwantnagar, Sandes, Barhara, Shahpur, Jagdishpur, Piro, Bihea, Sahar and Tarari. The Block is a unit for administration as for the development work. Each Block been placed under a gazetted officer who is called the Block Development Officer. He is normally of the rank of a Deputy Collector or a Sub-Deputy Collector. The Block Development has to do all the revenue and development work of a Block.

There are two municipalities at Arrah and Jagdishpur towns subdivision. The details of the municipalities will be found Local Self-Government' chapter.

As regards trade, this subdivision exports, rice, mango, grain, etc., to Saran, Patna, Dinapur, Calcutta, etc. It imports mine, machine, soap, shoes, etc., from Calcutta, Bombay, Varanasi, etc. The details will be found on 'Banking, and Commerce' chapter.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the bulk of the popula- Now the subdivision has got a network of electric propelled wells regularly fed with water from the tube-wells.

The soil of the subdivision is very fertile due to the rich deposits made by the Ganga annually. The main crops are wheat, gram, maize, *rahar, masoor* and *khesari*. The details be found on 'Agriculture and Irrigation' chapter.

The incidence of education is fairly high. The people of this sion pay much attention to education. There are 30 high including higher secondary schools and four colleges, 73 and upper primary schools in this subdivision.

This subdivision is well connected with rail, road and water- The details will be found on 'Communications' chapter.

This subdivision has two main rivers, i.e., Ganga and Sone. enters this subdivision from Buxar subdivision and flows from east. There are also many distributaries and branches of which are for irrigation purposes. The rivers have been in the General text.

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There are no mineral deposits in this subdivision. As various aspects of the Sadar Subdivision have been covered in the different texts a repetition has not been made here. Although not industrialised the Sadar subdivision is important. It has a historicity of its own and being the headquarters of the district continues in importance.

ARRAH TOWN.—The last *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) mentions as follows:—

"The headquarters of the district, situated in 84° 40′ east longitude and 25° 34′ north latitude, about fourteen miles south of the Ganges and eight miles west of the Son.

"The population (1921) is 40,769. In 1901 the population was 46,170; but the town suffered severely from plague in the following few years, and in 1911 the population had fallen to 38,549. It is now again rising. The town was constituted a municipality on June 1st, 1865; there are 7,797 rate-payers, and the municipal board consists of thirty members, of whom twenty-four are elected. The town has a filtered water-supply from the Son. Arrah Junction railway station, 368 miles from Calcutta, on the main line of the East Indian Railway, is also the terminus of the Arrah-Sasaram light Railway".

Legendary history.—"General Cunningham* has identified Arrah with the place mentioned by Hiuen Tsiang as that at which Asoka set up a stupa to commemorate the conversion by Buddha of the demons of the desert who feasted on the blood and flesh of men. Even to this day, a legend lingers that this part of the country was the home of a powerful demon named Bakra, whose daily food was a human being supplied either by the village of Bakri or by Chakrapur (or Ekachakra†), as Arrah was then called. During their wanderings, the five Pandavas came to Chakrapur and were entertained by a Brahman whose turn it was to supply a victim for the demon. Bhim Pandava, on hearing this declared that as he had eaten the Brahman's salt, he would go himself to the demon; and setting forth, he fought and killed him at Bakri, and then brought his body to Chakrapur. This myth is found in a more complete form in the Mahabharata; and General Cunningham considers that it must have been one of the time-honoured legends of antiquity which the Buddhists adopted for the glorification of their great teacher. The village of Bakri still exists in the near neighbourhood of Arrah, and though there are no ancient remains at either place the Brahmanical legend of Bakrasur is, in the opinion of General Cunningham, so clearly identical with that of the man-eating demons described by the Chinese pilgrim that he accepts Arrah as the site of

* See A. S. I., Vol. III, pages 72—79 (Calcutta, 1878).

† Ekachakra is mentioned in the Mahawanso as one of the capital cities of India in the time of Buddha.

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...pa and lion pillar erected by Asoka. He further considers ...e name of Aramnagar preserved in the modern Jain inscrip... Masar was given to the town by the Buddhists when they ...ed the Brahmanical legend; Aramnagar meaning the city of ... or monastery city, as *aram* (repose) was the special term used ...e Buddhists to designate a monastery.

Another account derives the name of the town from Aranya ...ert; and an old temple standing between the old and new ...ts of the town still goes by the name of Aranya Devi. Various legends, which have been devised to account for the name and give more or less fanciful derivations of it, will be found in ...al Cunningham's article on Arrah in Vol. III Reports, A. S. I.

The Emperor Babar marched to Arrah after his victory over ...ud Lodi and his rebellious Afghan followers. Local tradition points to a place near the site of the old courts of the District ...e as that on which he pitched his camp and celebrated his ...tion of sovereignty over western Bihar; and it is said that the which until recently used to be called Shahabad in commemo... of this event, was also the site occupied by the residence of ...cal *faujdar* who was in charge of *sarkar* Shahabad under the ...al Emperors"*.

Arrah has since expanded enormously and is now a large town. following chart will show the incidence of the growing popula... of Arrah town from 1901 to 1961:—

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
.. .. ..	46,170	22,019	24,151
.. .. ..	38,549	19,955	18,594
.. .. ..	40,769	21,564	19,205
.. .. ..	48,922	26,635	22,287
.. .. ..	53,122	28,456	24,666
.. .. ..	64,205	33,683	30,522
.. .. ..	76,766	41,748	35,018

The town is connected by rail, road and waterways. A large ...er of buses connect Arrah with Buxar, Dumraon, Piro, Jagdish... Sasaram, Patna, etc. Daily about 1,000 persons come to and go ...m the town by the bus services. The two railway stations ...f Arrah town bring more than 2,000 persons everyday to the

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 151-152.

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town and near about the same number leave the town through the railways as well. There are two railway stations in the town, one the Eastern Railway and the other the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway.

The main roads in the town are metalled. The Arrah Municipality maintains about five miles of *pucca* roads within the town. The vehicles within the town are buses, rickshaws, cycles, taxies, *tamtams* and bullock carts. The road traffic is extremely heavy for the narrow roads without footpaths or rickshaw tracks. Ponies were more in use before. The traditional Shahabadi on the horse was a common sight in Arrah town two decades back.

For the accommodation of the visitors in the town a circuit house, a dak bungalow, an inspection bungalow and *dharmashala* are available. Besides, there are hotels and a number of cheap road-side eating houses and tea shops which also offer temporary accommodation. These road-side shops mostly cater for the litigant public who come from outside the town.

The main household industries of the town are soap making, handloom weaving, shoe-making, making of trunks and furniture. There are several rice mills.

Being the headquarters of the district, a large number of Government offices are located here. They include the offices of the District Magistrate, Subdivisional Officer, District Education Officer, Superintendent of Education, District Animal Husbandry Officer, District Agriculture Officer, Income Tax Officer, Central Excise Officer, Superintendent of Post Offices, Municipal Office, District Board Office, etc.

Public water-supply in the town is obtained from the two water-towers belonging to the Public Health Engineering Department. But as the supply is insufficient tube-wells with hand pumps have been sunk in many places. Some people use well-water from wells within their compound.

The town has 76 lower primary and middle schools, seven high and higher secondary schools including two for girls, and four colleges. The details will be found on 'Education and Culture' chapter.

The town has five libraries including one Muslim library. The biggest library of the town is the Jain library. The details will be found on 'Education and Culture' chapter. The town has one town club where indoor games are played and three children parks.

The sanitation of the town is poor. It is supervised by two Sanitary Inspectors. A conservancy staff of 120 headed by *Jamadar* is maintained who cleans about 2,320 private and public latrines.

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The town has one Sadar hospital, one police hospital and one Sasaram Light Railway hospital. The details will be found Medical and Public Health Services' chapter.

There are four post offices in the Arrah town. The town has telephone exchange with about 300 connections in the town only.

The town has one class I veterinary dispensary, three slaughter and four liquor shops. In order to organise the sale of pure and improve the quantity of milk, one *goshala* has been started is privately managed. The State Government have distributed bulls and cows to the *goshala*.

The town has about 30 grain-*golas*. On the average about 40 labourers work in each of the *golas* of the wholesale dealers. town has a vegetable market and a fish market which are held The chief modes of conveyance for carrying goods in the are bullock carts, pack bullocks, *tamtam*, etc.

is an important trade centre. Its hinterland has a rich of grain and vegetables.

There are some *mohallas* in the town which are named after lar castes such as Chiktoli, Mahajantoli, Milki, Ahirpura, toli and Bindtoli. The names of these *mohallas* indicate the predominant population followed particular profession and to particular occupational castes. Babu Bazar signifies the of Babu Kunwar Singh and Maulabagh was named after him woman of the same name. The urbanisation trends of town have been traced elsewhere.*

There is an electric power house in the town and there are two houses. The students are the main patrons of the cinema

No account of Arrah town will be complete without a reference of its antiquarian remains. According to the local tradi- the town had various names in ancient time such as Chakra- Ekachakra and Aramanagara.

There is a colossal statue of Vishnu kept in the garden of the raja of Dumraon. It represents Vishnu although locally it is as the Banasura. It originally belonged to the ancient site of and was brought to Arrah by the then Maharaja of Dumraon

Three mosques in Arrah town require particular mention. Masjid in the heart of the town was built up of bricks in the of Aurangzeb. The Maula Bagh Masjid was built by lim wife of John Deane who in early 19th century was the tor of Arrah and later became the Commissioner of the

* Urbanisation trends of Arrah have been discussed in the text on "People".

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Division. Deane died in 1817 and was buried in the outer garde of the mosque. The building is found to be of mixed Saracen style with foliated arches, three ornamental domes and eig minarets. It was constructed in 1834. There is another mosqu which was built by Kuar Singh at the request of his Muslim kee Dharman Bibi. Locally the mosque is known as Dharman Bibi *masjid*. It may incidentally be mentioned that Dharman Bi accompanied Kuar Singh in his exploits against the British and die when Kuar Singh was fighting the British. Her grave was said to somewhere at Kalpi. The building known as Arrah house becam famous in 1857. It is a small two storeyed structure on a rais plinth built by Vicers Boyle, the then Engineer of the East Indi Railway (now Eastern Railway). It was intended as a billiard roo and attached to the residence at a short distance away. In 1857 whe insurrection broke out a number of British Officers took their refu within this structure and put up a gallant defence till they we rescued.

BABHNAUL.—A village in Sasaram subdivision, situated a distance of 11 miles north of Bikramganj. A metalled (Bikram ganj-Dumraon) road runs nearby the village.

The village is under the jurisdiction of Dawath police-stati and Dawath block. According to the census of 1951 its total popul tion was 3,329, i.e., 1,683 males and 1,646 females. According the figures supplied by the *Mukhiya* its total population is 3,835 1961. The villagewise 1961 census figures have not yet be published.

The village has a mixed population consisting of agriculturis businessmen and service holders but the agriculturists predomina The main castes are Brahman, Rajput, Pathan, Sayed, Kurmi, etc.

The village has a post office, a lower primary school, two upp primary schools and a middle school. There is a library in th village which was established in 1950. There are about 500 boo in it. It subscribes daily newspapers. The readership is poor.

The main crops are paddy, wheat, gram, etc. There is a stat tory *gram panchayat* in the village. The houses are mostly mu built with straw roofing. The village has got electricity. But ve few houses have got electric connection. There are three flour mil There are four temples and two mosques and five *kirtan mandal* in the village.

Babhnaul is one of the largely populated villages of Shahab district and has contributed largely to the Police and Army force This village along with a number of other large villages like Jagdis pur, Koath, Surajpura, etc., have suffered because the richer an the more advanced families have been migrating fast to the town and their village interests are neglected.

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BURA.—Babura village is an important village situated at east of the Shahabad district. To its north, on the other the Ganga, lies the Saran district. Chapra is only five miles

bulk of the population consists of the Rajputs; then comes Brahmans, Dusadhs, Hajams, Koeries, Harijans, etc. There Muslims also. Literacy is rare. In 1963 there were only culates, two I.As. and one B.A. There is one high school middle school. The people of this village do not seem to le education. The Rajputs still insist on strict restrictions vement of the women. There are several temples and que. There are five or six toddy shops.

ura is a big village and it includes eight tolas. The local wheat, gram, peas, mustard seeds, etc. There is no culti- bhadai, as the soil is sandy and there is no provision of Fruits like melon, etc., grow in large number. There ainshops and several shops to sell cloth, sweets and toddy.

re is one co-operative society in this village. The members operative society are trying to introduce joint co-operative in the village.

remarkable feature is that most of the area of cultivated in the hands of a very few people. There is a large of landless people.

importance of this village lies in river trade and traffic n district, specially with Chapra. The people of Shahabad come here mostly for going to Chapra or to any place in the trict. Mostly, the goods of Shahabad district, particularly other foodgrains are exported to Saran district through this There are three ghats, viz., Ekama Ghat, Doriganj Ghat pura Ghat in its vicinity. The *ghats* are given on to the private contractors on annual basis on a lump ch varies from year to year. They take from the travellers the same charge for one maund of grain for crossing the their boats. Saran district is more of a scarcity area, and illage is the main supplier to that district. The people of ge do trade with Arrah, via 'Ganga'. From Arrah, they e, pulse, sugar, etc., in exchange of the local products, i.e.,

re are a few roads leading to the village. But the condition is not good. There is one *katcha* road from Semeria to n Arrah-Chapra road. But it does not come straight to the Only *ekkas* can come by a *katcha* tract, passing through the Kesopur. The other route is Koilwar-Babura road. Buses on this due to the sandy tracts. Koilwar is six miles and Maner is five miles. One can go to Chapra, which is from here on foot after crossing the Ganga.

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But in the rainy season, all communications come to an en The flood waters surround and boats remain the only source communication. They move to Arrah by boat via the Ganga can They move from village to village on boats. It is why even ea well-to-do family keeps one or two boats for the rainy season. schools remain closed during the rainy season. There is no summ vacation, instead the students get flood vacation.

The people of this village carry their economic transactions several nearest primary and secondary markets, viz., Babura mark Chakia Bazar market, Rajapur Bazar, Jamalpur Bazar, a Matakpur Bazar. They also visit the Maner and Chapra Bazars a carry their sale and purchase.

BAIDYANATH.—This is a village six miles south of Ramg in Bhabua subdivision. In the north-east portion of the villa there is a *Siva* temple, on a large mound, built of ancient *disje* one of which is supposed to bear the name of Raja Madanapalade probably of the Later Pratihara dynasty. Baidyanath is alleged have been the capital of the *Savaras*. Though one of the m interesting sites in India it has never been thoroughly explored. is surrounded on all sides by numerous ruins illustrative of earliest Indian architecture. H. B. W. Garrick who visited the pl in 1881-82 has left a very interesting account. (*A.S.R.*, Volume X pages 27 to 47).

It is unfortunate that antiquarian remains at this village near about have not been properly investigated. Bucha Hamilton had visited Baidyanath and had mentioned that ancient ruins were said to be attributed to Raja Madana Pala. 1882 Garrick had excavated a part of the mound and found that original temples consisted of the sanctum and a large pillared or *mandapa* and possibly a portico in its front. Garrick had tra three inscriptions. Dr. D. R. Patil* has mentioned that none of inscriptions seems to have been noticed and edited subsequen Half a mile north-east of the village is a low mound known *Kakahaigarh* where old pottery and gold coins have been fou Round about the village there are numerous tanks having anc names. Near the village there are ruins of numerous buildi known as *Kots*, some of which were called after the various ham nearby. Near the hamlet of Alampur are two high mounds wh a number of coins were found some of them being of Akbar's re Garrick attributes all the ruins at Baidyanath to the Suirs or Sab but this does not appear to have been examined by any one.

BANJARI.—A village in Sasaram subdivision situated a distance of five miles towards north-west from Akbarpur, the bl headquarters has now become important because of a cement fact

* The Antiquarian Remains in Bihar by Dr. D. R. Patil (Patna) pages 9-10.

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e quarry. It is under the jurisdiction of Rohtas police-
It has an area of 565.85 acres and 164 households. The
population is 1,911, i.e., 1,169 males and 742 females accord-
the figures supplied by Rohtas Block Office. Kalyanpur
Factory is located in this village. There are lime-stone hills
vicinity.

s far as communication is concerned this village has a railway
viz., Banjari railway station of Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway.
village is connected by road from Dehri.

There are a number of permanent shops in the village and
is also held on every Sunday and Thursday. There is one
shop.

s regards medical facilities the factory has started one hospital
three indoor beds with one male Doctor, three Compounders
ur Dressers. The State Government has started an Employees
Insurance dispensary for the registered labourers and factory

There are two middle schools with 300 students and one high
with 175 students and four teachers. The incidence of
y in the village is not very low. About 70 per cent of the
rs are employed in the factory.

The village has a post office in the premises of the cement
y. On the average 137 money orders are received with
sponding amount of Rs. 6,319 per month. The average
er of money-orders sent out every month comes to 212 for the
t of Rs. 10,310. The trends show that the place is inhabited
siders also who send money to their families.

As regards welfare facilities to the industrial labourers, the
y has started two voluntary welfare centres in the village and
ary. There is also a recreation club and a good playground.
labourers one creche and one canteen have been provided. The
is electrified.

The village has a rest house maintained by the factory, two
-purpose co-operative societies, a *gram* panchayat and two
s.

The village has a mixed population, consisting of agriculturists,
smen and service holders. But the service holders have
minance in population in the village. The main castes are
, Gwala, Bania, Brahman and Kayastha.

The details regarding "Kalyanpur Cement Factory" have been
ed elsewhere.

HABUA SUBDIVISION.—The *District Gazetteer of Shahabad*
mentions, "The South-Western Subdivision of the district,
between 24°54′ E., and extending over 1,301 square miles. Its
ation was 3,06,401 in 1901 against 3,44,902 in 1891, its density

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being 236 persons to the square mile. The Kaimur hills in the south afford little space for cultivation, and the Bhabua thana with 181 persons to the square mile has the scantiest population of any tract in South Bihar. It is estimated that out of the total area 505 square miles are cultivated; only 20 square miles are irrigated from the Son canals. The whole of the subdivision is very unhealthy, and it also suffered severely in the famine of 1896-97. It contains one town Bhabua, its headquarters and 1,427 villages. An old Hindu temple stands on Mundeshwari hill, and Chainpur also contains antiquities of some interest."*

There was not much change in Bhabua Subdivision by 1921 when the next *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* was published. The population had slightly declined. The population of 1921 was a drop from the population of 1911 as will be shown later. Bhabua thana had a density of 182 persons per square mile which was the scantiest population of any tract in South Bihar. Bhabua thana included five hundred square miles on the Kaimur Plateau. Large and small games continued to be plentiful in the western portion of the plateau.

The following table will show the variation of population in Bhabua subdivision from 1901 to 1961:—

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1901	3,06,401	1,49,784	1,56,617
1911	3,07,089	1,50,838	1,56,251
1921	2,97,986	1,47,996	1,49,990
1931	3,24,841	1,63,874	1,60,967
1941	3,83,588	1,97,847	1,85,741
1951	4,40,138	2,24,300	2,15,838
1961	5,31,748	2,69,148	2,62,600

From the census figures it appears that the population of the subdivision is increasing rapidly.

The Subdivisional Officer is the head of the administration of the subdivision and he is directly under the administrative control of the District Magistrate. There are eight police-stations, namely, Bhabua, Mohania, Ramgarh, Durgawati, Kudra, Chainpur, Adhaura and Chand in the subdivision.

This subdivision has nine Community Development Blocks, namely, Bhabua, Mohania, Ramgarh, Durgawati, Kudra, Bhagwanpur, Chainpur, Adhaura and Chand. The block is an unit for

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1906), page 131.

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administration and for the development work. Each block placed under a gazetted officer who is called the Block ment Officer.

bua town has a municipality. This is the only municipality subdivision. The details will be found on 'Local Self-ment' chapter.

regards trade, this subdivision exports rice, gram, forest etc., to Varanasi, Patna, Kanpur, etc. It imports medicine, soap, shoes, etc., from Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur, etc. The details have been dealt with in the chapter g, Trade and Commerce".

riculture is the main occupation of the bulk of the popula-Now the subdivision has got a network of electric propelled ls.

e rivers which flow through this subdivision are Kao, Kudra ngawati. Kudra river is a branch of Kao.

tions of the subdivision grow good rice. Although Bhabua ion has only one town, namely Bhabua, there are quite number of important villages. There are a number of nt *melas* which have been mentioned elsewhere. The Trunk Road passes through the subdivision and connects division with Varanasi and other places. The Grand Chord the Eastern Railway also passes through the subdivision. arest railway station Bhabua Road of Eastern Railway the subdivisional headquarters. It is about nine miles bhabua the subdivisional headquarters. The details regarding unication in the subdivision will be seen in the chapter nication". The conveyances are *tamtam,* bullock carts, taxis, buses, trucks, rickshaws and cycles.

e subdivision has no industrial importance so far.

e main castes of the subdivision are Brahmans, Bhumihars puts. There is a fair proportion of tribals and the Scheduled The tribals are mostly confined to the Kaimur plateau. tempts have recently been made to ameliorate the condition ribals an account of which will be found elsewhere.

s also to be noted that there is a large number of Cheros arwars scattered all over the subdivision. The Cheros and arwars have a historic past. For quite a long time they were ruling over small tracts, often quarreling with each other the weak Government of the Muslim chiefs. Many of the will be found to have been built on mounds and there are of natural hide-outs in the jungles and terrains. Almost like ns of England, these small Cheros and Kharwar chiefs would tribe whenever any superior power would invade and would

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quickly resume themselves when the menace was past. It is remark able that the Cheros and the Kharwars like their counterpart i Palamau district are now claiming Rajput descent and are keen fo inter-marriages with Rajputs. They still figure as Scheduled Trib and get the benefits thereof although they claim Rajput lineage.

Although the subdivision has got a fairly good road syste it has got a certain notoriety for crime. One of the probabl reasons is the situation of the subdivision which is on th borders of the districts of Ghazipur, Varanasi, and Mirzapur of Utt Pradesh and Palamau in Bihar. There have also been occasion instances of communalism in certain pockets of the subdivision.

BHABUA TOWN.—Regarding Bhabua town the last Distri *Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), mentions as follows:—

"Headquarters station of the subdivision of the same nam situated in 25°3′ N., and 83°37′ E. The population (5,435) apparently stationary. The town is connected by a good road wi Mohania, where is the Bhabhua Road station of the East Ind Railway* (10½ miles). Bhabhua was constituted a municipality 1869; the municipal board consists of ten members, of whom eig are elected. There are 940 rate-payers. The town contains t usual subdivisional offices, a hospital, and a good inspecti bungalow."†

The town has since expanded. Although still rural, Bhab has taken some urban traits. The total population in 1951 censu was 7,858 persons, i.e., 4,153 males and 3,705 females. In 19 census its population was 9,890 persons, i.e., 5,378 males and 4,5 females.**

The town is well connected with Varanasi, Dehri-on-Son Arrah and Patna. Buses, trucks, rickshaws, *tamtams* and taxis p in the town.

So far as the medical and public health is concerned, the to has a subdivisional hospital. Besides there are allopathic, homoe pathic and *Ayurvedic* private practitioners in the town. There is sewerage system within the town. Being the headquarters of t subdivision, a large number of Government offices are located here

The Bhabua Municipality has constructed wells and has su handpumps for drinking purposes. The sanitation work of the to is looked after by the municipality.

* Now Eastern Railway.

† *Distri:: Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 157.

‡ *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad* (1951), page 9.

** *Census of India*, 1961, Volume IV, page 31.

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for the accommodation of the tourists and officials there is a dak bow in the town. Besides, there are *dharamshalas,* hotels and eating houses which accommodate the visitors. There is ma house in the town.

The town has a big agricultural marketing centre. It deals in rice, wheat, gram, *khesari, masoor,* mustard-seeds line-seeds *ngarila,* obtained locally and exported to Samastipur, nga, Bhagalpur, Patna, Tatanagar, Jharia, Fatwah, ch and Calcutta. There are a large number of whole-salers ailers. Hats are held on Thursdays and Sundays. A cattle held here in *Kartic, Magh, Chait, Baisakh* and *Jeth* every

BHAGWANPUR.—This is an ancient and historical village at the foot of Kaimur hill and seven miles towards the from Bhabua, the subdivisional headquarters.

The old *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) mentions:—

"A village six miles south of Bhabhua, on the Shuara river, and e road which runs from Bhabhua to Rohtas through Karar, the Kaimur plateau. This is the seat of Kumar Chandra Sen Singh, head of one of the most ancient Rajput families of the t. The family claim descent from the Rajas of Taxila, ing King Porus among their ancestors, and describe how they ated from Taxila to Fatehpur Sikri, and thence to Chausa and pur. In the time of Sher Shah Raja Salivahana was head of amily, ruling the Chainpur—Sasaram country; he was killed and roperty confiscated by Sher Shah. It is said that Babar Shah, f Raja Salivahana, was reinstated in the zamindari by the or Akbar; and Babar Shah's younger son Jait Singh settled at ur, where his descendants still hold zamindari. The main h of the family at Chainpur does not appear to have flourished; Bhagwan Singh, great grandson of Babar Shah, retired to the of the Shuara, where he built a town named after himself, and d fort suitable to his reduced circumstances*. Petty zamindaris founded after this by collateral branches of the family which survive, by Kenu Shah, younger son of Bhagwan Singh at Sabar, by Pahlwan Singh, younger son of Durga Shah, grandson of wan Singh, at Ramgarh. The head of the family at Bhagwan- was nominally zamindar of Chainpur; and in 1766 the fortunes family were temporarily restored, when the zamindari was ely recognised and Chainpur was settled with Raja Arimardan , grandson of Durga Shah. The estate was subsequently farmed the later farmers being Reza Quli Khan and Ahmad Ali Khan; Arimardan Singh would ultimately have obtained permanent ment had he not been in outlawry from 1785, when he ered a neighbour and absconded. The family was again

* Eastern India, Vol. I, page 450.

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reduced to the position of petty zamindars, holding nothing beyond a few *malikana* villages; but its head was ordinarily styled Raja. Surajbhan Singh, father of the present head of the family held the title of Raja as a personal distinction; but he encumbered the small family property so heavily that little now remains."*

Since James wrote, Bhagwanpur village has had many changes. It has an area of 243.50 acres with 380 households. The total population (castewise) according to 1961 census as supplied by Bhagwanpur Block office is given below:—

(1) Scheduled Tribes	Nil
(2) Scheduled Castes	480
(3) Backward Classes	1,008
(4) Others	549

Though the village was dominated by the Rajputs but the 1961 census reveals that Backward and Scheduled Castes people form the majority. They are about 72 per cent in the village. That is why the *Mukhiya* of the *gram panchayat* of this village is elected among Harijans and the Rajputs have no voice. It is the headquarter of Bhagwanpur Development Block.

The details regarding the development made in the village is given below:—

There are one lower primary school with 121 students and three teachers, one middle school with 77 students and two teachers and one high school started in 1950 with 200 students and nine teachers.

For recreation the village has one *Balmandali*, one *natak mandali*, one *bhajan mandali*, one youth club, one library with 111 members and 644 books. There was also one Social Education Centre in the village but since December 1962 it has been abolished. The incidence of literary is as follows:—males 279, females 46, Total—325. To encourage the villagers, the State Government have given grant (rupees 100) during 1962-63 and 75 books in shape of grant during 1963-64 to Bhagwanpur library.

It has been discussed elsewhere that there is one State dispensary in the village and the villagers get relief from it. The details regarding the number of patients treated have been discussed elsewhere. On enquiry it was ascertained that though the block has provided one State dispensary in the village, the Medical Officer does not attend the dispensary regularly because he has to come from Bhabua, the subdivisional headquarters and he has also to look to the Adhaura dispensary, 36 miles from Bhabua.

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 157-58.

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For water supply and sanitation, 13 wells exist in the village are privately managed. Only two wells have been repaired the block during 1960 and 1962.

About 1,872 persons have been inoculated and 1,100 persons been vaccinated from 1957-58 to 1962-63 in the village.

The village has a *gram panchayat*. The *panchayat* is held in its *pucca building*.

There is no market or *hat* in the village. There are ten small shops in the village which any how meet the requirements of villagers. The villagers generally go to Bhabua market to use the commodities.

The village has a post office since 1921. On enquiry it was ained that during 1962-63, on the average 97 money orders received every month for the average amount of Rs. 4,371. The e number of money orders sent out every month comes to 87 the amount of Rs. 4,539. Electricity has not been introduced e village.

One multipurpose co-operative society has been started with embers. Rs. 7,421 has been advanced as agricultural loan out ich Rs. 4.379.00 has been realised.

There is one grain-*gola* in the village which gives paddy seed to s and tribal people of the entire block area. On enquiry it ound that five persons had been given paddy seed in the village g 1961-62 (25 maunds in total) which has not been realised as

pact of Community Development.—With the inception of the in the village, the people have been much influenced. The has tried to improve agriculture by supplying improved seeds hemical manures. The villagers also prepare compost to apply ir own fields.

The table below supplied by Bhagwanpur Block will show the ed seeds distributed from 1958-59 to 1962-63 in the village.

Year.	Quantity of seeds in maunds.	No. of persons.
58-59	.. 22 seers	2
59-60	.. 2 maunds	5
60-61	.. 3½ ,,	7
61-62	.. 5½ ,,	6
62-63	.. 11½ ,,	9

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Chemical Fertilisers

Year.	Quantity in maunds.	No. of persons.
1960-61 ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds	3
1961-62 ..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	4
1962-63 ..	$5\frac{1}{2}$ "	6

The following persons were interviewed to ascertain the impac of Community Development in the village:—

(1) Bansidhar Pandey, (2) Kashi Pandey, (3) Sita Ram Lal (4) Chunmun Lall, (5) Baleshwar Narain Verm (6) Gopal Narain Singh, (7) Bishwa Nath Sing (8) Lakshmi Choudhury, (9) Hanif Mian, an (10) Ram Karam Singh.

On enquiry it was ascertained that there has been some develo ment in the incidence of agriculture, animal husbandry, educatio etc. Prior to the inception of the block the villagers used to go the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Bhabua for any work but no many of their problems are solved in block office.

Due to the opening of artificial insemination centre and veter nary dispensary, the villagers get much help in improving the bre and in the treatment of their animals. It was found that till 19 in Bhagwanpur village about 50 cattle had been artificially insem nated and 525 animals were given treatment which they did not g before the inception of the block.

BHOJPUR.—The last *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (192 mentions Bhojpur as follows:—

"A village two miles north of Dumraon, in the Buxar su division. Population (1921) 3,605. The village derives its nam from Raja Bhoj of Ujjain in Malwa, who is said to have invad the district with a band of Rajput followers and subdued th aboriginal Cheros. There are remains of the ancient places of Bh Rajas, which would probably repay the labour of excavation. Durin the seventeenth century, and until 1745, this village was the hea quarters of the Dumraon family. The village gave its name to th pargana; and the whole northern part of the district was common known as Bhojpur, and its inhabitants as Bhojpuris*".

The District Census Hand-Book of 1951 mentions two Bhojpu namely, Bhojpur *Kadim* and Bhojpur *Jadid*. The *District Gazette of Shahabad* has mentioned the *Kadim* Bhojpur. *Kadim* is an Urd word which means old. According to the Census of 1951 the to population of Bhojpur *Kadim* was 4,903, i.e., 2,534 males and 2,36 females with 598 occupied houses. The total number of litera persons was 885†

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 158-159.

† *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad* (1951), page 176.

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the village has a lower primary school, an upper primary and a big market. Although the village has a rich past it is ed now. The better classes of people have migrated to the The village lives in its past although the currents beneath have been undermining the past also and Dumraon has stolen ition of Bhojpur.

In about 1812 Buchanan Hamilton visited Bhojpur and had traces of the old channel of river Ganga which is now more 10 miles away in the north. He had noticed ruins of bricks the old channel and was of the opinion that an extensive town here which was swept away by the Ganga. There has been per exploration.*

BIBIGUNJ.—Bibigunj is a small village, six miles west of where the Buxar Road crosses the Banas river. This was the of a determined struggle on the 13th October 1664 when the gent under Capt. Hector Manro was marching from Bankipore kar. In 1857, Bibigunj was again destined to be the scene of tion between the revolting sepoys and troops under Vincent Bibigunj has got a small market.

BIHEA (BIHIA).—A large village in the Sadar subdivision is e main line of the Eastern Railway. It is well connected by One has to go a few miles on the first class Arrah-Buxar Road urn left and Bihea is on the road towards Piro. Regarding llage the last *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* mentions as :—

A village in the headquarters subdivision, situated on the East n Railway, 382 miles from Calcutta. Population (1921) 1,223. is an important trade centre, but is best known for the iron sugar mills worked by bullock power which were invented in by Messrs. Thomson and Mylne, grantees of the large confis- estate at Bihia which formerly belonged to Kuar Singh glishpur). Some years elapsed before their great superiority e rude machines then in use was recognised, and the inventors contend against wholesale piracy, but the popularity of the mills is now firmly established. The use of these machines d as of countless imitations has become general throughout the ce; and their introduction gave a powerful stimulus to the tion of sugarcane and led to a great extension of the area that crop both in this and other districts. Bihia was formerly me of a branch of Harihobans Rajputs. According to their ditions, they were originally settled at Ratanpur in the d Provinces, but in 850 A.D. they migrated northwards to k on the Gogra in the Saran district, where they waged ful war with the aboriginal Cheros. Two centuries later they

Antiquarian Remains in Bihar by Dr. D. R. Patil (Patna), 1963.

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left Manjha and settled south of the Ganges at Bihia, and aft a struggle lasting several hundred years subdued the Cheros wh then held the country. In or about the year 1528 A.D., the Ra Bhoput Deo, violated Mahini, a Brahman woman, who thereup burnt herself to death and in dying imprecated the most fear curses on the Harihobans Rajputs. After this tragedy the clan le Bihia and moved across the Ganges to Ballia. The tomb of Mahi lies under a *pipal* tree close to the railway at Bihia and is visited large numbers of women who come either to invoke her as a deit being or to offer oblations in commemoration of her. It is s that nothing will induce members of the Harihobans sept to en Bihia, though it was once the chief seat of their clan and the remai of their ancestors' fort may still be seen there."*

Iron roller sugar mills worked by bullock power have now go out of use. Electricity is available in the town.

According to the census of 1961 its total population is 8,8 persons. It has a police-station and a block office of the same nam It has a dak bungalow, a higher secondary school, a teachers trai ing school, a middle school, two primary schools, a State dispensa a veterinary hospital and a post and telegraph office.

This sub-urban village 16 miles from Arrah and served by roa and railway is inhabited by Hindus and Muhammadans commu ties. The Marwaris and Banias form the largest majority in t village.

The chief commerical classes are Agrawals, Marwaris and t Banias. There are some doctors. The Marwaris are both bank and traders. Banias are usually petty traders in cloth and grai and they are the people that usually have grocery shops at stre crossings. The *puri* (wheat bread fried in *ghee*) is of superi quality sold by the *Halwais* (sweetmeat makers). There are abo 20 timber dealers, 10 stone-slab dealers, 20 grain shops, 30 sweetme shops, 20 cloth shops and about 50 miscellaneous shops in the villag The village has a big market of grains.

The principal exports are rice, paddy, cattle, linseed, *gur*, ca wheels, etc., and are exported to Arrah, Patna, Danapur, Ballia an Chapra. The principal imports are timber, stone-slab, medicine an cloth and are imported from Nepal, Mirzapur, Calcutta an Bombay respectively. There are 13 rice and oil mills in the villag which are run by local businessmen.

Bihea is now one of the most important grain markets i Shahabad district. Hundreds of bullock carts and some camels a commonly found everyday in connection with turnover of th commodities. The tomb of Mahini still attracts hundreds o worshippers. A police thana was opened because of the importan

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 161-62.

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place and the recent opening of a block with headquarters has added to the development of the township. Land price Danwar area has gone up about hundred times in the course of decade.

HTA.—This village commonly known as Bihta Danwar is the jurisdiction of Tarari police-station and its thana number It is at a distance of about 30 miles south-east from Arrah, strict headquarters. The total population according to the of 1951 was 3,648, i.e., 1,857 males and 1,791 females. The mber of literates was 426, i.e., 385 males and 41 females.* 61 census figures are not available.

e Dehri-Arrah canal passes near by the village. The villagers ch benefited by canal irrigation. The village is under the Programme. Almost all the villagers have given a portion land in intensive cultivation. The main produce of this are, paddy, wheat, potato, etc.

is village is electrified and there are two flour mills. There h school established in 1934. At present (April, 1964) there ut 500 students (boys and girls) and 10 teachers. Besides, re a lower primary school and an upper primary school.

ere is also a District Board *Ayurvedic* dispensary in the It was established in 1954. It was reported by the *Vaidya* out 25 patients daily visit the dispensary.

e occupations of the villagers are agriculture, service, s, labour, etc. The main castes are Rajput, Bhumihar, etc.

ere is a Sri Krishna *Pustakalaya* in the village. There are 00 books and it subscribes daily newspapers. The village post office and a *gram panchayat*.

RAMGANJ.—A town situated at a distance of 35 miles from Arrah. It was treated as town for the first time in 1961 The total population of the town is 5,681, i.e., 3,083 males 58 females distributed over 829 households.

e town is well connected with both Arrah-Sasaram Light and a number of roads. A large number of buses ply and this place with Arrah, Bhabua, Sasaram, Nasriganj, etc. ganj is an important railway station on Arrah-Sasaram Light It is understood that about 1,500 persons daily come and from the town using the buses and the railways.

e town is intersected by a number of metalled roads towards Sasaram, Nasriganj and Babhnaul. The District Board main- out 1½ miles of *pucca* road within the town. The *mahallas* metalled paths. The vehicles are rickshaws, cycles, *tamtams*, bullock carts, ponies, etc.

District Census Hand-Book, Shahabad (1951), page 158.

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The town has one higher secondary school, one senior basic school, three middle schools and four lower-upper primary schools. There are two libraries in the town. The daily readership consists of about 20 persons at each of the libraries. There is a Degree College now (1964).

The town has no municipality or Notified Area Committee. The sanitation of the town is looked after by the District Board. It is supervised by a *jamadar*. A conservancy staff of 10 persons clean the town. For water-supply the town has private wells and tube-wells. The District Board has provided about 30 tube-wells. The town has got the facility of electricity.

There is a dispensary maintained by the Dumraon Raj. It has eight beds. There are two doctors including one lady doctor in the dispensary.

The town has two post offices, one class I veterinary dispensary, one liquor shop, one *khadi gramodyoga ashram*, etc. There was a sugar factory in the town but it has closed now due to the shortage of the raw materials.

The town has a number of household industries like rope making, blanket manufacturing, soap-making, carpentry, pottery and blacksmithy. There is an oilmen's industrial co-operative society and a blanket weaving co-operative society in the town.

The town has about 10 grain-*golas*. On the average about 10 to 15 labourers work in the *gola* of the wholesale dealers. The town has about 10 rice, oil and flour mills.

The town has a market of a variety of shops. There are about 15 cloth shops, 20 *kirana* shops, etc., in the town.

The town plays an important role as a trade centre. The market has a turn over of foodgrain and the sources of supply are mostly from the neighbourhood. There are a number of wholesalers and retailers.

BRAHAMPUR.—It is a large village in the Buxar subdivision situated on Arrah-Buxar road. It is about 24 miles west of Arrah. It has a police-station and a block office of the same name. The nearest railway station (Raghunathpur of the Eastern Railway) is about 2 miles from the village.

The village has a post and telegraph office with a public call office, an inspection bungalow, a higher secondary school, a lower primary school, an upper primary school, a Sanskrit *pathshala* and a *gram panchayat*.

The village is just like a small township. There are several shops of various kinds. A *hat* is held here on every Saturday. It deals mainly in paddy, rice, *arhar*, gram and vegetable, obtained and consumed locally.

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Two religious-*cum*-cattle fairs are held here in the months of ...y and *Baishakh* respectively. Thousands of people assemble ...n these occasions and perform *puja* and worship Lord Shiva in ...mous local temple.

BUXAR SUBDIVISION.—It lies in the north-western part of ...bad district. It has an area of 683 square miles. It has 724 ...s and two towns, namely, Buxar and Dumraon. The variation ...pulation of Buxar subdivision during the last fifty years has ...s follows:—

Year.	Buxar Sub-division.	Buxar Revenue Thana.	Dumraon Revenue Thana.
.. .. ..	416,704	156,426	260,278
.. .. ..	382,971	148,840	234,131
.. .. ..	352,137	131,274	220,863
.. .. ..	383,050	141,179	241,871
.. .. ..	457,902	171,383	286,519
.. .. ..	536,754	216,302	320,452

The incidence of the present rural and urban population ...ing to 1951 Census is as follows:—

Persons.		Males.			Females.		
Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
502,062	34,692	270,519	252,291	18,228	286,235	249,771	16,464

The population of the rural area according to the Census ...s of the years 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1951 has been as follows:—

Year of Census.	Buxar rural area (Population.)	Total Population of subdivision.
.. .. ..	325,907	352,137
.. .. ..	355,190	383,050
.. .. ..	426,707	457,902
.. .. ..	502,062	536,854

...tailed figures for 1961 Census are not yet published.

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The total population for Buxar subdivision shown in Shahabad District Census Handbook published in 1954 is 5,36,754 which is a printing mistake and it should be 5,36,854.

The population of the two towns in Buxar subdivision has been on the increase as follows:—

Year of Census.	Buxar town.	Dumraon town.	Total.
1921	10,098	14,132	24,230
1931	13,449	14,421	27,870
1941	14,879	16,316	31,195
1951	18,087	16,605	34,692

While the increase of population in Dumraon town has been gradual that of Buxar town has been rapid.

According to 1951 Census Buxar subdivision has got a total number of 76,560 houses, out of which 70,343 situate in rural areas and 6,217 in the urban areas. The subdivision has got one newly started college (at Dumri, P.-S. Dumraon), one agricultural school at Dumraon, 21 high English schools and 52 middle schools. This subdivision has got two municipalities, namely, Buxar and Dumraon.

Buxar subdivision has got six thanas with population as follows:—

Name of Thanas.	Population.
Buxar Police-Station	85,224
Dumraon Police-Station	1,76,582
Rajpur Police-Station	81,353
Itarhi Police-Station	49,725
Nawanagar Police-Station	67,532
Brahmpur Police-Station	76,438

According to the census of 1951 there are 1,24,073 males and 1,22,181 females as cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents; 41,632 males and 40,658 females as cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependents, 53,648 males and 56,258 females as cultivating labourers and their dependents, 2,356 males and 2,674 females as non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents. Persons (including dependents) who derive their principal means of livelihood from

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than agriculture are 10,901 males and 10,364 females from portion other than cultivation, 14,839 males and 14,083 females commerce, 2,575 males and 2,379 females from transport and 65 males and 17,638 females from other services and miscella- us sources. These figures show that the main occupation of the ple of this subdivision is agriculture. This is obvious as due to Sone-irrigation canal system, agriculture plays an important role the economic life of the people here. Next to agriculture comes merce. The main commerce is export of foodgrains. This division as well as the entire district supplies foodgrains, namely, y, *khesari*, *masoor*, gram, etc., to Ghazipur and Ballia districts Uttar Pradesh, Saran district, etc. The other commodity exported h, which is available mainly in the Ganga and to a certain extent the Karmanasa river. There are very few industries in this division. The only industry is the milling of rice in the mills, ch entirely depends on the incidence of agriculture. Besides there are one Lantern Factory and one Cold Storage at mraon. There are 11 rice, flour and *dal* mills in this subdivision ing employment to 243 persons. There is one hosiery mill at xar but it is not functioning. One paper factory is going to be up at Dumraon.

A large number of females, who are shown as earning their ng by transport are really dependent on the males who earn their ng by means of transport. The principal means of transport in s subdivision are boats and bullock carts.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the bulk of population. the subdivision has got a network of electric propelled tube- s regularly fed with water from the tube-wells.

Some statistics of cattle may be interesting. According to 1951 estock Census there are 65,043 working bullocks and 44,973 cows the rural areas of Buxar subdivision while in the urban areas 39 bullocks and 1,565 cows. Horses and ponies number 1,762 in rural and 141 in the urban areas. The Hariana Cattle Farm at mraon is a national asset. Bulls within 10 miles of Dumraon being castrated and artificial insemination is being offered from s cattle farm. The farm has an excellent piggery and goat-farm ides a large number of breeding bulls and buffaloes of very erior type and Hariana cows.

The Community Development Blocks at Buxar, Dumraon, ui, etc., have been described elsewhere.

The soil of the subdivision is very fertile due to rich alluvial posits made by the Ganga annually. The main crops are paddy, eat, gram, maize, *rahar*, *masoor* and *khesari*. The pressure on d is acute and the people of the Subdivision are well known for ave for litigation, arising mainly as a result of land dispute,

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The *diara* disputes are a problem. The mid-stream boundary between Ballia district in U. P. and Shahabad constantly changes and as the land laws are different in the two areas causes a lot of trouble. The matter is being investigated.

The administrative set-up consists of a Subdivisional Officer, who is a first class Magistrate directly subordinate to the District Magistrate. His staff consists of several Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Deputy Collectors. His staff for the revenue purposes are a Deputy Collector incharge of Land Reforms and Development work and Circle Officers and *Anchal Adhikaries*. There is a Deputy Superintendent of Police who is incharge of the Police administration of the subdivision under the direct control of the Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate. For civil administration there are a number of Judicial Officers posted at Buxar. The incidence of litigation both, civil and criminal, is on the decline with the functioning of the *gram panchayats* under the Gram Panchayat Act, 1947, and the promulgation of the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1951. There is a subdivisional hospital at Buxar under a Civil Assistant Surgeon.

The Central Jail at Buxar, one mile towards west of Buxar town is one of the biggest jails in the State. It has been in existence since 1851 and the present capacity is 1,022 prisoners. There is no provision for female prisoners in this jail. The jail industries consist of the manufacture of carpets, durries, uniforms for orderlies and rural police, tents, etc. The Buxar Central Jail has a primary school for the children of the jail staff and a library for the use of the warders.

Buxar has got a number of important villages, namely, Ahiraouli, Bhojpur, Brahmpur, Chausa, etc. They have been separately covered.

Melas *and fairs in Buxar subdivision.*

BUXAR TOWN.—Buxar town and the northern portions of Buxar subdivision situate on the bank of the Ganga. On account of this geographical factor, a large number of people gather at Buxar on various occasions for *puja* and bathe in the river which is held sacred by the Hindus. Rural people also assemble at important places to purchase and sell cattle required for agricultural operations. *Melas* and fairs may be divided into two heads, namely, religious *melas* and secondly *melas* which fall under the category of cattle fairs.

At Buxar town alone, as many as four religious *melas* are held at various periods of the year. The biggest, undoubtedly, is the *Makar Sankranti Mela* which is held on the 18th day of solemn month of *Push*, corresponding approximately to the 14th January of each year. On this day the sun enters the sidereal of zodiac

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mela is also popularly known as *Khichari mela*. Roughly 40 to thousand men, women and children, assemble in the town, camp at several places and bathe in the Ganga at the famous kha Ghat. The bathing in the Ganga usually continues for days. A large number of shopkeepers and businessmen flock xar town on this occasion and numerous stalls and shops are up in and around the Ramrekha Ghat. Particular mention be made of timber goods like cots, door planks, boxes of all s, ploughing implements and wooden wheels of bullock carts. mber of carnivals, *nowtanki* parties (shows), dancing parties, ongregate and provide recreation to visitors and pilgrims. The me of *khichari* is derived from the fact that visitors and s partake of rice and *dal* in mixed up quantities yielding to is popularly called *Khichari*. In the last week of January or first week of February another *mela* called *'Muni Amawas'* or *Amawas* is held at Buxar which has a wide religious appeal. ny as 30 to 40 thousand persons visit this *mela*. It has a special ance in view of the fact that pilgrims attend it on returning Pashupati Nath temple at Kathmandu of Nepal or Bishwanath of Kashi (Varanasi). The pilgrims carry sacred water from ove illustrious places for worship of Lord Shiva. The *mela* on the final day of the fortnight in the month of *Magh*.

A third religious *mela* is held at Buxar which is known as *Sankranti*. It also bears other names, viz. Satuan *mela* and *Sankranti*. It is held in the month of March. It is also ominantly religious gathering and roughly 20 to 30 thousand and women attend it. The fourth *mela* held at this place is as Panch Kosi. It is a general *mela* with no religious ance. It is held in the month of *Asin* corresponding to the of October. Here people assemble in a light-hearted and s mood and are inclined to have recreation and amusement. s prepare what is popularly known as *Litti Bhanta* for their This *Litti Bhanta* is a special item of food in the district of had. The *Litti Bhanta* consists of wheat flour, *Satua* (powder m), *ghee*, various spices like *jawain, mangrail,* garlic, red , mustard oil, salt, ginger, etc.

Two religious fairs are also held at Brahampur, an important in this subdivision. The first fair is held in the month of on *Maha Shivratri* day. This *mela* is a religious-*cum*-cattle Roughly as many as 70 to 80 thousand people assemble on ccasion and many of them perform *pujas* and worship Lord in the famous local temple. This provides the greatest llage of persons in Brahampur thana. The second *mela* of s importance is held in *Baisakh Shivratri* corresponding to nth of May. It is held with the same purpose, i.e., offering and worship of Lord Shiva. The gathering is limited. There ree cattle fairs which are held in this subdivision and are

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exclusively meant for sale and purchase of different kinds of cattl The biggest cattle fair is held at Buxar on the *Ram Nawami* day the month of March on the eastern outskirt of Buxar town on t main Arrah-Buxar Road. Several thousand bullocks and cows a brought from various adjacent and distant places like Ball Ghazipur, etc. Horses and even elephants were previou brought to this fair for sale. Elephants are now practically scar but horses are still brought to this cattle mart. This *mela* lasts f a week or 10 days. The second cattle fair is held at Kothi on t eastern fringe of the town on the *Ganga Dashara* day in *Jeth* corr ponding to the month of June. Bullocks, cows and buffaloes a brought to this fair though in limited scale. People numberi 40 to 50 thousand assemble on this occasion. The third cattle m is held at village Niazipur in Dumraon police-station on *Kart Purnima* day. As many as 50,000 people assemble and brisk s and purchase of cattle take place.

Shikar facilities.—Although there is no forest or jungle in t subdivision yet the *diaras* offer an opportunity for Shikar. In Um pur Diara, Beasi Diara, Sheopur Diara, etc., of this Subdivisi spotted deer and black buck are found in large numbers. Besid winter birds, and particularly, various kinds of ducks flock in t Ganga in thousands during the winter. They come from t Himalayan regions and stay here for a short time from Novemb to March, before they leave for colder regions. There is also a d (tank) in Bhojpur where also these birds come during the wint A scheme has been undertaken by the Irrigation Department f reclamation of the *dah* for draining out water into the Ganga. T seasonal incidence of avi-fauna population at this place will e when the scheme is completed.

Diara areas are only accessible by means of jeep or *tamtam* there are no metalled roads. The approach is, therefore, rath difficult except by jeep or *tamtam*. Umarpur Diara is seven mil from Buxar. Beasi Diara is about 10 miles from Dumrao Sheopur Diara lies partly in Dumraon police-station and partly Brahmpur police-station and is about 12 miles from Dumraon.

BUXAR TOWN.—An old town situated on the bank of Gan river is the administrative headquarters of Buxar subdivision. The to has an area of 4.9 square miles with 4,163 households. The to population of the town according to 1961 census was 23,068, i 12,353 males and 10,715 females.

Regarding Buxar town the *District Gazetteer of Shahab* (1924), mentions as follows:—

"Headquarters town of the subdivision of the same nam situated on the ~~north bank~~ of the Ganges in 25°34′N and 83°58′ The population in 1921 was 10,098. The population has be steadily declining since 1881, when it was 16,498. Buxar, with oth

South

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side marts, has suffered from the changes in methods of trans- which have followed the development of the Bengal and North- ern Railway* in the districts north of Ganges, and from the ency to make a distributing centre of each small railway station, er than to bring goods into the old market town and to re-book from there. Buxar has a station on the East Indian Rail- 411 miles from Calcutta; and there is here a considerable way settlement. There are 2,782 rate-payers‡ in the munici- ty, which was constituted in 1869; and the municipal board sists of ten members of whom eight are elected. The central is the largest in the province.

"Buxar is said to have been the home of many of the authors the Vedic hymns and to have been called originally *Vedagarbha,* the womb or origin of the Vedas. Local tradition derives the name the town from a tank near the temple of Gaurisankar which was inally called *aghsar* or effacer of sin, but in course of time came e called *baghsar.* The story runs that a *rishi* or sage, called ira, having transformed himself into a tiger to frighten the Durvasa of whom he was jealous, was doomed by the latter to in that form for ever. He was restored to his original shape bathing in the holy tank of *aghsar* and then worshipping Gauri- ar, and in commemoration of this event the spot was called *ghrasar* or *Baghsar,* i.e., the tiger tank. Buxar is an old Brah- ical site and various parts of it have ancient names such as meswar, Viswa-mitra-ka asram and Parasu Rama; but it has few ains of archaeological interest. The most notable temple in the n is that of Rameswar Nath Mahadeo to which pilgrims resort distant places.

"Buxar is famous as the scene of the defeat, on October the in 1764, of Mir Kasim and the Nawab-Wazir of Oudh, Shuja- daula. In this action Major Munro had 857 Europeans, 5,297 ys and 918 Mughal horse, making a total force of 7,072 while number of guns on the field was twenty-eight. The combined e of the enemy ten times outnumbered that of Major Munro, ong them being the disciplined battalions of Somru and Madoc, field pieces worked by Europeans, the powerful batteries of ja-ud-daula's artillery and the splendid Durani horse, with mber of Europeans of other than British nationality, who had ted the Company's army in the mutinies at Sawath and on the mnasa..... The enemy's loss was very great; two thousand dead on the field, and more were wounded, while double that ber must have perished in the Thorinala and during the pur- Major Munro's losses were 39 Europeans and 250 Indians

* Now Eastern Railway.

† Ibid.

‡ Now (1964) 4,163 rate-payers.

ठोरा

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killed, and 62 Europeans and 435 Indians wounded..... Until recently the battle-field was marked by no monument; but a memorial pillar has now been placed on the site.

"The fort of Buxar* standing on a high bluff above the Ganges and effectually commanding the reaches of that river, was long a position of considerable strategic importance. After this victory it passed into the hands of the British, and the land round it which now forms the fort bazar estate was acquired for military purposes in 1770. Both remained under the Commandant of the fort until 1840, when the bazar estate was handed over to the civil authorities, but the fort land remained under the military authorities as a cantonment until 1842, when it was handed over to the Stud Department. In 1873 the Stud Department was directed to give up farming and purchase grain and forage in the open market, and by 1875 all the land held by it had been handed over to the civil authorities; since that year it has been managed as Government estate".†

Since James wrote Buxar has had a change.

The town is connected with rail, road and waterways. A large number of buses connect Arrah, Bhabua, Sasaram, etc. Daily about 1,000 persons come to and go out from the town. Through waterways one can easily reach Ballia in Uttar Pradesh. At Ram Rekha *Ghat* in the town there is a pontoon bridge connecting Ram Rekha *Ghat* with Ujjiar *ghat* in Ballia district in Uttar Pradesh. The bridge is under the control of Uttar Pradesh Government. The bridge functions from October to June every year. The average daily traffic on this bridge is about 1,000 passengers, 25 bullock carts and 12 cars‡. The bridge is about 3½ furlongs long and is well maintained. Between June and September the crossing is made by a steamer launch provided by the Uttar Pradesh Government.

The town has got one small landing ground maintained by the Public Works Department. The air strips are used by the smaller planes, private or State. The landing ground is serviceable only in the fair weather.

The main roads in the town are metalled. The Buxar Municipality maintains about 3½ miles of *pucca* roads within the town. The vehicles within the town are buses, rickshaws, cycles, *tamtams* and bullocks carts. There are private cars and taxis in the town.

* At present (1964) the Subdivisional Magistrate of the Buxar Subdivision has his residence within the fort.

† *District Gazetteer of Shahabad*, by J. F. W. James (1924) pages 162—164.

‡ Observation in March, 1964.

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The town has one dak bungalow, two inspection bungalows one *dharamshala*. There are some cheap roadside eating houses, shops, and a few hotels of poor standard for temporary modation.

Being the headquarters of the subdivision, a large number of ment offices are located here. They include the offices of bdivisional Officer, Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Sub-nal Officer, Public Works Department, Assistant Registrar, erative Societies, Subdivisional Animal Husbandry Officer, visional Agricultural Officer, Project Executive Officer (Pack-Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Superintendent of l Jail, etc.

The town has one junior basic school, nine primary schools ing two for girls, one middle school for girls, three higher ary schools including one for girls with 1,010 students and chers and one college with about 400 students and 15 rs.

Besides, the town has one senior residential school with about dents and two teachers. The students are provided free lodge arding. There is one medical attendant to look after the of the students. The entire expenditure is borne by the State rnment. The residential school at Buxar gets Rs. 78,282 ly. In order to solve the problem of accommodation of the s of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the State Government rted one hostel in the town which accommodates 13 students.

The town has four libraries. On the average about 35 persons visit each of the libraries. The town has one town club where games are played and four parks for the children, one d by the municipality and one by the Irrigation Department.

The sanitation of the town is poor. It is supervised by ary Inspector. A conservancy staff of 100 headed by *dar* is maintained who clean about 2,407 private and public s.

For water-supply the town has a number of surface and tube-. The Buxar Municipality has given about 100 tube-wells in n. The town is electrified and about 2,109 houses have been ed. Electricity is not much used for small industries.

Hand pump

The town has one subdivisional hospital maintained by the Government with three doctors including one female doctor other staff. The table below supplied by the Subdivisional

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Hospital, Buxar will give the number of indoor and outdoor patien treated during 1960-61 to 1963-64.

Year.			No. of patient treated. Outdoor.	Indoor.
1960-61	..	..	41,554	2,278
1961-62	..	..	31,125	2,623
1962 63	..	..	24,938	2,526
1963-64 (up to December 1964).	..	..	22,437	2,140

Besides, the town has a number of allopathic, homoepathic a *Ayurvedic* practitioners.

The town has three post offices. On an enquiry from the Bux post office it was ascertained that on the average 1,213 money ord for Rs. 32,410 are sent out and on the average 920 money ord for Rs. 54,712 are received per month. The town has a telepho exchange with 45 connections in the town only.

The town has one class I Veterinary dispensary, five slaugh houses and two liquor shops. It was personally observed that ab 100 persons visit the liquor shops daily. In order to organise sale of pure milk and improve the quantity of milk, one *goshala* been started which is privately managed. The State Governm have distributed ten *Hariana* bulls and some cows to the *gosh* The average yield of a Hariana cow is about 10 pounds per da

The household industries in the town are rope making, s making, carpentry, pottery, blacksmithy and hand pounding of r There is also an oilmen's industrial co-operative society and th are 20 oil *ghani kolhus* in the town employing about 100 persons

The town has about 20 grain-*golas*. On the average about to 25 labourers work in the *gola* of the wholesale dealers. The to has about 39 rice, oil and flour mills.

The town has a market and also a *hat* which is held on ev Monday and Thursday. People from outside come to this mar to sell or barter their wares and buy whatever they require for ensuing week. The chief modes of conveyance for carrying go in the *hat* are bullock carts, pack bullocks, *tamtams* and trucks. T town has fifteen fair price shops which supply sugar and wheat the people.

It is an important trade centre. Its hinterland is very rich grains and vegetables. Fish is obtained from the Ganga and o local water pools and sent to Calcutta, Patna and other places. T Buxar Central Jail manufactures *newar, durries* and carpets, e They have a good market outside the district. The main trade the town is in green vegetables, fish and the manufactured goods

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industry. The main articles exported from Buxar town are wheat, gram, linseed, fish, onion and mustard seed, etc. The places where the commodities are sent are Ballia, Patna, Calcutta, Danapur, etc.

The following chart will show the incidence of population in town from 1901 to 1961*:—

Town.	Year.	Persons.	Variations.
Buxar ..	1901	13,945	..
	1911	11,309	−2,636
	1921	10,098	−1,211
	1931	13,449	+3,351
	1941	14,879	+1,430
	1951	18,087	+3,208
	1961	23,068	+4,981†

RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS IN THE TOWN.

finds.—In 1927 the Bihar and Orissa Government had an excavation in Buxar town in Shahabad district. The was located by the side of the river Ganga opposite the Buxar which now has the residences of the Subdivisional Officer, and others. This excavation was done by Prof. A. P. Banerjee of Patna University.

Banerjee Shastri's excavation brought out a large number of terras, bricks, potteries (painted and otherwise), plaques, etc., are preserved in the Patna Museum as mentioned in Banerjee's article, "The remains of pre-historic civilization in the Valley in K. B. Pathak's Commemorative Volume 10, by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona in All the terracottas found were females except one represent-male dwarf strongly reminiscent of the Astarte Plaque.

hoard of copper coins in one pitcher was discovered in the area by a fisherman subsequent to Prof. Banerjee Shastri's On analysis, the hoard was found to contain the coins Kadphises, Kanishka, Huvishka, etc.

(1) Wina Kadphises—with Shiva standing by the side of the bull—23 pieces.
(2) Kanishka—with four armed Shiva—7 pieces.
(3) Kanishka—with wind god on the reverse—44 pieces.
(4) Deities not identified—108 pieces.
(5) Huvishka—Elephant rider type—88 pieces.
(6) Huvishka—King seated with cross leg—84 pieces.
(7) Unidentified—48 pieces.

Census Hand-Book of Shahabad 1951, page 8.
Census of India (1961 census), page 176.

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These finds have been referred to in the "Journal of Numi matic Society of India" Volume 12, Column 2, page no. 121 b Dr. A. S. Altekar.

Some of the female figures found by Prof. Banerjee Shastri ha typical head gear of pre-Mauriyan times. Shastri's excavations wer more of re-conoitering and surface exploratory type.

It may be mentioned that the site was the traditional seat o *Taraka*, the female Asura chief's stronghold in the immedia vicinity of Vishwamitra's hermitage still known as *Caritravan* Both to the east and the west are the various sites of earlie Pouranik and Asura antiquities.

Recent excavations.—In 1929 the Government of India ha decided to undertake more extensive excavations in Buxar town The idea was, however, dropped for some reasons or other.

There was, it appears, some local opposition to the excavation made by Banerjee Shastri and later by the Government of India an the excavation had to be stopped.

Recently in 1964 the State Government of Bihar partiall financed by the Central Government had taken up excavation a two points close to the site where Banerjee Shastri had excavate in 1927. The work commenced in January, 1964. Excavation now proceeding.

At the first site a gold armlet, 18 silver coins in a small earthe pot, terracottas and sprinklers have been found. The silver coi bear *hijri* years of the Muslim period. On two of the coins the fi *kalma* of the Muslims (*La-Allahillala, Muhammadar Rasol Lal* are inscribed. Some of the *hijri* years of the coins are of 1025, 103 1035, 1058, 1290 and 1304.

In the first trench a portion of a massive wall which is taken be of Kushan age has also been found and it is clear that it a portion of a running wall which has not yet been fully dug out.

In the second trench three sub-structures of the Muslim peri have been discovered. Besides, glazed potteries of the Muslim peri have been found in a large number from the excavation. A bi storage jar of medieval period has also been notice.

There is a somewhat local agitation against the excavations. I is held by a portion of the local population that the excavations o the bank of the Ganga river will encourage erosion and high floo will affect Buxar town. The matter is being investigated by th Public Works Department, Bihar, Patna.

The excavations, if continued, are expected to yield rich result and will probably supply important archaeological evidence of th ancient period in India.*

* It is understood the excavations had to be called off.

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CHAINPUR.—Regarding Chainpur the last *District Gazetteer* *Shahabad* (1924) mentions as follows:—

"A village seven miles west of Bhabhua. Population (1921) Here stands the great mausoleum of Bakhtiyar Khan, a noble ment of Sher Shah's time. Local tradition asserts that his son ed a daughter of Sher Shah, but there is no record of what Bakhtiyar Khan played in the history of the Suri kings; he must been a personage of rank, and Chainpur was probably his *jagir*. e can be no question, however, that the tomb belongs to the time, as it is the exact counterpart of the tomb of Hasan Khan Sasaram, but of larger dimensions and with a small cupola of a pinnacle on its dome. Government has recently under- the conservation of the structure and has executed repairs ary to preserve it from decay. Similar tombs of a smaller size und in the neighbourhood, but call for no special notice. Jama Masjid (1668-69) is a building of no special historic or ctural interest, but is regarded with great veneration by the mmadans of the place. The fort at Chainpur is surrounded moat and defended by a stone rampart flanked with bastions; the style of the principal gate, which is the only portion now it is evident that it is a building of the time of Sher Shah ar. Inside the ramparts there is a small Hindu shrine, where e of stone is worshipped under the title of Harshu Brahm. Introduction to the Popular Religion and Folklore of rn India, Mr. Crooke says that Harshu Panre or Harshu Baba Kanaujia Brahman, the family priest of Raja Salivahana of ur. The Raja had two queens, one of whom was jealous of rest's influence. About this time (1527 A.D.), the priest built house close to the palace, and one night the Raja and Rani light from its upper storey gleaming aloft in the sky. The inted to the Raja that the priest had designs of ousting the h from his kingdom, so the Raja had his house demolished umed the lands which had been conferred on him. The Brahman did *dharna*, in other words, fasted till he died at ce gate. When they took his body for cremation to Benares, und Harshu standing in his wooden sandals on the steps of ning *ghat*. He informed them that he had become a Brahm man ghost. The Raja's family was destroyed except one who had been kind to the Brahman in his misfortunes, ough her the family continues to this day. Harshu is now ed with the fire sacrifice and offerings of Brahmanical cords etmeats. If any one obtains his desire through his inter- he offers a golden Brahmanical cord and a silken waist-string; Brahmans in his name. It is said that this worship is over Northern India and promises to become widely (See Report, A.S.I., for 1902-03)".*

हारू पाण्डेय

District Gazetteer of Shahabad (1924), pages 164-165.

RajGuru Math, Shivala, Varanasi Collection. Equipment; Heritage Foundation, Jalgaon.

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According to the Census of 1951 its total population was 3,515 persons, i.e., 1,783 males and 1,732 females with 537 occupied houses. The total number of literate persons was 534, i.e., 485 males and 49 females*. The village is the headquarters of the Block and the police-station.

The village has a post office, lower primary schools—one for boys and the other for girls, one upper primary school and a *Gram Panchayat*.

The village is a small trading centre. It deals mainly in paddy, rice, gram, *khesari* and *masoor* which are obtained from local supplies and consumed within the district.

Melas are held twice a year on the *Navratra* day. People come here from different parts of the country. It is said that the females who possessed of evil spirits come here for deliverance by the grace of Harshu Brahm Babaji.

Chainpur also lives more in its past glory which has, however, been kept up by the Harshu Brahm cult.

Regarding more details of the Antiquarian Remains at Chainpur, a reference may be made to Dr. D. R. Patil's recently published book on "The Antiquarian Remains of Bihar"†. Bakhtiyar Khan's tomb-: "About a mile west of Chainpur is a fine saracenic structure which resembles in many respects to tomb of Hassan Khan Sur at Sasaram. There is another tomb nearby which was built by Daud Khan, son of Bakhtiyar Khan for himself when Daud Khan died and was buried there. This tomb has no covering dome. Jama Masjid of this village is greatly respected by the local muslims. This mosque has an inscription bearing the date of 1668–69 A.D."

CHAND.—A village in Bhabua subdivision on the Bhabua-Chand bus route. It is the headquarters of the police-station of the same name. It deals mainly in *gur* and *ghee* which are obtained from local supply and consumed within the district.

CHARGOTIA.—Chargotia within Adhaura P.S. in Bhabua subdivision is an excellent beauty spot. There is a waterfall here in the midst of a magnificent scenery. There is a pointed rock 5 to 6 ft. in length which is well-known for the simple minded hill people taking the oath of their innocence. It was a place for trial by ordeal.

CHAUSA.—Regarding the village the *Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) mentions:—

"Village in the Buxar subdivision, situated on the East Indian Railway‡ close to the east bank of the Karamnasa river four miles

* *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad* (1951), page 290.

† The *Antiquarian Remains in Bihar* by Dr. D. R. Patil (Patna), 1963, pages 75—77.

‡ Now Eastern Railway.

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Buxar town in 25°31′N.; and 83°54′E. Population (1921) Chausa is famous in Indian history as the scene of the defeat mayun by Sher Shah in June of 1539. On learning that yun was leading his army back from Gaur, Sher Shah collected ghan troops, and having thrown up entrenchments on the of the Karamnasa river, he opposed the further progress of Emperor. For nearly three months, the Mughal army remained s situation, in a state of inactivity, neither daring to storm the n entrenchments nor possessing the means of crossing the . Thus cut off from Delhi, the Emperor readily accepted the s of peace made by Sher Shah. A treaty was drawn out, ich Humayun resigned to Sher Shah the sovereignty of Bihar Bengal, on condition that he would no longer oppose his march sist his enemies. This treaty having been duly ratified, much ng took place in both camps, but especially among the als, who exhausted by continual alarms, and exposed to nt rain and excessive fatigue, were anxious to return to their . But on that night after the treacherous Afghan had sworn e Koran not to injure the Mughals, he suddenly attacked their and took them completely by surprise. Resistance was hope- nd the whole army fled in confusion. Humayun himself d by swimming across the Ganges on an inflated *massak* or ag, which a friendly water-carrier provided; but eight nd soldiers perished in attempting to follow him. The water- , it is said, was afterwards rewarded for his loyalty by being ted to sit for half a day on the Emperor's throne with e power".*

There has been since a good deal of change in the village. On onal enquiry into the village no trace was found of the family e *massak* at the village.

The village is in the Buxar Community Development Block. the functioning of the block, the villagers have been benefited e extent by the construction of one boring, three tube-wells e irrigational wells, etc., through the block.

The area of the village is 750.40 acres with 376 occupied houses. population of the village according to 1961 census as supplied e Village Level Worker is 3,204 (1,645 males and 1,559 s) and the total number of the literate persons is 387 (349 and 38 females). The incidence of literacy seems to be very On an enquiry from the villagers it was ascertained that mostly people of this village are engaged in cultivation and miscella- services. Details of 1961 census figures are not yet published.

The village is electrified since 1960 and about 80 houses are ted. Very little use is made of electricity for industrial es.

* Gazetteer of Shahabad, 1924, by J. F. W. James, pages 165-166.

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The village has two primary schools with 125 students and three teachers, one junior basic school with 175 students and six teachers, one high school with 90 students and six teachers. The village has one library with about 400 books on different subjects. On the average about 15 persons visit the library daily in the evening. During 1963-64, the Education Department gave 91 books to the library in shape of book grant. It may be noted that a Social Education Centre was running in the village but since 1962 the scheme to run the centre has been stopped all over the State.

The village has a health centre with one Auxiliary Health Worker and one trained *Dai*. The Medical Officer of the Buxar block visits the centre twice a week, i.e., on Thursdays and Saturdays.

The village has one Veterinary Dispensary (Class I) with one Veterinary Doctor and one Livestock Supervisor. On the average about 20 cattle are treated in the dispensary daily.

The village has insanitary conditions. Cattle are kept near the huts, but in most cases cattle and goats share the huts with the people. Scarcely there is any regular road inside the village. The lanes and pathways become muddy or even water-logged in the rainy season. No organised conservancy service exists in the village. The lanes and pathways are seldom swept. The refuge and house sweeping are deposited in or outside the huts. There are no lavatories except that some of the fairly well-to-do inhabitants use pit privies which are known as *"Sandas"*.

The village has a retail market centre for trade purpose. There is one *hat* which is held on every Sunday and Thursday. The villagers of other villages also come to this village to sell or barter their wares and buy whatever they require for the ensuing week. The chief modes of conveyance for carrying goods in the *hat* are bullock carts, pack bullocks and head-load. The village has two Fair Price Shops which supply sugar and wheat to the villagers. As the village is situated on the Buxar-Chausa road, the traders do not feel any trouble in carrying commodities to the village *hat*, because two buses up and down pass through this village daily. The village has a railway station of the Eastern Railway of the same name. On the average about 50 passengers go out and come to the village daily by the buses and the trains.

On enquiry from the villagers it was ascertained that about 20 per cent of the villagers get employment in the rice mills located at Chausa and Buxar towns. Some of them are employed in Hatia Project, Ranchi.

The village has a sub-post office with one Post Master and two Postmen. On the average about 10 money orders of the value of Rs. 800 are received daily and 15 money orders of the value of

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90 are sent daily to different places. The village has a public fice and on the average about ten public calls are sent and d daily.

e village has a *gram panchayat, natak* and *kirtan mandali,* temple, two rice, flour and oil mills, two multi-purpose ative societies, etc.

HENARI.—A village 24 miles south-west of Sasaram. It is at ce of 12 miles from the Grand Trunk Road. From Kudra, ed road runs to the village. It has a police-station, a post Block office, and a dispensary.

e total population of the village according to the census of given by the Block office is 2,223 persons, i.e., 1,141 males 82 females with 394 households.

e village has a mixed population consisting of agriculturists, men and service holders. The main castes are Brahman, Kayasth, Paithan, Dhanuk, etc.

e village has a high school which was established in 1947. re 700 students and 18 teachers. There is also a Sanskrit chool in the village. There are 80 students and three . Besides there are two upper primary and two middle in the village. In all schools there is co-education.

e village is electrified. There is a statutory *Gram Panchayat* village.

e household industries in the village are shoe-making, *biri* e making. A bi-weekly *hat* is held on Wednesdays and rs. Chenari market and the bi-weekly *hats* clear a lot of dities brought from the villages of Kaimur Plateau, like *ghee,* fruits, timber, etc. There are four *Kirtan Mandalies* in the

ere are two libraries in the village namely, Prem Pustakalaya d Hind Urdu Library. The Prem Pustakalaya was established and the Azad Library in 1960. There are 1,000 and 800 espectively in these libraries.

HATANWAR.—A village in Buxar subdivision at a distance t six miles from Tundiganj railway station of Eastern r.

e total population according to the census of 1951 was 1,790, males and 885 females with 130 occupied houses. The total of literate persons was 157, i.e., 155 males and two females. is 1,956 acres. According to the 1951 census the total of cultivators of land who wholly or mainly owned and

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their dependants was 670 and the number of cultivating labourers and their dependants was 475. Besides this about 235 persons were employed in commerce and the source of income of 410 persons was other services and miscellaneous sources.*

The main castes of the village are Brahman, Rajput, Kurmi, Goala, etc. The main occupation of the village is agriculture.

The village has a lower primary school, an upper primary school, and a middle school. There is also a statutory gram *panchayat* in the village.

CHUTIA.—Chutia is the name of a place under village Tiura-Pipradih which falls within the jurisdiction of Nauhatta Block. The place was uninhabited prior to the beginning of the stone-cutting work. The work of stone-cutting was started in 19[illegible] by Parsava Properties limited, Pipradih and about 200 houses had to be constructed for accommodating the offices, staff, labourers and also for giving some of the houses to the shop-keepers on rent. With the opening of stone-cutting work shops began to be opened and at present there are about 30 shops.

It is a developing area. About 2,000 labourers work here daily. The labour force is composed of both tribal and non-tribal population. Tribal labourers are Cheros, Kharwars and Oraons. The tribals of neighbouring areas as well as from Palamau district are employed here. Besides the tribals labourers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes form about 60 per cent of the total labour force. The daily wage of a worker is Rs. 3.90 nP. The work of stone-cutting remains in operation for the whole year. Some of the labourers who come from distant places have been provided with quarters. A large part of the labourers come from the neighbouring villages.

Both males and females are employed and the female folk constitutes about 20 per cent of the total labour force. For the welfare of the female workers a creche has been provided where average daily attendance of children is 26.

With a view to giving medical help, a hospital with six beds (four for males and two for females) was also started by the Company. The staff of the hospital consists of two doctors, four compounders, and one dresser. The average daily attendance of patients in the hospital is 250.

There is also a library containing 500 books for the labourers and the staff. Daily news papers and periodicals are also subscribed. The library is also equipped with a radio.

* *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad* 1951, pages 176-177.

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For the recreation of the staff there is also a club. A canteen functioning here which caters the need of the labour and

A middle school has also been started by the Parsava Properties and where the children of the labourers receive free education. Present (January, 1964) there are 130 students and five teachers.

There is a Mazdoor Union Sangh affiliated to Rohtas Quarries Mazdoor Sangh, Rohtas. All the labourers (two thousands in number) are members of the Sangh and every member pays eight per month as subscription.

There is a post office and a railway station. The forest road Akbarpur to Mirzapur passes through Chutia and through it Chutia is connected.

The average production of stone-cutting per month is 50,000 which is transported to Dehri by railway.

DAHAR.—This village is situated on the Kaimur hills at distance of 12 miles from Adhaura, the block headquarters, and miles to the south from Bhabua, the subdivisional headquarters. It is an area of 2,626 acres, 107 households and a population of approximately 453 persons.

The village has a lower primary school. It is the headquarters of the *gram panchayats*. The community hall, co-operative godown and two rural houses for Adivasis are still under construction. A drinking well existed before the establishment of the block and is in a dilapidated condition. It has since been repaired by the block. Another well for drinking purposes is being excavated. This is an Adivasi village.

So far as communication is concerned, it has no proper road. A few miles of *katcha* road has been constructed by the local *gram panchayat* with the aid of the block authorities which connects the village with Bhabua-Adhaura Road.

DALIPPUR.—A village in the Sadar subdivision of Shahabad is situated at a distance of seven miles south-west from Jagdishpur. It is under the jurisdiction of Jagdishpur police-station and Jagdishpur Block.

Its population according to the census of 1951 was 4,492, i.e., 2,284 males and 2,208 females. The total number of literate persons was 756, i.e., 688 males and 68 femailes*. According to the provisional census of 1961 its total population is 5,232, i.e., 2,575 males and 2,657 females with 943 households. The total number of literate persons is 988, i.e., 807 males and 181 females. The final district-wise figures of 1961 census are not yet published.

District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad, 1951, page 142.

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The village has a great historical past. It was settled by Dal Singh, a Ujjainia Chief. He was one of the ancestors of Ba Kunwar Singh. Two villages namely, Jagdishpur and Dalipp were held rent-free by the Jagdishpur family for long. But the t *Mouzas* of Dalippur and Jagdishpur which were so long he *Nankar* (rent-free) were settled on rent with Babu Bhoop Naray Singh in 1789-90 on a *zama* of Rs. 850*.

On the death of Babu Umraon Singh, Bhoop Narayan, gra son of Babu Gajraj Singh, confiscated the village of Dalippur a its dependencies together with the income from the Jagdish jungles, which had been decreed to Umrao Singh. Discontented this, Sahebzada Singh, son of Umrao Singh, left Jagdishpur, leavi his two elder sons, Kunwar Singh and Dayal Singh with one Um Sahu, a money-lender of Dalippur, and vowed never to return Jagdishpur in the life-time of Bhoop Narayan*. Babu Kunw Singh and Babu Dayal Singh were thus brought up at Dalippur t they were of the age of 18 and 16 years respectively. They we back to Jagdishpur when their father Babu Sahebzada Singh ca back to Jagdishpur to claim his estate. The family remained Jagdishpur during the regime of Babu Sahebzada Singh.

On the death of Sahebzada Singh and the litigation with h elder brother, Dayal Singh along with his mother, Panchrat Kunwar and the younger brothers Rajpati Singh and Amar Sing left the ancestral residence at Jagdishpur and moved over Dalippur. Dayal Singh died before the Movement of 1857–59. T house at Dalippur which gave shelter to the female members of t family during the Movement and which was attacked by Eyre, still extant and bears the marks of his vandalism in damaging a burning it†.

While at Dalippur, Babu Rajpati Singh and Amar Singh bui *Garhs* at Kakila and at Mithaha respectively. After remaining Dalippur for several years they shifted to newly built *Garhs*.

During the Mutiny of 1857 Reet Bhajan Singh (Ripu Bhaja Singh), Guman Bhajan Singh and Aribhajan Singh were the maste of Dalippur who were the sons of Babu Dayal Singh, second brothe of Babu Kunwar Singh.

The *garh* of Dalippur was attacked and burnt by Lt. Jackso under the command of Vincent Eyre. The descendants of Daya Singh are still living in this *Garh*.

Dalippur was again made a stronghold by the revolutionarie during the period of Amar Singh. On hearing in the morning o

* *Biography of Kunwar Singh and Amar Singh*, by K. K. Dutta, published by K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna (1957), page 12.

† *Ibid*, page 25.

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11th May that the party of insurgents was strongly entrenched Dalippur and also at Jitawa Sir E. Lugard marched in that direc- and a serious battle was fought near the *garh*.

The village has three lower primary schools, two upper primary, madrasa and one high school. There are about 500 students in high school. There is also an *Adarsh Pustakalaya* in the ce. It was established in 1950 and there are about 300 books different subjects. There is also a dance, drama and music society the village.

The village is electrified and there are about five flour mills and post office. There are about 20 grain shops, one Ganja shop, liquor shop and one toddy shop in the village.

The village has a mixed population consisting of ex-zamindars, culturists, businessmen and service holders, but the agricul- ts predominate. The main castes are Rajput, Brahman, Kurmi, Bania, Goala, Mohammadan, Kahar, etc. The village has mber of aristocratic Rajput families related to Kunwar Singh.

There is a *Gram Panchayat* in the village. The houses are ly mud-built with straw roofing. There are about eight les including *Thakurbaris, Devi Asthans* and mosques.

This village now remains more in the past and has not been gressing as it should. Many of the old aristocratic families are ically at their last lap.

DARANGAR.—This village is at a distance of seven miles from hatta, the Block headquarters. Its population according to 1961 us, as supplied by the Block office is 3,012, i.e., 1,512 males and females. There are 698 occupied houses.

This village has an upper primary school in which there are students and seven teachers. There is a library named Gyan which was established in 1951. There are 699 books in it. Block constructed 27 minor irrigation wells, 70 culverts, one ding for upper primary school and repaired four drinking wells. The main produces of the village are paddy, maize, sugarcane groundnut.

The village is electrified and there is one flour mill. There is *ram Panchayat* in the village.

The Block office distributed three sewing machines and there three sugarcane co-operative societies in the village.

DEHRI TOWN INCLUDING DALMIANAGAR.—Dehri in Sasaram subdivision is situated on the west bank of the river at 24°55′N and 84°11′E. Dehri-Dalmianagar may be considered composite town divided by the Eastern Railway Line into two viz., Dehri to the south of the railway line and Dalmianagar north. The Grand Trunk Road passes through the town.

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About Dehri the last *District Gazetter of Shahabad* (1924) mentions:—

"DEHRI.—Village in the Sasaram subdivision, situated on the west bank of the Son, in 24°55′N. and 84°11′E. Population (1921) 3,245. It has a station on the Grand Chord Line of the East Indian* Railway and is a trade centre of some local importance. The Grand Trunk Road here crosses the broad sandy bed of the Son on a stone causeway 2½ miles long; and just below this the river is spanned by a vast railway bridge. It is made of iron girders laid on stone-built pillars and comprises 93 spans of a hundred feet each, its total length over abutments being 10,052 feet. This bridge is not only the longest in India†, but next to the Tay Bridge (10,527 feet) is believed to be the longest in the world. It was opened in February 1900, exactly three years from the date on which the work was commenced. The chief importance of Dehri is due to the fact that it is the site of the head works of the Son Canals, where the main western canal branches off from the anicut thrown across the main channel of the river. Dehri also contains workshops designed to construct and maintain the various works in stone, wood and iron which are scattered over the canal system. They are substantial stone buildings with iron roofs, and embrace a foundry, saw-mill, blacksmith's shop, fitting shop and a boat-yard‡."

This was the condition prior to 1924. With the passage of time, Dehri-on-Sone grew in importance due to the establishment of a number of industrial undertakings at Dehri and the adjoining area which came to be known as Dalmianagar. What was previously a village was enumerated as a town in the census of 1941** for the first time and has developed into a township with clear indications of further expansion. Large areas in some of the adjoining villages have been acquired and added to Dehri from time to time to the north adjacent to the railway station for the siting of the various industries under the Rohtas Industries group. After a few years of the starting of the industries the area came to be known as Dalmianagar as the Rohtas Industries group are associated with the Dalmia family. There was a move on behalf of the Dalmia Industries to have the name of the railway station changed from Dehri-on-Sone to Dalmianagar. There were objections and the matter was dropped. The Dalmia group of industries (Rohtas Industries) has introduced thousands of population and brought in many amenities.

Government have started a number of offices here such as Block Development Office, Package Office, Public Works Department Offices, Central Excise Offices, Branch of the State Bank of India,

* Now Eastern Railway.
† The bridge has lost its distinction now to Mahananda bridge in Orissa.
‡ *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 166.
** *District Census Hand-Book* (1951), Shahabad, page 8.

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and Telegraph Offices, Telephone Exchange, establishment of District of police administration, etc. It has been felt that the d Trunk Road should have a bridge here over the river Sone, ilitate road communication direct from Calcutta to Delhi. For purpose an office of the Public Works Department for the cons- on of the bridge has been established at Dehri-on-Sone. The of this road-bridge was started on 5th December, 1962 with ted estimate of Rs. 2,30,72,000 and was completed by the end 6. The total length of the bridge is to be 10,044 feet and the to be 23 feet with two feet of foot-path on each side. There be two abutments and 92 pillars, the distance between the cutive pillars being 108 feet (Centre to Centre). By the ction of this bridge through inter-State traffic will be possible s road without any diversion *via* Arrah-Sasaram Road. This elp tourism and make Dehri more prominent on the road map dia.

s mentioned Dehri-Dalmianagar was for the first time treated own in the census of 1941. A Notified Area Committee was ed for Dehri-Dalmianagar under Government notification 207 and 208, dated the 23rd May, 1941. The area of the ied Area Committee extends over 3.56 square miles and ins 3,613 holdings. It is bounded on the north by village ali, on the south by the river Sone and Baslipur, on the east e river Sone and on the west by village Sakhara. The committee 13 members. It functions under the administrative control of bdivisional Officer of Sasaram who is its *ex-officio* Chairman.

The town though situated on the bank of the river Sone is at ciently high level to prevent the flood waters of the river from ing it. There is an anicut on the Sone from which canals e northwards. The Sone Canals practically rule the agricul- economy of a large part of the district.

According to the census of 1941 the population of the town 281 persons, in 1951 it was 24,496 persons; in 1961 the ation was 38,092 persons, a rise of only 55 per cent over the ation of 1951. These figures show that the pace of industriali- which started in 1933 was very rapid during the decade -51, but in the decade 1951—61 the pace of further industrializa- has not been so rapid.

According to the 1961* Census the total population as already ioned was 38,092 persons of which 22,723 were males and were females. Of these the total number of bread-earners 14,563 persons consisting of 13,902 males and 661 females. The number of workers employed in the industries of the town was of whom 13,021 were males and 485 females. The number

Census of India 1961, *Volume IV*, Bihar, Part II-A, General Population , pages 282 and 418-419.

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of cultivators was 226 out of which 50 were agricultural labourers, 157 maintained themselves through live-stock, fisheries, etc., and 624 were engaged in household industries.

The Notified Area Committee and the factories at Dalmianagar are maintaining 7.73 miles of *pucca* roads in addition to a few *kutcha* roads. The length of the *katcha* and *pucca* drains is 40,81 feet and 10,322 feet respectively. Some of the roads and drains are in a neglected condition. The committee has provided some wells and tube-wells for water-supply while the factories supply their employees with electricity. The streets are electrified.

The following industries are in existence at Dalmianagar:- Sugar, Cement, Paper and Board, Chemicals, Sulphuric Acid, Alums, Asbestos Cement, Vanaspati, Vulcanised Fibres, and Pulp and Paper. The details of these industries have been given in the chapter on 'Industries'. Besides these there is a Central Engineering Workshop with an electric furnace. There is a power house also which for long supplied power to the State Government to operate tube-wells for irrigation purposes and for domestic uses in the urban areas of Dehri-on-Sone, Sasaram and Aurangabad (Gaya). But now power is taken from Damodar Valley Corporation Power Station causing a decrease in the consumption of electricity from the local power house.

There are two higher secondary schools in the town, one at Dehri and the other at Dalmianagar. There are two girls' high schools, one at Dalmianagar and the other at Dehri and a Government-sponsored technical school. The Labour Welfare Centre at Dalmianagar runs training courses in sewing, embroidery, cutting and tailoring for girls.

There are two libraries with a poor readership, one maintained by the Labour Welfare Centre, Dalmianagar and the other at Dehri maintained by the Notified Area Committee.

There are three hospitals in the town, viz., (*i*) Dehri-on-Sone State Dispensary, (*ii*) The Company's Hospital, and (*iii*) a hospital maintained by the Employees' State Insurance Scheme functioning since March, 1960. The details of the medical services will be found in the chapter on 'Medical and Public Health Services'.

There is one T. B. Hospital privately managed at Dehri and another at village Shankerpur, Jagjivan Sanatorium, about four miles from Dehri. Both of them are liberally helped by the Government.

The daily average of the travelling persons using the Dehri-on-Sone Railway Station is nearly 3,000 and those using the Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway at Dehri and Dehri City Railway Station number about 1,500. Dehri is the headquarters of the Dehri-Rohtas

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Railway. This railway route opens up the quarries and forests is of increasing importance. The demand for goods traffic is above what the railway can cater as reported.

There are 15 bus routes from and through Dehri town. There 38 bus services plying up and down thus making a total of 76 ces. The buses were found chronically overloaded and this ests there could be many more bus services. About 3,000 ons use the buses daily (May, 1964).

In 1963, besides the buses there were 3,012 cycles, 600 cycle-shaws and six *tamtams* for passenger traffic and there were 1,425 ock carts for the carriage of light goods for short distances. For carriage of heavy goods for long distances trucks available from ile Dehri are used. A large number of carrier trucks pass gh Dehri everyday. A daily average of some three thousand es of goods arrive at and are despatched from Dehri-on-Sone way Station including Dalmianagar siding of the Eastern way. The turn-over of goods at the Dehri Railway Station of Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway is on the average 2,600 tonnes per Both the stations have a very busy time.

The main commodities booked from Dehri-on-Sone Railway n and Dalmianagar siding of the Eastern Railway are cement ime to Assam and West Bengal, paper to Bombay, Madras, ya Pradesh; asbestos products to Uttar Pradesh, Madhya sh, Punjab and Assam; chemical products, etc., to Uttar sh and West Bengal. All these commodities along with sugar, genated oil, etc., are sent to different places throughout Bihar.

The main commodities received are coal from Raniganj and Coalfields; bamboos and timber from Palamau district ar); sugarcane from the forests and hills of the Shahabad ; gypsum from Rajasthan; waste paper from Calcutta, ya Pradesh and Madras; laterite from Palamau (Bihar) and ya Pradesh; bauxite from Madhya Pradesh; groundnut and l, cotton seed oil from Madhya Pradesh, flue dust from ad (Bihar) and West Bengal; iron and steel goods from dpur and Burnpur (West Bengal); machinery from Calcutta; from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Kanpur and Howrah; medicine Calcutta and Bombay; oil-cake from Bhagalpur (Bihar), r and Allahabad; manures from Sindri and Tatanagar; sabai from the Punjab and Purnea and Santal Parganas districts of livestock from the Punjab and Calcutta; kerosene oil, oil and mobil oil from Budge Budge and mustard oil from Pradesh.

ere is a four storeyed air-conditioned modern building belong- Rohtas Industries. It serves the purpose of the general office uses the State Bank of India, the Universal Bank of India

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Limited and a Canteen also. A two storeyed building of the Rohtas Industries with beautiful and spacious lawns serves as a guest house. The office buildings of the Rohtas Industries and their other buildings and colony are modern and have the usual amenities.

Dalmianagar has two premier clubs namely the Dalmianagar and the Rohtas Club. Besides, there is a Rotary Club also. There are two football clubs in this township, one at Dehri and the other at Dalmianagar.

The companies have provided 1,600 residential houses, two dormitories with 40 rooms each and one dormitory with 56 seats. The residents get water and electricity free. The colony is provided with underground drainage and sewerage system with a treatment plant. The foul water of this area is drained into the river Sone. There is one Jain temple in the area.

Extending over an area of 800 acres the township of Dalmianagar is half occupied by the factories, and of the remaining half 60 per cent by residential houses and other buildings and 40 per cent by lawns, parks and playgrounds. There is a network of well-planned concrete roads, drainage and sewerage system.

Besides the major industries mentioned above, some small-scale and cottage industries exist in Dehri-Dalminagar. There are 16 lime works, five repairing workshops, two printing presses, one chemical industry (soap manufacture) and one saw mill besides a large number of smaller units in the town.

The Labour Welfare Centre at Dalmianagar provides a library, reading room and a sewing class (already dealt with). It provides for indoor and outdoor games. It has a training-*cum*-production centre (both for males and females) having a six months' course.

Before the sponsoring of the industries the population of Dehri village was very small and it had only petty shops which catered for the needs of the local villagers. With the industries the village grew not only in area but also in its population with the result that a large number of shops cropped up. Dehri is now a good shopping centre. In Dalmianagar there are seven wholesalers, 16 retailers, two hullers, four oil *ghanis* and 2 *atta chakkies*. In Dehri there are eleven wholesalers, 25 retailers, two hullers, six oil *ghanis*, six *atta chakkies*, two cold storage plants and seven cement stockists. In Dalmianagar annually 15,000 quintals of rice and 500 quintals of gram are locally obtained and consumed; 1,800 quintals of local and foreign wheat are also consumed locally; 600 quintals of pulses and 1,000 quintals of mustard oil obtained from Sasaram and local markets are also consumed locally (April, 1964).

At Dehri annually 37,000 quintals of rice obtained locally are exported to Banjari and Rohtas and also locally consumed; 4,000 quintals of gram obtained from Sasaram, Bhabua and Kudra; 7,200

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tals of *khesari* and 4,000 quintals of *masoor* obtained from Gaya, Sania, Kudra and Bhabua; 4,000 quintals of pulses obtained m Gaya, Kanpur, Varanasi and Sasaram are consumed locally. ocal supply of 57,000 quintals of potato is despatched to Asansol, shedpur and Burdwan. Besides these, 12,000 quintals of green etables are obtained and consumed locally. Besides the regular *hats* are held in the town on Thursdays, Fridays and Sundays*. e local market has a good supply of vegetables, fish, meat, eggs birds for daily consumption. Previously there used to be plenty heap fish as most of the catch of Sone river used to be sold lly. Now there is a scarcity of fish owing to very large demand export. Sone fish is proverbially very tasty.

Due to the development of industries at Dalmianagar and its inity, the discovery of pyrites mines at Amjhore (at a distance bout 20 miles from Dehri), the construction of the anicut at apuri about five miles from the town, the construction of a road ge over the river Sone and the scenery round about have been cting tourists, Indian and foreign and so the town could be developed as a tourist centre. But very little facility for their has been provided there, except that the factories at Dalmia- r have a rest house and there is one Inspection Bungalow where could be permitted to stay. There are no standard hotels e they might put up. The accommodation facilities for the ile-classes are very poor and costly.

As the town is situated in a healthy locality, people specially Calcutta used to come in large number for a change to the during the holidays. Sone water is said to be very digestive. y of them have their own bungalows along the bank of the river . But as the town has become very congested and the atmos- e smoggy its value as a place of health resort has declined. is situated on the Grand Trunk Road and thousands of rists pass through Dehri. At present motor cars are taken over Sone bridge by the Railway. When the road bridge is complete will be a great facility for the motorists. Dehri is an ideal for the fixing up of a tourists' or an Automobile Association's l. There could also be a youth hostel. The area near the nt anicut with forests of old Sisoo and teak trees is an ideal c spot. The historical relics nearabout and Rohtasgarh ribed separately could be popularised among the tourists.

DEO BARUNARAK.—Regarding this place the *District eteer of Shahabad* (1924), mentions as follows:—

"A village in the headquarters subdivision, six miles north-east Mahadeopur and 27 miles south-west of Arrah, containing two les of considerable age. In front of the larger one stand four

* *Market Directory, Shahabad*, 1960, issued by Deputy Director of ultural Marketing, Bihar, Patna.

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pillars of the Gupta style, on one of which is an inscription of Jivita Gupta (740 A.D.) of the later Gupta dynasty, which records the dedication of the temple to Barunarak. The shrine, although dedicated to the sun, now contains an image of Vishnu flanked by two small statues of the sun-god. The second temple also has an old pedestal of a statue of Surya, and evidently belongs to the same time; both are built of brick with very little ornamentation and are in fair preservation, though the spires are broken. Another interesting pillar of the Gupta period stands close to the temples. Its capital is square, and has on its four sides figures of Indra, Yama, Baruna and Kubera, the presiding deities of the east, south, west and north. Around the circular shaft are eight rather indistinct figures, which are evidently representations of the planets, as Rahu can be recognized among them (*see* Report, A.S.B.C., for 1903-04)."*

There have not been much change to what has been stated. The condition of the monuments has much deteriorated.

The nearest railway stations are Piro and Bikramganj on the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway. From Piro it is about 18 miles south-east under Tarari police-station and Tarari Block. It is difficult to reach this place during rains as a *kutcha* road runs both from Piro and Bikramganj. Only conveyance available are *ekkas*, bicycles and bullock carts. Occasionally block jeeps also go to the village but only during fair weather.

This village has been mentioned in the District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad (1951) as 'Deo'. According to 1951 census, it is in Bikramganj police-station bearing 681 thana number. The total area of the village is 1,881 having 84 occupied houses. The total population is 1,427 souls (744 males and 683 females) out of which 197 persons (160 males and 37 females) have been enumerated as literate†.

Regarding the antiquarian remains at this village first noticed by Buchanan and then visited by Cunningham, Garrick and Bloch, a fuller description has been given by Dr. D. R. Patil‡. Patil has described the group of sun temples and particularly the moon temple at some details. A large number of Saiva deities have been noticed and an inscription which have not been investigated into. An isolated monolithic column with ornamentation statuette and the worn out representations of the *Ashta-Dikpalas* (guardians of the eight quarters) locally called as Nava-grahas lead to the theory that the erection of the monolith was constructed with the original temple of sun-god. Dr. Patil is of the view:—"It seems the ruins had undergone in all three successive phases of construction and

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 167.

† *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad* (1951), page 194.

‡ *The Antiquarian Remains in Bihar* by Dr. D. R. Patil (Patna), 1963, pages 99—103.

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viz., (a) when the original temple of the sun-god was cons- sometime in the early Gupta period as is indicated by the Gupta inscription already referred to. This should, more be expected to have been built nearby the tank; for the temple on the terrace is rather too far away and is somewhat situated in relation to the tank and may not thus be the site of the Sun temple. It is curious that a carved door- which forms an essential part of Gupta temples has not been in the existing ruins. Further the present position of the thic column is not at all appropriately related to the main

When the Sun temple was either destroyed or was already and its remains, such as the four ornamented pillars and the carved pedestal, were removed and used in the construction main or Chaturbhuja Vishnu temple and the pedestal placed temple no. (ii) above. This can be, however. more certainly only when the positions, whether they are *in situ* or not, pillars and the pedestal are more carefully examined on spot.

When all the Saiva temples were erected at the place, some er the Vaishnava temple was raised. The walled enclosure y have been raised simultaneously. It is noteworthy that, the enshrined image of Chaturbhuja Vishnu in the largest temple, majority of the sculptures in the ruins represent ities and it is the Siva linga in temple no. (v) above that has e chief object of worship so far."

O MARKANDEYA.—Dr. Hamilton Buchanan had visited ge during his tours of Shahabad district in 1812-13 and has account of the same in his memoirs.

garding the village, the *District Gazetter of Shahabad* (1924), s as follows:—

Deo Markandeya, a village in the Sasaram subdivision, five rth of Nasriganj, 37 miles to the south of Arrah and a few est of the Son near the Sasaram-Arrah road, there are three and three isolated lingas standing on a large mound covered cks. The principal one enshrines statues of Vishnu and of very crude fabric and probably of a late period. The temple merely has an image of Surya; and the third, which place of religious worship, has a linga with four heads khi Mahadeo). The inhabitants quote a Sanskrit verse that the main temple was built in Bikrama Sambat 120 by Gobhavini, the queen of Raja Phulchand Chero; and Cunningham assigns the temples to the rule of the Cheros

Journal of Francis Buchanan kept during the survey of the district of Shahabad in 1812-1813, pages 22—24; Patna, 1926.

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over Shahabad in the sixth or seventh century. Later investigation shows, however, that they are not very old (*see* Reports, A. S.-I., Vol. XIX, 1885, and Report, A.S.B.C., for 1903-04)."*

The name of the village is said to have been derived from a saint Deo Markandeya who is supposed to have lived in about the middle of *Kaliyuga* and had erected the temple of Deo Markandeya. It may also be noted that the temple of Markandeya has given the name of the village as distinguished from another village Deo Barunarak.

The principal archaeological remains of this place are the ruins of two Brahmanical temples and an old tank called *Suraj Pokhar*. The oldest of the temples called *Deo Markandeya Ka Shivalaya* was already in ruins when Garrick visited the place in 1881. There is a smaller temple known as *Suraj Shivalaya* or the Sun temple. Such temples are rather rare in Bihar. There are remains of some cells.

Dr. D. R. Patil in his *Antiquarian Remains in Bihar* has given a fuller description of the remains. He concludes:—"When Buchanan visited the place he saw on this mound, (*i*) the main temple in its centre, (*ii*) a very small Siva temple in its south-western corner, with only part of its walls standing and (*iii*) three or four Lingas, one of which is adorned with four heads. Cunningham says nothing of the Siva temple and the lingas; for, of the two temples, he noticed, the smaller one was seen by him in "a complete ruin". Garrick places this smaller temple "towards the south-western corner of the mound" and calls it the Sun temple which he says "is obviously a much later structure" and had already lost its roof at the time. This would mean that after Buchanan's visit the Sun temple had taken the place of the earlier Saiva shrine, some of the ruins of which may have found their way to the Saiva temples nearby referred to below.

"In Buchanan's time the upper part of the main temple had fallen, the porch in its front having also lost its roof. Inside the shrine was a 'pretty large' pedestal, supporting small images of Surya, Ganesa, etc., though it was originally meant for some larger image which no longer existed in the shrine. Cunningham later examined the shrine floor carefully and finding it to be of a later date removed the *debris* and discovered a larger figure of Vishnu 3′ 5″ in height, which he thought was the original image enshrined in the temple. On the dedicatory block of the lintel of the door-frame of the shrine is a representation of some deity which neither Buchanan nor Cunningham could identify. Garrick carried out some excavation on the mound; but it does not add much of information, except that he discovered a highly sculptured gateway belonging to the ancient temple. His exploration gives no clue as to the original deity to which the temple was dedicated; though he

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 167.

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ents a local story how the small image of the Sun-god was vered by the villagers in the debris of the main temple and was lled for worship in the smaller temple nearby. It is, therefore, ot point whether the earliest or original temple here was that e Sun-god or was a Saiva or Vaishnava shrine; and the problem be solved satisfactorily only after a complete exploration of the d and its ruins. One thing appears to be certain that there ch that is common between Deo Barunarak and Deo Markan- ruin which are separated from each other by a distance of y 20 miles. It is significant that at Deo Barunarak too we have shnu image occupying the main shrine which was originally cated to the Sun-god and there is reason to believe that Deo andeya also the main shrine was originally dedicated to the god and was later converted to the worship of Vishnu."*

DHANSOI.—A large village in Buxar subdivision on Buxar- i bus route. A large quantity of paddy, rice, gram and other is exported from this village to Buxar. There are a number olesalers and retailers at the village. *Hats* are held at the e on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

DUMRAON RAJ.—This Raj family members are "Parmar" ts and trace their pedigree to Raja Vikramaditya who was an rtant ruler of India, 56 years before the Christian era with the l of his kingdom in Ujjain in the province of Malwa. The mi Sambat of the Hindus is being reckoned from his time of and is also therefore named accordingly. There have been 69 -nine) ruler ancestors of Ujjain in Malwa. It is because of this l and historical relation that the Dumraon Raj family are rly known as "Ujjain Rajputs".

The founder of the family in the district of Shahabad was one na Shahi who is said to have settled in village Karur while ning from Gaya where he had gone to offer *Pindas* in 1320 A.D. pears from *Tawarikh Ujjania* that Santana Shahi never returned jain in Malwa and acquired extensive properties in this district with the increase in the membership of his family and depen- . The seats of his capital were therefore changed from time to from one place to another like Dawan, Bihta, Jagdishpur, r, Buxar, Mathila and the like according to necessity with pansion of family and the Raj properties. Traces and s—in ruins of course—of their fortresses and palaces are still ble in all these places and the local people of even today tell tales coming down from mouth to mouth. It was in 1745 Raja Horil Singh shifted the headquarters of his capital from Bhojpur to Dumraon which continues to be so till today. is still the great old fort in which the Maharajas used to live eir offices and treasuries were housed.

The Antiquarian Remains in Bihar by Dr. D. R. Patil (Patna), 1963, 112-113.

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With the increase in the various branches of the successors of Santana Shahi, natural rivalries had developed and during the wars between Sher Shah and Humayun in 1534—1540, Gajpati or Gajpati Shahi and Dalpat Shahi, two rival princes of the family joined opposite sides, and each succeeded in obtaining rewards for their services in the shape of extensive Jagirs and the recognition of their position as Raja and Commander and thereby they gained further prominence in the local areas. During the reign of Akbar, Gajpati Shahi and his brother Bairisal defied the Moghal armies for several years. But the rising of Dalpat Shahi ended in his defeat and imprisonment for some time. On release from imprisonment, he continued in rebellion under Jahangeer until his capital was sacked by the Moghals. Raja Narain Mal who succeeded in 1607 was the sole proprietor of Bhojpur and Jagdishpur till 1621. He was recognized as "Raja Mal Mansabdar" and he could keep 7,000 troops at his command. On his death the estate passed to his brother Raja Pratap Narain Singh in the absence of any direct male descendant and he had removed the seat of his family to Naya Bhojpur which continued to be so till 1745 when it was shifted to Dumraon as already indicated above. Naya Bhojpur was situated on the bank of the Ganga. It was obviously due to the cutting of the river bank on the southern side and consequently threatening the submergence of the then fortress at Naya Bhojpur known as "Naurattan" that the seat was shifted further south to Dumraon.

Raja Horil Singh with his seat in Dumraon was succeeded in 1746 by Raja Chhatradhari Singh and the next great chief of the Dumraon family was Raja Bikramjit Singh, who was recognized as Raja by the Emperor Shah Alam in 1771. On the death of Raja Bikramjit Singh in 1816, his son Jai Prakash Singh succeeded to the *gaddi* of Dumraon Raj and the formal title of Maharaja Bahadur was conferred upon him by the British rulers of India evidently for his great and valuable public services. The great and valuable public services of the heads of the Dumraon House received due recognition both from Mohamedan and British rulers from time to time in the shape of position and property and the prerogatives and titles enjoyed by the family during the Mohamedan period were all confirmed by the British rulers on their occupation of Bihar. Apart from other contributions towards public welfare, the temple of Sri Beharijee at the Dumraon Garh built about the year 1835 owes its creation to him. On the death of Maharaja Bahadur Jai Prakash Singh, the Dumraon Raj estates passed on to his grand son the son having predeceased—Shri Janki Prasad Singh who died very young in 1843 leaving no male issue. He was, therefore, succeeded by his own uncle and guardian—being the nearest collateral, Shri Maharajkumar Baksh Singh. A formal title of Maharaja Bahadur was conferred on him too on the fulfilment of the usual terms and conditions as second in rank among the Maharajas of Patna division. In 1872 he was formally recognized as holding the higher title

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raja which he had in fact enjoyed for 28 years before it was ly conferred on him. He was created a K.C.S.I. shortly e his death in November 1881 and was succeeded by his only Radha Prasad Singh who had already received the title of Raja ng the life-time of the father) for his valuable services during mine of 1873-74 and the title of Maharaja Bahadur was con- d on him in 1882 on the main ground of his being the head Rajputs in Shahabad. So also on the precedence of the dars of Bettiah, Hathwa and Darbhanga who possessed the of Maharaja Bahadur, he was given this title not inferior to of those noblemen. Maharaja Radha Prasad Singh was subse- ly made K.C.I.E. He died in 1894 without leaving any ssue but leaving his widow, Beni Prasad Kuari and a daughter had already been married to His Highness Maharaja Venkat n Singh of Rewah. Late His Highness Maharaja Gulab Singh he son of Maharaja Venkat Raman from the daughter of raja Radha Prasad Singh of Dumraon. Maharaja Gulab Singh ompelled to abdicate his throne in favour of his son by the h rulers for his active association and support to the congress ment of independence and he died recently while in exile in ay.

On the death of Maharaja Radha Prasad Singh the Dumraon as placed under the management of Court of Wards but soon Maharani Beni Prasad Kuari took it back and managed it very ill her death in 1907.

On the death of Maharani Beni Prasad Kuari the Raj was ed in a prolonged litigation. A boy of Jagdishpur as Jang ur Singh was given out to have been adopted by the said ani Beni Prasad Kuari, on the other hand there was the claim Kesho Prasad Singh being the nearest collateral (*Gotia*) of Maharaja Radha Prasad Singh and living in a portion of the palace in which Maharaja himself was living. As a result of id litigation and adoption of Jang Bahadur Singh (then minor) the Dumraon Raj was again placed under the Court ds. Sri Kesho Prasad Singh was driven to institute a title n the Sub-Judge's Court, Arrah to press his claim. A large r of supporters gathered round him and he eventually ded in obtaining a decree in 1911 nullifying the adoption of Bahadur Singh and declaring the title in favour of Babu Kesho i Singh and giving him the delivery of possession of the on Raj from the Court of Wards which filed an appeal in lcutta High Court because there was then no High Court of ure at Patna. The case was eventually compromised in and compromise decree was passed by the Calcutta High declaring the rightful title of Sri Kesho Prasad Singh and ing the adoption of Jang Bahadur Singh. There was thus ension of litigation till about 1925-26 when the said Sri Jang

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Bahadur Singh attained his majority and filed afresh a title suit, the original jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court, praying the setting aside of the said compromise decree and restoring possession of Dumraon Raj to him. He lost this case and so the first and second appeals in the Calcutta High Court and Pr Council respectively. The second appeal in the Privy Council decided in 1949.

In the meantime Sri Kesho Prasad Singh was formally honour with the title of Maharaja Bahadur and Knighthood (Kt. C. B. in quick succession soon after the original suit decree in 1911 his getting possession of the Dumraon Raj. He was for someti on the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bih When he died in 1933 leaving his widow Maharani, two sons five daughters he was succeeded to the *Gaddi* of Dumraon Raj by eldest son Maharaja Bahadur Rama Ran Vijai Prasad Singh. was a graduate of the Mayo College of Princes at Ajmer. He a member of the Central Legislative Assembly for some time dur the British rule. On the death of Maharaja Rama Ran Vijai Pra Singh leaving two sons and two daughters in 1949 the succession the *Gaddi* of Dumraon Raj naturally went to his eldest Maharaja Kamal Singh. He was twice elected as a member of House of People—once in the general election of 1952 and other in 1957 by defeating the Congress and other candidates thumping majority. It is during the regime of Maharaja Kam Singh that the intermediary interests (Zamindaris and the like) w abolished by the Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950 and the possess of the Zamindari villages of Dumraon Raj were handed to the S of Bihar in June, 1952. Maharaja Kamal Singh has set an exam by being an industrialist. He has sponsored a Lantern facto a mechanized modern agricultural farm and a cold storage Dumraon.

The properties of the Dumraon Raj formerly extended o mainly in Shahabad, Patna, Saran and Muzaffarpur districts in Bih and in Ballia, Ghazipur, Banaras and Azamgarh in Uttar Prad province. The size and volume of the Dumraon Raj propert increased mostly during the regime of Maharaja Maheswar Ba Singh. After him an extensive Zamindari property in Gaya distr was purchased by Maharaja Rama Ran Vijai Prasad Singh in 19 from the European proprietors yielding a gross income of over lakhs as rent, etc. This newly acquired property was subsequen allotted for the maintenance of the junior members of the fam as indicated above. The annual rent roll of Dumraon Raj both Bihar and Uttar Pradesh was about 21 lakhs on the eve of Zamindari Abolition Law in 1951.

Dumraon Raj has sponsored a number of religious a charitable institutions. Dumraon town and the suburbs are full beautiful temples and tanks with separate *pucca* Ghats for men a

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The largest and by far the most important one is the of "Shri Bihariji" (Lord Krishna with Radhika Rani) built 1840 by Maharaja Jai Prakash Singh and situated within the compound. This temple is a great attraction for people from d near. There are a number of other temples and charitable in their connection at Dumraon and Varanasi.

The Raj has also sponsored and is maintaining a general d at Dumraon, another at Bikramganj, a veterinary dispen- Dumraon, a higher secondary school, a girls' high and ddle school and a Sanskrit high school at Dumraon. The Raj onsored and has made liberal endowments to the Maharaja e at Arrah. The last few institutions were sponsored by the Maharaja Kamal Singh.

egarding the maintenance the absence of written trusts was, e first time, realised by Maharaja Ram Ran Vijay Prasad Singh eated four separate trusts, one for religious institutions and r hospitals, in 1948 and 1949 and allotted the income from number of villages to meet the usual annual expenditure on institutions as used to be previously provided in the Raj . These institutions are being managed by the present aja Sri Kamal Singh.

umraon hospital at Dumraon has recently been provided with Ray Plant and an equipped clinical laboratory and an Opera- Theatre. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of India per- the opening ceremony of the X'Ray building on the 3rd r. 1959. The Raj school at Dumraon has recently been ed with a Science laboratory, a hostel and a pavilion. aja Kamal Singh has set up a number of charitable institu- himself and made lavish donations of land, buildings and to various useful institutions, like schools, colleges, hospitals, Shahabad and Ballia districts managed by other agencies. cently he has created a Trust known as "Dumraon Raj ble Trust" dedicating thereto the entire Raj Garh and a large land mainly for helping educational institutions and needy . He is a keen florist and grows good roses.

UMRAON TOWN.—Dumraon town in Buxar subdivision is on the main line of the Eastern Railway. The last *District r of Shahabad* (1924), mentions:—"Town and municipality Buxar subdivision situated on the East Indian Railway, 400 m Calcutta, in 25°33′N. and 84°9′E. Population 14,132. n, which contains a charitable dispensary, veterinary dispen- d high English school, is best known in connection with the n Raj, to which family it has given its name. The principal s are the palace and pavilion of the Raj, both excellent s of modern Hindu architecture. The former residence of ly is said to have been destroyed by Mir Kasim Ali. Within ce grounds stands a temple dedicated to Sri Bihariji, where

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great religious festivals are celebrated on the birth-days of Ram and Krishna, to which *Pandits* are invited from all parts of India.* Dumraon town is intimately associated with the Dumraon Raj family which has been separately covered.

Dumraon town is different now (1964). The East Indian Railway is known as the Eastern Railway. The table below will show the variation of the population from 1901 to 1961†:—

Year.	Persons.	Male.	Female.
1901	17,236	8,059	9,177
1911	15,042	7,402	7,640
1921	14,132	7,137	6,995
1931	14,421	7,602	6,819
1941	16,316	8,473	7,843
1951	16,605	8,486	8,119
1961	19,662	10,313	9,349

The town is connected with other places by road. A large number of buses ply from Dumraon to Arrah, Buxar, Sasaram, Bikramganj, Nasriganj, Bhabua, etc. From Dumraon one can easily motor up to Grand Trunk Road *via* Bikramganj and Sasaram.

The main roads in the town are metalled. The Dumraon Municipality maintains about six miles of *pucca* and six miles of *katcha* roads. The vehicles within the town are buses, rickshaws, cycles, taxis, *tamtams* and bullock carts. The condition of some of the roads are not good. The municipality has provided 13 tube wells for water-supply. There are a large number of wells in the town which supply drinking water.

There is an Inspection Bungalow of the District Board and also one Rest Shed of Irrigation Department. Besides there are a number of cheap roadside eating houses and tea shops which also offer temporary accommodation. Accommodation provided for visitors is inadequate and of low standard.

The town has a Dumraon Raj Hospital with an accommodation of 35 beds. The details will be found on chapter 'Medical and Public Health Services'.

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 167-168.

† Figures from 1901 to 1951 have been taken from *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad* (1951), page 8 and 1961 figures from *Census of India*, 1961, Volume IV, Bihar, Part IIA (General Population Table).

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The town has a class I veterinary dispensary, a higher secondary and a girls' high school, a Sanskrit high school and a middle school. All these schools have been sponsored by the Dumraon Raj. The details will be found on 'Education and Culture' chapter.

Dumraon is a large trading centre dealing mainly in paddy, wheat, *khesari*, *gur* and potato obtained locally and exported to places outside the district. It is the headquarters of a police-station and Community Development Block of the same name. *Hats* are held here on Mondays and Thursdays.

There is one cattle farm known as Hariana Cattle Breeding Farm started in 1949 with cows and bulls purchased from the Hariana breeding tracts of the Punjab in 1950. This farm breeds pedigree bulls for distribution for the purpose of improving local breeds. The bulls are in great demand and the demand is on the rise. The farm is situated on about 395 acres of land and at present (1963) has a total strength of about 1,400 Hariana and Sahiwal cattle, besides *jamunapari* bucks and pedigree pigs. The details will be found in the chapter on 'Agriculture and Irrigation'.

The Dumraon Raj has started a lantern factory which is producing good lanterns. They have a ready market. A side produce of the same factory is the production of nails used up by the shoe industry. There are other large-scale industries in the offing.

DURAULI.—Regarding Durauli village the last *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), mentions:—"A village five miles east from the village of Ramgarh, in the north-eastern corner of Bhabua subdivision, containing some remains popularly ascribed to the Savars, the principal of which are two old temples, carved stone obelisks and a large tank little more than three-quarters of a mile long. From the character of the remains, Buchanan concluded that the Cheros have a temple here, which Savars destroyed, and that the obelisks found were probably erected to commemorate its destruction. Later investigation has shown that temples and sculptures are clearly Brahmanical in style and description (*see* Vol. XIX Reports, A. S.-I., 1885)"*

A large number of ancient ruins which include a large tank, temples, a mound and inscriptions and sculptures representing various Hindu deities. The carvings also include a "Sati-stone" with sculptured panels, bearing the sun and the moon with a human figure in between, which is quite rarely to be found in Bihar. Some have attributed the ruins to Suirs and Cheros†.

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* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 166.

† *Antiquarian Remains in Bihar* by Dr. D. R. Patil (Patna), 1963.

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This village is under the jurisdiction of Ramgarh police-station. The total population according to the 1951 census was 485 persons, i.e., 262 males and 223 females with 67 occupied houses. The total number of literate persons was 64, i.e., 64 males and females nil.

DURGAWATI.—The *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), mentions this village as 'Dargawati'. It gives the following details of the village:—

"A village in the Bhabua subdivision, at the place where the Grand Trunk Road crosses the Durgauti river by a suspension bridge. Here is a police-station, a post office, and an inspection bungalow, while close by is the Durgauti station on the Grand Chord Line of the East Indian Railway. The road to Zamania, which was more important before the building of the railway line from Gaya to Moghalsarai, here leaves the Grand Trunk Road, crossing the Karamnasa by a temporary bridge in the dry season, and by a ferry in the rains. Sawath, close by, was the headquarters of the ancient police circle (thana), in which were included Mohania and Bhabua. Here Jean Baptiste Tavernier halted on December the 15th, 1665, as he passed down the road from Agra to Patna; and here, from December of 1763 to February of 1764 were camped the armies of the Company and the Nawab Mir Jafar, when the mutinies occurred which have been described in Chapter II."*

Since J. F. W. James revised the *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* in 1924, there have been many changes in the village. There is no more an inspection bungalow at the village and the name of the East Indian Railway has changed to Eastern Railway. There is now a magnificent bridge on the river of the same name. It is also the headquarters of a Community Development Block of the same name.

The village has a large marketing centre. It deals mainly in paddy, rice, wheat, gram and *khesari*, obtained locally and exported within the district.

GAJRAJGANJ.—A village under Udwantnagar Block in the Mofussil police-station of the Sadar subdivision. It consists of two villages namely, Ramsagar and Mahuli Buzrug situated on the Arrah-Buxar road 10 miles west of Arrah.

The village is under Chhoti Sasaram *Panchayat*. The village is electrified. About 25 houses have electric connection. There are some small shops for supply of daily necessities.

A *hat* is held on every Friday and Monday. There are two *atta chakis* in it. It is peculiar that there are no bullock carts in this village and there are only six carts in the *halka*. Goods are

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 169.

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ght on headload to the market. Bihea and Arrah are the cipal markets. There are small ordinary shops that sell tea, es and snacks.

There are two lower primary schools in the village. About 35 cent of the villagers are literate.

There is a Shankar temple at the village. About 15 families of ms live in the village. The village is the headquarters of the ge Level Worker of Chhoti Sasaram *Halka*.

This village came into prominence in the insurrections of 1857. ganj being on the main artery saw the movements from both sides.

GAROHAT.—This place was visited by Dr. Buchanan who has n account of the same in his memoirs.*

The *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), gives the following s of the village:—

"A chero chief, named Manda, is popularly ..... believed re had his citadel at Garohat in the valley.....the a seven miles south-west of Bhabua. ..... ruins. reservoirs and the remains of brick buildings are found ing over an area of about 1½ miles from east to west and half e from north to south; and other works, also ascribed to the s, stretch to the east and west along the northern side of the †

This village is one of the most interesting but untapped ological sites in the district. According to a note, inserted by m in editing the Shahabad Journal of Dr. Buchanan, supplied he then Subdivisional Officer of Bhabua (Mr. S. C. aborty), the real name of the place is 'Garhvat' which is the f a big fort one mile off from Mohanpur Tori and about two off Bhagwanpur towards south.

There has been no excavation of this site. It is expected that a relics will be discovered if an excavation is made.

The strategic advantage of the place makes it clear that this have been used as a fort or a place of refuge or was probably of the Chero Rajas. In view of the association of the place the ruins of Mundeshwari hill, the place deserves to be ed further. Buchanan Hamilton had noticed some sculptured ents of Hindu deities like Vishnu with his vehicle *Garura* ing that there was a Hindu temple on or near the spot.

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* Journal of Francis Buchanan, district Shahabad in 1812-13, pages 118—122; 1928.

† District Gazetteer of Shahabad (1924), pages 169-170.

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GUPTESHWAR.—The last *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), mentions as follows:—

"The caves of Gupteswar are situated in a narrow precipitous glen in the Kaimur plateau, about eight miles from Shergarh. The entrance lies a little way up the hill, and is about eighteen feet wide by twelve feet high; the mouth, has, however, been built up into an archway on which are some rough paintings of figures. The first cave, a damp, slimy place with a slippery floor of rock, extends almost due east from the mouth for about 120 yards, with steep descents at the end. About half-way, a branch leads off to the south-east, which, after running ninety feet or so, rejoins the main gallery. A narrow passage again leads from this into the west end of a second gallery similar to the first, which is about 370 feet long. This latter, about 140 feet from its west end, is crossed at right angles by a similar gallery, the south arm of which is the largest, being eighty yards long. Stalactites are numerous, and one of them, on which water drips incessantly, is worshipped as the god Mahadeo. A fair is held once a year at the caves."*

The cave is a great attraction in the Kaimur plateau but the difficulties of communication stand on the way of development of tourist traffic to Gupteshwar.

It is a pity that since Hunter had referred to these wonderful caves with traces of paintings in his 'Statistical Account of Bengal', there has not been a proper exploration to ascertain the antiquity and history of the area.

HASANBAZAR.—A village in Piro police-station of the Sadar subdivision on the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway and on the Arrah-Sasaram road. It trades mainly in large quantities of rice which are obtained locally and are exported to areas outside the district. *Hats* are held here on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. A good commercial centre.

HATTA.—A village in the Chainpur police-station of Bhabua subdivision and on the Bhabua-Hatta bus route. It deals mainly in paddy which is obtained locally and consumed within the district.

JADUNATHPUR.—This village is at a distance of about 14 miles from Nauhatta Block. There is a *Katcha* road (of District Board) which connects Nauhatta with Jadunathpur. But this road is not jeepable even in fair weather. There is an another forest road which is jeepable during fair weather and it also connects Nauhatta with this village.

The village has an area of 2,761 acres with a population of 153 persons, i.e., 76 males and 77 females according to the census of 1961 as supplied by the Block office.

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 170.

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The village is inhabited by tribals. namely, Chero and other es such as Rajput, Teli, Kahar, etc.

There is a lower primary school.

ITARHI.—A village, headquarters of a Thana of the same name Buxar subdivision and on Buxar-Itarhi bus route. It deals in e quantities of paddy, rice and *khesari* which are obtained locally exported outside the district. *Hats* are held here on Wednes- and Saturdays.

JAGDISHPUR TOWN.—A town situated on the Bihea-Piro is the administrative headquarters of Jagdishpur Development k and the police-station of the same name. It is about 22 miles rds south-west from Arrah, the district headquarters. The est railway station is Bihea at a distance of about six miles from town. It has an area of 2.00 square miles with 1,970 occupied ential houses. The total population of the town according to census is 11,840, i.e., 5,919 males and 5,921 females.* The number of literates and educated persons is 2,852, i.e., 2,301 s and 551 females.†

Regarding Jagdishpur town the last *District Gazetteer of ibad* (1924), mentions as follows:—

"Town in the headquarters subdivision, situated in 25°28′ h and 84°26′ East. Population (1921) 8,564. The town was erly surrounded by dense jungle, from which the mutineers defied the attempts of the British to dislodge them. This was stronghold of Kuar Singh to which he retreated on the relief of h; and as it was necessary to break his power effectually, Vincent resolved to follow up his victory and drive him from his e fortress. On the 12th August 1857 the enemy were found in g position, having a river in their front, the village of Dalur their centre, partially protected by earthworks, and in their rear formidable belt of jungle which covered the approach to shpur. The action was short but decisive. The enemy's right concealed behind broken ground and low jungle; but as soon e located their position, he opened upon them with grape; the men of the tenth Foot following this up with a bayonet e drove them panic-stricken into the jungle. Meanwhile the the Fifth Fusiliars and the Volunteers from Arrah held in the mutineers' left, consisting of Kuar Singh's irregulars; and on as a howitzer was brought up against them, they too gave and a hot pursuit ensued, terminating only at Jagdishpur itself. Singh had barely time to effect his escape in the direction of am, leaving his stronghold in our hands.

Census of India, 1961, *Volume IV*, Bihar, Part II-A, page 30.
Ibid. page 411.

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"In April 1858 Kuar Singh, who had been driven out of Azimgarh by Sir E. Lugard, again made his way to the jungles of Jagdishpur; and the officer commanding the troops at Arrah determined on an attack, before the enemy, broken and dispirited, should have time to recover his energies or make any efficient preparation for defence. Accordingly, with two companies of H. M.'s 35th, 140 strong, fifty European sailors and a hundred Sikhs, five artillerymen and two guns, he made a night march, arriving in the neighbourhood of Jagdishpur before daylight. When day dawned he entered the jungles, into which he had not penetrated far, when, meeting with some slight opposition, he ordered a retreat. The retreat on the part of the Europeans degenerated into a panic flight. No entreaties of their officers could induce the men again to form and face their pursuers, whilst heat and fatigue did their work and proved fatal enemies. Man after man dropped from exhaustion; and out of nearly two hundred European soldiers and seamen who left Arrah, not more than 59 returned alive. Guns, ammunition, tent-equipage, etc., fell into the enemy's hands; but it is due to the artillerymen to say that they fought their guns to the last, and out of the five only one escaped. The Sikhs behaved with the greatest bravery, forming a rearguard and covering the retreat; and perhaps it is not too much to say that but for them not a European would have returned to Arrah.

"The jungle, which formed part of the confiscated property of Kuar Singh, was finally cleared by the present proprietors of the Bihia estate. Mr. Burrows, a contractor on the East Indian Railway, had been presented with the lease of the jungle, on condition that he cleared a certain portion within two years; but as it still afforded an asylum to the mutineers, more active measures became necessary, and Government offered six rupees for each bigha of land cleared by a certain date. With four thousand men at work, a broad path of half mile wide was driven right through the jungle, while minor gaps were cut at right angles, rendering the whole accessible and the further concealment of rebels impossible. The estate was rapidly developed by Messrs. Burrows, Thompson and Mylne, the grantees; a large number of wells were sunk; later the Bihia branch canal was constructed through the entire length of the jungle *mahal;* and the estate is now one of the most prosperous and highly cultivated areas in the district."*

There has been since a good deal of change in the town. The town is connected by road on various directions. A large number of buses connect Jagdishpur with Bihea, Arrah and Piro, etc. On the average about 300 persons daily come to the town or go out of it by buses. The main roads in the town are metalled. The Jagdishpur Municipality maintains about two miles of *pucca* roads within

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 170—172.

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e town. The vehicles within the town are buses, cycles, carts and ...ams. There are some private cars and taxis in the town.

The town has no Dak Bungalow or Inspection Bungalow. The ...l house of Mr. Mylne now in possession of the Government is ...ed for accommodation to the officials and non-officials.* There are ...e cheap roadside eating houses, tea shops and a few hotels of poor standard. There are a number of *pan-biri* shops, hair-cutting ...ons, etc.

The town has one lower primary school, one *maktab*, one upper ...mary sanskrit school, one upper primary school, two middle ...ools including one for girls, and one high school with 450 ...dents and 12 teachers. The high school has a number of girl ...dents. The town has one library with about 600 books. The ...dership is about 30 persons a day.

The sanitation of the town is poor. The Jagdishpur Municipality looks after the sanitation, roads, and water-supply, etc. A ...nservancy staff of 49 headed by a *jamadar* is maintained for the ...nitation work of the town. The conservancy staff cleans about ...0 private and public latrines daily.

The town has 97 private wells and 37 hand-pumps. The ...gdishpur Municipality has set up seven hand pumps and 53 wells ...the town. Besides, 20 drinking wells and 20 hand-pumps have ...n provided by the Jagdishpur Development Block. The town ...s electrified in 1960 and about 800 houses have been electrified ...ce. Very little use is made of electricity for industrial purposes.

The town has a State dispensary with 20 beds. Prior to 1955 ...e dispensary was maintained by the District Board but was provincialised in 1955. It has one doctor and other staff. On the average ...out 1,735 outdoor and 345 indoor patients were treated during ...63-64. The town has private allopathic, homoeopathic and ...rvedic practitioners.

The town has a post office including a public call telephone ...ce, a registry office, a class I veterinary dispensary, three slaughter-...uses and a liquor shop. It was personally observed that about 75 ...sons visit the liquor shop daily.

Industries.—So far as the industries are concerned the town has ...y a few small-scale and cottage industries. There is no manu-...ture of *gur* and molasses on any considerable scale as mentioned ...the District Gazetteer published in 1906. The District Gazetteer ...blished in 1924 does not mention this and so it may be presumed ...t this industry had disappeared before 1924. With the abolition ...the sugar mill at Bihea, the cultivation of sugarcane has gone ...wn. It is understood that the sugar manufactured by Bihea sugar ...l was of an inferior quality and could not get a good market.

* It is wrong to ascribe the present house to Kuar Singh.

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The small-scale industries are the twisting of ropes and the manufacture of indigenous washing soap. *Sabai* grass obtained from the local market is the raw material for the making of ropes. On a local enquiry it was ascertained that a woman can make 2½ seers of rope a day worth Rs. 6. The raw materials for soap-making are imported from Calcutta, Arrah and Dehri. One labourer can turn out about seven seers of soap per day. Rupee one and fifty Paise are the daily wages of a soap maker.

There are two oil *ghani kolhus* in the town. This small-scale industry is helped by the oil men industrial co-operative society in the town which was started in 1962.

The other household industries are carpentry, pottery, blacksmithy, making of brass utensils and hand-pounding of rice, etc.

The cart wheels made in Jagdishpur have a very good market within the district and outside. The carpenters procure the timber from Bihea about six miles from Jagdishpur.

Jagdishpur is noted for turning out fireworks of quality. There are a number of licencees who procure raw materials from Patna, Arrah and Biharsharif and turn out various types of fireworks which are in good demand.

A few co-operative societies were formed to encourage the cottage industries and to give credit facilities. The State Khadi and the Village Industries Board, Patna, the Industries Department and the Block Development Office are the other agencies for giving credit facilities.

Jagdishpur has a sizable market with three grain-*golas* fed by nine rice mills. Bi-weekly *hats* are held on every Monday and Friday. The cheap modes of conveyance for carrying the goods are bullock carts, pack bullocks and *tamtams*. The main articles sent out from Jagdishpur are rice and cart wheels. There are two fair price shops in the town. The town deals in rice, wheat, barley, *khesari*, linseed, potato, onion, sugar, *gur* and hides obtained locally and exported to various places. Hides are exported to Calcutta.

JARAN OR TARAN.—This ancient site and tank about seven miles north of Suryapura noticed by Buchanan was left out in the last District Gazetteer. Buchanan had noticed a large elevated mound on which was situated a small village, the mound being locally known as Taran. In his description of Deo-Markandeya Buchanan mentions that locally it is taken to be the site of the abode of the Chero Raja Phudi Chandra, who, before he came to it, resided at Deo-Markanda which is about 12 or 14 miles south-east

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D. R. Patil mentions*:—"The place has not been found mentioned anywhere else as containing ancient ruins and is well worth exploration, in view of the antiquity of the ruins of Deo Chandeya, with which it is traditionally associated."

KARAMNASA.—A village under police-station Durgawati of Chaina subdivision on the Grand Trunk Road and on the Grand Chord Line of the Eastern Railway. The main item of trade in this place is *khesari* which is obtained locally and exported to Bombay, Benares and Patna.

KARANJA.—This place has also not been mentioned in the District Gazetteer. Buchanan attributed the ruins at this village to the Cheros. Buchanan noticed a temple at *Dakshina Bhavana* or the gates of the south situated about two miles east from the village Karanja. He found three brick temples with dome roofs, built in the walled enclosure. One contained the deity of Kali and another a *linga* and the third an image of deity locally called Bhairava. Buchanan thought it to be of Buddha. Buchanan also noticed a number of images and carvings scattered about the place and four tanks. No excavation appears to have been made.

KATHAULI.—This village situated about four miles east of Buxar was also not noticed in the last *District Gazetteer of Shahabad*. The well-known battle of Buxar, of 1764 A.D. between the Nawab of Audh and the East India Company, was fought here, in which the former was defeated with two of his generals, viz., Ghulam Ali and Shuja Quli, killed on the spot. Both the generals were buried at the site of the battle; but their original graves and the inscriptions on them had disappeared before 1913. The existing graves and the epigraphs were set up newly thereafter as stated by Hutton in his report for 1913-14. The Bengal List gives the name of one of the generals as Ghulam Haidar Khan in place of Ghulam Ali Khan of Kuraishi's List."†

KOATH.—The last *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), describes Koath as:—"A village in the extreme north of the Sasaram subdivision, ten miles from Bikramganj. Population (1921) 5,352. The village contains a dispensary; and it is the headquarters of an engineer of the Public Works Department. Here is the residence of the well-known Bilgrami family descendants of Nawab Nurul Hasan Khan, who came from the family home at Bilgram in Oudh when peace had been concluded with Shuja-ud-daula, when he obtained a large zamindari.

* *The Antiquarian Remains in Bihar* by Dr. D. R. Patil (Patna), 1963, page 196.

† Ibid, page 196.

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"The village was the scene of Hindu-Muhammadan riots in 1893, and again in 1917, when a very plucky defence was put up by the Muhammadans on being attacked."*

The village is now on the way of becoming a township. The was one of the biggest muslim populated villages in the subdivision After the partition of the country some noted families of the village went to Pakistan and settled there.

According to the census of 1951 its total population was 6,96 i.e., 3,589 males and 3,372 females. The total number of literate was 3,172, i.e., 3,058 males and 114 females†. According to the provisional census of 1961 its total population is 8,220 persons. It under the jurisdiction of Dawath police-station and Dawath Block

The village has a mixed population consisting of ex-zamindar agriculturists, businessmen and service-holders. The main castes a Mohammadans, Brahmans, Kayasthas, etc.

The village has a post office, a State dispensary, two lower primary, two upper primary, one *madrasa* and one higher secondary school. There are 20 teachers and about 700 students in the high secondary school. There is co-education in the school.

The village has a market with a variety of shops. There are about six flour mills in the village. The village has an inspection bungalow of the Irrigation Department. There is a big library named Rastriya Pustakalya since 1930. There are 1,500 books. The daily readership is poor.

There is a Gram Panchayat in the village.

The sanitation work of the village is looked after by the Koath Union Board. The Union was constituted at Koath in March, 191 It was styled as the Koath Union Board in 1949. The Union consists of five members. The area of the Union Board comprises the villages Koath, Nawabganj, Fatehganj and Jogiree Dillia.

The partition of the country, as mentioned earlier, led to the migration of members of some noted Muslim families to Pakistan The Bilgrami family and some of the Pathan families have given a number of poets, scholars and administrators. This village has given a large number of men to the Police and Army. It is unfortunate that the Bilgrami family should now be remembered mostly by a particular type of sweets known as *Bilgrami*. Some of the old houses are in a bad condition. It is believed that some of the Muslim families had valuable historical records, manuscripts and pictures which have now been lost.

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 172.

† *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad* (1951), page 206.

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This is also an old village with nostalgic memory and appears e had an intellectual and economic decline.

KUDRA.—A village under a police-station and the Community opment Block of the same name in Bhabua subdivision. It is ed on the Grand Chord Line of the Eastern Railway and on Grand Trunk Road. It is an important trading centre for , rice, gram, *khesari, masoor* and linseed obtained locally and ed outside the district.

KULHARIA AND KOILWAR.—Kulharia and Koilwar—two bouring villages in Shahabad district—accessible by Patna-Arrah and by Eastern Railway were studied. Kulharia is a densely ated village and there are about 23 types of castes, the predo- r of whom are the Rajputs. It has an area of about 1,400 of land with homesteads which run to about 103 acres. The ers are mostly cultivators with lands. There are a few culti- s who do not possess any land. Quite a number of well-to-do s of Kulharia village have made their mark in the Bar and fields in Bihar. There is a population of about 100 agricul- labourers who earn their wages by selling their labour. There few landless labourers as well.

t is rather peculiar that no industry has been attempted at this e. Excepting a few potters, *biri* workers and basket-makers, is hardly any cottage industry. The proximity to the towns na and Arrah on either side, the easy accessibility to the through road and Koilwar Railway Station which is within e would normally indicate an industrial potentiality for the

n a way the village suffers from the fact that the educated men lharia usually stay out of the village either in Patna, Arrah ewhere. The village politics is running into group lines and ivot is the caste structure. Culturally, the village appears to her backward in spite of the fact that there had been educa- s, advocates and philanthropists from this village. One of the t colleges in the State, B. N. College of Patna, was founded ex-zamindar family of Kulharia.

The socio-economic survey of village Koilwar disclosed that s also a very large village with about 1,338 acres and 772 . There are brick-built houses belonging either to the ex- ars or to people who were or are in Government services. ajority of the houses are mud-built with tile roofing. Koilwar railway station, a post office, a police-station, C. D. Block a hospital, a veterinary hospital, a high school and several schools of lower standards for boys and girls and two libraries a *gram panchayat* and a co-operative society. The location lwar just on the bank of river Sone has made the place tive and a sanatorium for T. B. patients has been built at ance of two kilometres from the village. The village has got

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electricity. Koilwar is supposed to have a healthy climate and a spot for picnic. The railway bridge on Sone by Koilwar wa a piece of engineering skill. It serves both for pedestrians an vehicles below and for the railway above.

The people of the village being close to Patna and Arrah a quite active politically and somehow they are not as complacent caste-minded as the villagers of Kulharia were found to be althoug the two villages are within two miles of each other. The econom condition of the village is, however, at a very low ebb. The lan is sandy and irrigation facilities are scarce. There are about 50 families of Muslims.

Koilwar has a number of castemen living in amity. There a about 500 Muslim families, 400 Goalas, 250 Baniyas, 200 Mallah 200 Rajputs, 150 Pasis, 100 Brahmans, 100 Cobblers, 80 Goldsmith 38 Potters and 25 Dusadhs. The figures are approximate. T main occupation is agriculture but there are also some of the cas men following their caste occupation. Peculiarly enough, Koilw with the facility of a good availability of land which could utilised for a factory site, communication, etc., has not develop industrially. Koilwar exports quite a lot of fish from Sone river an fish of Sone river is supposed to be very tasty. The site of the t villages Koilwar and Kulharia rather gives the impression th because of the proximity of the city of Patna on one side and t district headquarters of Arrah on the other, these two villages wi a future are now somnolent. The human resources of both t villages have been exploited by the towns and many of the talent people have not only left the villages but have ceased thinking developing their villages. Koilwar with its natural scenery an being on a first class road from Patna or Arrah (Patna is about miles from Koilwar and 12 miles from Arrah) could have be developed into a township with a picnic spot with modern facilitie Fishing and shooting of birds could have been exploited to add the attraction of Koilwar. The possibility of cold storage for fi and for starting other small industrial ventures might be examine

Kulharia family.—The family known as the Kulharia family an ancient and illustrious family and various members of this famil have great contributions. The late Saligram Singh and his broth late Bisheshwar Singh founded the Bihar National College in Patn Saligram Singh had a large practice in the Calcutta High Cou After his death his portrait was unveiled in the Calcutta High Cou by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice. He was also a member the Bengal Legislative Council for a number of years. Saligra Singh and his brother Bisheshwar Singh were devoted Congressme They formed the first batch of delegates from Bihar to join th second session of the Indian National Congress held in Calcutta i 1886. The family tradition of doing good to the district and th State has been continued by his son Sri Chandra Shekhar Pras

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h and grandson Sri Harballabh Narain Singh. The family has helped the administration in matters like scarcity or communal s. In 1942 Movement, one of the members of the family ived several bullet wounds but luckily survived. Sri Harballabh ain Singh had been associated with several public institutions was the Honorary Secretary of the Bihar National College, Patna.

LOHRA.—This village with an area of 1,783 acres is situated the Kaimur hills at a distance of about six miles from Adhaura, block headquarters, towards the south-east and 42 miles from bua, the subdivisional headquarters. The village is approach- e by a *katcha* road of the Forest Department. There are 61 seholds and a population of about 302 persons (1964).

There is a *gram panchayat,* and lower primary school. Its lding is under construction. A community hall, a co-operative own and 12 rural houses for Adivasis are under construction in village. This is an Adivasi village.

MAHADEOPUR.—Regarding Mahadeopur the *District zetteer of Shahabad* (1924), mentions as follows:—

"A village in the extreme south of the sadr subdivision, ten s south of Piro, containing the ruins of an old brick temple ch General Cunningham considered the most curious specimen brick architecture he had ever seen. It was 42 feet high, contain- an upper and a lower chamber, and the top is crowned by innacle of singular design, which in general appearance resembles huge mushrooms one above the other. This pinnacle is similar hat which is believed to have crowned the fane at Bodh Gaya, the temple corresponds in many features with that shrine as it ted before its restoration (*see* Vols. XIV and XIX Reports, S. I.)".*

Dr. D. R. Patil has given details of the temples and mentions:— hat is, however, most striking is the total absence of figure- ptures and other carvings at the Mahadeopur temple, as may be rred from the accounts of both Cunningham and Garrick. Local tion says that the temple was built by two Kayasth brothers, ed Raimal and Saimal, of whose date and history nothing is so known."†

This village is under the Tarari police-station and Tarari Block h headquarters at Piro. It is about 10 miles south of Piro. The rest railway station is Piro on the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway. e can travel from Arrah up to Piro either by a bus or light railway from Piro up to this village either by a cycle or an *ekka* or a ock-cart. From Piro up to Mahadeopur a *kutcha* road runs ch becomes almost useless during the rains.

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 172.
† *The Antiquarian Remains in Bihar* by Dr. D. R. Patil (Patna), 1963, p. 240.

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According to the Census of 1951, its thana number is 157 and the area of the village is 341 acres. There are 82 occupied houses. The total population of the village is 533 souls (275 males and 258 females) out of which 62 persons (60 males and two females) have been enumerated as literate*. The figures of 1961 Census are not available.

MASAR.—A village in the Sadar subdivision, about six miles west of Arrah town. The village is under the jurisdiction of Arrah Muffasil police-station. This village is in the Block with head-quarters at Udwantnagar.

Masar has been identified with the *Mo-ho-so-lo* of the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang and from his account, it appears that Masar must have been close to the river Ganga which is now flowing at a distance of about 10 miles north of the village.

The old name of the village, as proved by the seven inscriptions in the Jain temple of Parasnath, was Mahasara but the original name is said to have been Sonitpur, famous as the residence of Banasura or Bana Raja, whose daughter Usha or Ukha was married to Aniruddha, a grandson of Lord Krishna.† According to General Cunninghan Masar town was originally called Padmavatiputra, till a Jain Kshatriya of Marwar, named Vimalnatha, became proprietor, when its name was changed to Mahasara‡.

'Maha' means large and *'Sara'* means tank. The legend is that near the village there was a large tank which extended over 52 *bighas* during the time of Banasura. Masar is the crude form (*apabhransha*) of the word Mahasara. There is a tank in the village which is almost silted up. It is also said that this place was previously known as *'Mallasanrh'*. *'Malla'* means 'wrestler' and *'sanrh'* means bull. It is said that Banasura had constructed an *akhara* near the village and it has been identified by the villagers with a mound near the Karisath railway station. Masar is the crude form of *'Mallasanrh'*. Some also believe that there had been two *janapadas* here, namely, *'Karusha'* and *'Malad'*. *'Karusha'* has been replaced by Karisath and *'Malad'* by Masar.

The village is mentioned in the Statistical Account by Hunter, the old District Gazetteer (1924) and the District Census Hand-Book, 1951, as Masar.

The village is connected both by rail and road communications. The nearest railway station, Karisath, on the main line of the Eastern Railway is at a distance of about one and half miles from

* *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad* (1951), page 156.

† Tejpur in Assam also claims to have been called Sonitpur, and the capital of this Raja.

‡ Sources of Information—(1) *Hunter's Account* (1877), pages 214-215; (2) *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Bengal, Volume II*, page 72; and (3) *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 172-173.

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village. On Arrah-Buxar Road, at a distance of about five miles Arrah town, there is a village Bibiganj, from where a mile katcha road leads to the village Masar. The river Banas is to east of the village. Banas emerges from the foot-hills of Gaya is a perennial stream.

The area of the village according to 1951 Census is 2,271 acres. re are 343 number of occupied houses.*

According to the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* (Bengal, Volume page 72), the population of the village in 1901 was 3,073 persons during 1951 census,† the population was 2,782 persons, i.e., 2 males and 1,580 females. The *Mukhiya* reported to the estigator that the present (September, 1963) population of the ge is about 4,000.

According to the census of 1951* there were 529 persons males and 38 females) literate in the village. The 1961 Census res are not yet available (October, 1963).

There are one branch post office and one Multipurpose Co-rative Society in the village. The village is electrified and umber of villagers have taken electric connections. There is an tric tube-well which supplies water for irrigation purposes to rtion of cultivable land. The village is under the Package gramme of the State Government. The village has got a number mango orchards. There is also one flour mill. The cottage ustries are basket-making and the making of winnowing fans.

There is one high school known as Masar High School which established in 1948 and has got at present eight teachers and 300 dents. There are also one upper primary school, one *Balbari* nised under *Samaj Kalyan Pariyojana* of the State Government one *maktab*. Besides there are three libraries, viz., Sri Saraswati takalaya, Sarva Hitaishi Pustakalaya and Janta Pustakalaya.

The village has got three temples, viz., the temple of nath, a Shiva temple and a Devi temple. Besides, the relics of al Brahmanical gods and goddesses are found in the village.

Regarding the temple of Parasnath, the *District Gazetteer of abad* (1924), mentions that it was completed in 1819 A.D. It eight Jain images on which there were several inscriptions back to 1386 A.D. when some Jain Rathors from Marwar d here. The image of Parasnath contains an inscription which tions that the image was dedicated by Sri Shankar Lal of nnagar during the prosperous English rule over the *Kurusha-*. It is of interest because it identifies the district of Shahabad

* *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad*, 1951, page 126.
† Ibid. Also see *Temples and Legends of Bihar* by P. C. Roy Chaudhry, 1965.

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with the ancient *Karusha-desha* of the *Puranas*. It also appears from the inscription that Arrah town was known as Aramnagar. There are a number of other relics. The same Jain temple accommodates a Shiva shrine where a *lingam* is installed and regularly worshipped.

The Devi temple is of recent years but the image enshrined in the temple appears to be quite old. On a local investigation it was observed that though the image is known as Devi a goddess, but the image is of a male god. The image itself is in a sitting posture and the foot is rested on a peacock. A peacock is associated as the *vahan* of Kartik or Saraswati but as the image is of a male, the image cannot be of Saraswati, a goddess. The male deity appears to be *Kartik*. The image is of black rough stone and the whole face is plastered with vermilion or *sindur* and the features are not clear. There appears to be scope for investigation as to the identity of this image according to the canons of Hindu iconography.*

The antiquity and ancient ruins of Masar have been described with fuller details by Dr. D. R. Patil who has given more information collected in 1918-19.†

A large Vishnu image found near Karisath railway station is now preserved in the Patna Museum. The local tradition identifies this to be the mythical Banasura Raja.

The Jain temple is managed by a religious trust of Arrah known as Manilal Trust. The daily offerings are coloured yellow *arwa* rice, *kamalgatta, kesar,* flowers, etc. The annual *puja* takes place in the month of *Shravana* when hundreds of Jains visit the place and do their *Bandana*. The Shiva temple is on the same site. The Jain temple has a dome at the top and the temple is about 30 feet high. On the eve of *Shivaratri* and in the month of *Shravana* the deity of Lord Shiva is worshipped with great pomp and hundreds of pilgrims visit. During this time the offerings consist of the leaves and flowers of *akwan* plant, flowers of *kanail* plant, *dhatura* and *bhang*, etc.

Masar has a big *mela* on the *Chaitra Navami* and *Vijaya Dashmi*. The *melas* are largely attended and there is a good turnover of sale and purchase.

MER.—The last District Gazetteer does not mention Mer. The following quotation is from D. R. Patil:—

"The village is situated about 10 miles south-east of Chainpur, q.v., and its antiquarian remains are found first noticed by Buchanan, whose information was utilised without much addition by the Bengal List, which is the latest account available on it. Buchanan noticed here the ruins of a temple consisting then only of

* *The Antiquarian Remains in Bihar* by Dr. D. R. Patil (Patna), 1963.

† *Ibid*, pages 271—275.

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strewn with the debris of numerous carved stones, images, etc., lying on it. It appears from his description that the temple was richly carved, for he refers to numerous images amongst the ruins, such as fourteen armed Ganesa, 'a Nrisingha supporting religious books reclined against an immense Linga, and a Linga with four faces supported by a fish.....' Nearby he observed a tank from the bottom of which was recovered by him a life-size image representing according to him, 'a fat man sitting, and resembling the image called Kuber in Behar'. Buchanan likened the ruins to those seen by him at Baidyanath, q.v., in the same district and associated them to the Suirs. The images described by him would appear to be quite curious iconographically and it seems the temple, which they once belonged, should be dated to the later Gupta or early medieval period. It should be noted that the Mundesvari hill, containing later Gupta ruins, is hardly seven miles to the north-west of Mer and considering the comparatively fewer Hindu ruins of this age in Bihar the place deserves to be explored more fully and systematically".*

MOHANIA.—Headquarters of Mohania police-station and Community Development Block in Bhabua subdivision and is located on the Grand Trunk Road. The Bhabua Road Station of the Grand Chord Line of the Eastern Railway is situated contiguous to this village. It is a market dealing in large quantities of paddy, rice, wheat, gram, *khesari*, *masoor* and also *mangraila* which are cultivated locally and exported outside the district.

MUNDESVARI TEMPLE.—Mundesvari temple on a summit of an isolated hill about 600 feet high, at village Ramgarh, seven miles north-west of Bhabua is the oldest Hindu monument in Bihar and the earliest specimen of the *Nagara* type of temple architecture available in Bihar. The temple is in the shape of an octagon and octagonal ground plan for a temple is rather rare. In the Mundesvari temple there are doors or corridors on the four sides and small niches for the reception of statues in the remaining four walls. The principal entrance is to the east where there are a few pillars through the portico which the pillars supported has disappeared. There is a *lingam* with four heads and a statue of Durga inside the temple. There is some fine latticed stone work on one of the windows. The temple door facing the porch is a fine specimen of architecture with various figures of dancers and musicians. An inscription was found broken into pieces and the inscriptions have been interpreted by some to identify the origin of the temple to 635 A.D. The inscription refers to Udayasena as the ruling chief and records various donations to Mandalesvara.

*The *Antiquarian Remains in Bihar* by Dr. D. R. Patil (Patna), 1963, pp. 274-275.

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Gupta style is apparent in the carvings. On the eastern slope of the hills there has been a find of a number of statues and rock-carved figures. It is clear that the hill was once the site for a cluster of temples and the Mundesvari temple was the main shrine.

The image of Mundesvari is not typical of that of *Mahisamardini*. Mundesvari deity has ten hands bearing the usual weapons of a *Mahisamardini* but with the difference that she is not in the act of killing *Mahisasur*, the demon in the shape of a buffalo but she is shown as riding a buffalo representing a demon.

Mundesvari is the principal deity in the temple. The deity, however, does not occupy the centre of the *cella* but is installed in one of the sub-chambers of the sanctuary. At this centre of the *cella* there is a *Mukhalingam* with four faces but this has not got the honour of being the presiding deity.

According to Dr. K. C. Panigrahi, sometime a Superintendent of the Eastern Archaeological Circle, the presiding deity of the territory was originally a *Narayana* or *Vishnu* and, in 348–59 A.D., another new deity *Vinitesvara* was set up. The *Narayana* image has disappeared and the *Vinitesvara* is the *Mukhalingam*. This was set up in 348-49 A.D. by Dandanayaka Gomibhata.

The Mundesvari inscription is of great epigraphic importance. The inscription was interpreted by Prof. R. D. Banerjee and the date assigned was 636 A.D. which was also taken to be the date of the temple. This is what was repeated in the *District Gazetteers of Shahabad* in 1906 and 1924. But this view stands exploded.

Mr. N. G. Mazumdar held the date of the inscription to be 348-49 A.D. and Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar considered the inscription to be earlier than the 4th century A.D.

Dr. Panigrahi has taken the three names in the inscriptions, namely, *Narayana, Vinitesvara* and *Mandalesvara* to be three separate deities and traces in the inscriptions three periods of religious history of the shrine. According to Dr. Panigrahi originally this was a *Vaishnava* shrine with *Narayana* as the presiding deity, succeeded near about 7th century A.D. by *Shaivism* and *Vinitesvara* originally a subsidiary deity became the presiding deity. Later Mundesvari or a *Mahisamardini* image was installed when *Shaktism* had supplanted *Shaivism*. *Mandalesvara* means the Lord or the presiding deity of the *Mandala* (district) and cannot mean Siva *Narayana* mentioned in the inscription cannot be the same deity as Mandalesvara and Mandalesvara cannot be distorted into Mundesvari as held by Prof. R. D. Banerjee.

Dr. Panigrahi thinks that with the passage of time and change in religious history, Mundesvari, a *Parsva-devata* in the *Shaiva* shrine of *Vinitesvara*, became the presiding deity of the temple. According to him the transposition took place during the rule of the

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ros, a powerful aboriginal tribe. The Chero kings were ippers of *Shakti* and Mundesvari as an emblem of *Shakti* to be worshipped as the principal deity of the temple although held a minor position in the actual location of the image. The *halingam* occupying the major position at the centre of the became a minor image. Dr. Panigrahi's researches have not been controverted.

Round about the Mundesvari temple there are several half laks. The *Sikhara* of the temple is not in existence but gment of the *amalaka* originally crowning the spire is still lying the site. The sculptures on the *Chaitya*-windows *Kirthi-mukhas*, meddalions, foliated Vase-capitals scrolles, etc., show the clear ess of the Gupta style. The temple has some erotic figures.

A big *mela* is held near the Mundesvari temple during the *ratri*. The *mela* is visited by even more than ten thousand ons.*

NASRIGANJ TOWN.—A town situated on the bank of the and on the Koilwar-Dehri Road and Arrah-Dehri Canal is headquarters of Nasriganj Development Block and the police-ion. It is about 50 miles towards south-east from Arrah, the rict headquarters. It has an area of 400 square miles with 6 households. The total population of the town according to Census is 8,920, i.e., 4,481 males and 4,439 females.†

The *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) mentioned that riganj was a large village in the north-east of Sasaram subdivision a population of 5,332 (1921). It was a large Government forming part of the Nasriganj *mahal* which escheated to ernment in 1867 on the death without heirs, of the proprietress. h Hariharganj it was a seat of a large trade and was formerly considerable manufacturing centre. It had lost the commercial ortance which it possessed fifty years ago, where there were 21 nufacturers of papers and 42 sugar refineries. It contained

* The following may be consulted :—

1. *An Account of the District of Shahabad*, 1812-13 by Francis Buchanan.
2. *Temple of Mundesvari* by Dr. K. C. Panigrahi—*Journal of Bihar Research Society* 8, *Vol. XLIV*, Parts 1-2.
3. *Ep. Ind.*, *Vol.*, *IX*, page 289 ff. and the plate.
4. *Ind. Ant.*, *Vol. XLIX*, 1920, page 21 ff.
5. *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1906), pages 146-147.
6. *Ibid* (1924), page 173.
7. *The Antiquarian Remains in Bihar* by Dr. D. R. Patil (Patna), 1963, pages 291—293.
8. *Temples and Legends of Bihar* by P. C. Roy Chaudhry (Bombay), 1965.

† *Census of India, Volume IV*, Bihar, Part II-A, General Population Tables ished from Superintendent of Census Operations, Bihar, Patna, page 31.

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a large turbine oil, sugar and flour mill and the manufacture of paper was carried on on a small scale*.

In 1941 Nasriganj came to be treated as a town in the census. The town is connected by both road and waterways. A large number of buses have been running connecting Nasriganj with Bikramganj, Dehri-on-Sone, Sasaram, Bhabua and Arrah. On the average about 500 persons daily come to the town or go out of it by buses. Boats come by the Dehri-Arrah canal. The main roads in the town are metalled. The Nasriganj Union Committee maintains about 2.5 miles of *pucca* roads within the town. The vehicles within the town are buses, rickshaws, cycles and *tamtams*. There are some private cars and taxis.

The town has one District Board Dak Bungalow and an Irrigation Department Inspection Bungalow. There are also some cheap roadside eating houses, tea shops and a few hotels of a poor standard.

The town has one lower-primary school with 150 students and four teachers, one *maktab* with 100 students and two *maulvis*, one upper primary school with 200 students and four teachers and one higher secondary school with 600 students and 15 teachers. The town has two libraries including one Muslim Library. The readership is not more than 25 persons a day.

The Nasriganj Union Committee looks after the sanitation, roads, water-supply, etc. The sanitary condition of the town is poor. A conservancy staff of eight persons headed by a zamadar is maintained for the sanitation work of the town. Very few houses have lavatories. The Nasriganj Union Committee has set up ten hand-pumps and a few wells for supply of drinking water. Electricity has been made available since 1960. About 600 houses have been electrified.

The town has a State Dispensary with eight beds. Prior to 1956 the dispensary was maintained by the District Board but was provincialised in 1956. 1,437 outdoor patients and 210 indoor patients were treated in 1963-64. The dispensary building is in a dilapidated condition at present (April, 1964). The town has some private allopathic, homeopathic and *Ayurvedic* practitioners.

The town has a police-station, a post office including a public call telephone office, a class I veterinary dispensary, a slaughter house and a liquor shop. It was personally observed that about 50 persons visit the liquor shop daily.

Industries.—It may be noted that Nasriganj has had a decline as an industrial centre. It has been mentioned in the Statistical Account of Bengal by W. W. Hunter† that Nasriganj was one of the

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 174.

† W. W. Hunter's *A Statistical Account of Bengal*, Vol. XII (1877), pp. 258-259.

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rant centres of large-scale industries, namely, sugar and paper. were manufactured on the indigenous manual process but gave ployment to a fairly large population. About 79 maunds of were manufactured every month. Paper was manufactured at rganj with which Nasriganj formed an escheated estate. The rial used in manufacturing paper was *tat* or refuse cloth. The r found a market in Lucknow, Allahabad and other towns.

Both these cottage industries became extinct even before the and paper mills were started at Dehri.

The blanket weaving industry of Nasriganj, however, persists. units at Nasriganj employ about 100 persons including females produce blankets worth about Rs. 1 lakh annually.

The weavers purchase wool from the local market, Jhansi, rpur and Panipat. A few of the units get their supplies of yarn Bihar State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Patna. The ment of weavers generally consists of hand-operated looms, *charkhas* and Bihar type *charkhas*. Most of the weavers are litary artisans. The market price of the black wool ranges een Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 per maund, and Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per d for white wool. There is, however, one joint stock company, ly, Bihar *Charkha Kambal Ashram*, Nasriganj established in The main function of the *Ashram* is to import raw-materials the local and outside markets and manufacture the blankets. *Ashram* takes loan from the State Government. It now employs ten weavers and maintains six handlooms. During 1948-49 it employed about 250 weavers and maintained 150 handlooms.

The reasons for the decline is due to the fact that the Ashram able to compete with the blankets turned out by the Bihar *Gramodyog Sangh*. This unit does not give any rebate to the mers whereas the *Khadi Gramodyog* gives a liberal rebate. It is ult also for them to compete with the cheaper blankets made by r looms.

There is a Blanket Weavers' Co-operative Society at Nasriganj lished in 1959. At present (April, 1964) there are 33 members e society and it has advanced about Rs. 3,300 to the weavers.

The other cottage industries are preparing ropes from *Sabai* manufacture of soap and pressing oil by *ghani* (manual crush- machines). There are about 100 persons engaged in rope- ing, mostly females as a part-time occupation. *Sabai* grass is ned from Muni Semal in Mirzapur district, Chenari in abad district, Sahebganj Karwalia and Hosiarpur in the Punjab. etimes it is also obtained from Narkatiaganj in Champaran ict, and ropes have a ready market within the district. There

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is a Rope Making Industrial Co-operative Society at Nasriganj since 1961. About 40 persons are engaged in making ordinary washing soap. The goods are consumed within the district. There is a Soap Making Industrial Co-operative Society since 1960. About 30 persons are engaged in extracting oil from oil-seeds purchased locally. There is an Oilmen's Industrial Co-operative Society in Nasriganj.

The other cottage industries of Nasriganj are pottery, carpentry and blacksmithy. Pottery employs about 120 persons, the majority of which are females. About 30 males are engaged in carpentry and cart wheels. Agricultural implements are turned out by about 50 blacksmiths. The produce of these cottage industries has a ready market within the district. The cottage industries are given credit by the State *Khadi* and Village Industries Board, Patna, Industries Department and the Block Development Office.

Nasriganj has a big grain market. There are eight rice mills and ten grain-*golas*. Besides the daily transaction in the grain market there is a *hat* on every Tuesday and Friday. There are also six flour mills. The town has six fair price shops.

Nasriganj was once an important centre for catch of fish and its export. The source of supply is the river Sone. But now the water of the river Sone near Nasriganj is polluted by the foul water discharged from the factories at Dehri and Nasriganj, fish has lost its market. The local consumers complain that the fish caught near Nasriganj have a bad smell and taste. The wild ducks in winter are rare now.

NAUHATTA.—This village is at a distance of about 87 K.M. from the Sasaram subdivision. It is the headquarters of Block office of the same name. A District Board road passes through this village. The nearest railway station, namely, Nauhatta Road Station of the Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway is at a distance of three miles.

The village has an area of 1,229 acres with a population of 1,777 persons, i.e., 993 males and 844 females according to the census of 1961 as supplied by the block-office.

This village is inhabited by Brahman, Rajput, Koiri and other Backward Castes and Harijans. The main produce are paddy, chillies, maize, etc.

There is a statutory Gram Panchayat in the village. There are two flour mills, one library, one health sub-centre, one post-office, one club and a *Kirtan Mandali* in the village. A weekly *hat* is held on Wednesday.

There are a middle school (from class I to VII) and a girls' lower primary school in the village.

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NATWAR.—A village under Dinara police-station in Sasaram vision is situated on Bikramganj-Kochas Bus route. It deals addy, rice, wheat, *khesari*, linseed and potato obtained locally exported outside the district.

NOKHA.—Headquarters of Nokha thana in Sasaram subdivi- is situated on the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway and Bus route. s a number of rice mills. It deals in large quantities of paddy ice amounting to more than two lakh quintals of each, of which is imported from within the district and consumed in the rice mills and the rice obtained locally and exported outside strict. There are a number of wholesalers in this village. a is also the headquarters of an Irrigation subdivision. The e is very congested.

NUAON.—Nuaon is under Ramgarh police-station (Bhabhua ision) and Ramgarh Block. It is important for cattle fairs are held four times in a year in the months of *Phalgun*, h, *Jeth* and *Kartik*. On each occasion the *mela* lasts for ten On the average about 25,000 cattle are sold and purchased. e from the neighbouring districts, namely, Ghazipur, Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh), Gaya, Palamau (Bihar), etc., also bring e for sale. It has got a health sub-centre also.

The village is a big marketing centre. It deals mainly in paddy, and wheat, obtained and consumed locally.

ODAR.—Odar is in Bhabhua police-station under Bhabhua sub- on and Bhabhua Block. It is of local importance because of attle fairs which are held in the months of *Magh* and *Chaitra*.

PATNA.—Dr. Buchanan had visited this village also during his of the district in 1812-13 and has left an account of the same s memoirs.*

As regards this village the *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), the following details:—

"At Patna, a few miles south of Garo-hat in the Bhabhua sub- on, are a number of ruins attributed locally to the Savars or . The chief of these is a mass of rude stones, broken bricks rth, 780 feet long from east to west and 1,080 feet from north th, reaching in some parts to a height of forty or fifty feet e the ground. East of this again is another mass of similar h, but of smaller height and breadth; while north of the village rampur is another elevation, consisting of stones, bricks and , and to the south is a circular mound called Baghban (*see* List, cient Monuments in Bengal, 1895)."†

* Journal of Francis Buchanan, District of Shahabad in 1812-13, page 149, 4, 1926.

† *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 174.

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This village has been referred to by Dr. D. R. Patil* as Patana and it appears that Buchanan had also referred to this village as Patana. Dr. D. R. Patil after summarising Buchanan's description of the four mounds mentions:—"Buchanan does not specifically refer to carvings or antiquities, if any, observed by him on the mounds themselves. But near the village Patana he noticed, under a tree, some broken images 'in the style of those at Baidyanath (cf. p. 9 above), especially fragments of the quadrangular obelisks.' The collection included a *linga* and the largest of them all was an image which Buchanan took to be a representation of 'Mahavira, the ward like monkey.' A mile south of Patana, at the village Pateshwar also he noticed a collection of 'many fragments of carved stones and an image of Mahavira or Hanuman, as he could identify it recovered recently from a tank. The Bengal List calls it an image of Hara (?). From what Buchanan says of the mounds and from the antiquities it appears there is much in common between them and those found at Baidyanath in the same district.

Buchanan was told that the ruins represent 'the capital city of Nindaur, from its having been the residence of a Hindu Raja of the Suir or Sivira tribe.' From the extensive nature of the site and from the tradition attached to it, the place would appear to be of considerable historical and archaeological interest. It is likely some of the mounds may represent Saiva temples. The place had never been examined or explored after Buchanan's visit. It, therefore, awaits a thorough exploration in future."

According to 1951 Census its thana number is 684 and the area 66 acres containing 52 occupied houses. The total population of the village is 287 souls (152 males and 135 females) out of which only 36 males have been enumerated as literate. The figures of 1961 census are not available.

PIPARDIH.—Pipardih is a tribal village under Rohtas police station and Nauhatta Community Development Block in Sasaram subdivision. According to the census of 1951,† its thana number is 620 and has a total area of 12,715 with 209 number of occupied houses. The total population of the village is 930 souls (469 males and 461 females) out of which only 13 males are literate. There is a Lower Primary School also. The figures for 1961 census are not available. The village was personally studied.

Pipardih was an insignificant village in Rohtas thana of Shahabad district. It had a few straggling huts of Adibasis and a few other people who eked out an existence from the jungle produce and a little grain they could get scratching the hill slopes of the Kaimur Range. The village is on the river Sone and on the

* *The Antiquarian Remains in Bihar* by Dr. D. R. Patil (Patna), 1963, page 367.

† *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad* (1951), page 298.

RajGuru Math, Shivala, Varanasi Collection. Equipment: Heritage Foundation, Jalgaon.

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osite side could be seen the Japla Cement Factory in Palamau ict. The nearest railway station was Rohtas about 18 miles . There was no road but a bridle path and tigers were on. A murder probably would not have been reported ten back in this area before three or four days.

The picture of Pipardih has now been changed. Bull-dozers y shuttling back and forth has made a jeepable road possible Rohtas to Pipardih (1963). The road has innumerable ups downs, big boulders are still to be seen on the off side and mber of streams have to be negotiated which run with swift ent in the rainy season though for a brief hour. One has to fast to the jeep lest he is thrown out. The narrow gauge of i-Rohtas line has now been extended up to Pipardih, an enter- e of the Sahu Jains with a view to exploit the vast resources of stone in the Kaimur Range. The extension was thrown open tly and now two passenger trains up and down form the life- of Pipardih. About 100 passengers get down at Pipardih from of the trains. But the importance of Pipardih and the lime- e quarry that is being worked will be appreciated from the fact about 26 goods trains up and down touch Pipardih.

Giant bull-dozers are still working to carve out level patches of the jungles and hills, slopes for the hutments, workshops, ials and offices of those that are working in the limestone ries. The village-scape of Pipardih is fast changing. About 0 workers are engaged in slicing off limestones and doing other k in this connection. The Adivasis of the neighbouring villages Nagatoli, Reharkua, Kuba, Barka Budhua, Chhotka Budhua, have found ready employment and their women folk could be happily working with silver trinkets on their ear and neck. e indigenous Kols, Cheros, Ganjhus of the neighbourhood form ppy band which make up about 50 per cent of the workers e the rest come from Mirzapur, Palamau and other districts of r and a few from outside the State. A small hospital, a creche a canteen are taking shape. The water scarcity problem in the mer is being boldly tackled and the chugging train at times of r scarcity brings water in wagons from Baulia station a few s away to supplement the local supply from wells. A weekly on Sunday brings vegetables, eggs and chickens and a small ntity of fish. In the summer milk becomes scarce as most of the s are sent away to the pastures in Palamau district beyond the e river which belts Pipardih.

The inaccessibility of the area would be underlined by the that due to lack of accommodation the office of the Nauhatta mmunity Development Block covering this area was officially about six miles away at Baulia from where it has now shifted Nauhatta in June, 1963. Accommodation for the Block has now

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been provided. Pipardih about 50 miles from Dehri-on-Sone by road and 42 miles by train is a substantial contribution to the industrialisation of Bihar by feeding the Cement Factories at Japla and Dehri-on-Sone. A visit to Pipardih in summer breaks monotony of one's daily life and the bright red *paras* flowers jostling out of bamboo jungles offer a feast to the eye and one may be fortunate to see a bear nibbling at *mahua* flowers or a leopard sneaking out. The majestic tigers have moved out as they did not like the intrusion of men, bull-dozers and the railways.

PIRO.—Headquarters of Piro police-station and Community Development Block in Sadar subdivision is situated on the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway and on the Arrah-Sasaram road. Its main item of trade is rice obtained locally and exported to Chapra and Patna. *Hats* are held here on Tuesdays and Saturdays. There is a Roman Catholic Church. The village is growing into a township. It has an inspection bungalow. The market is growing. There are a State Dispensary and a Class I Veterinary Dispensary. There is also a private nursing home with 12 beds. There is a network of canal system and the lands are fertile. There is a big tank which is, however, not much used for fish culture.

RAGHUNATHPUR.—This village is claimed to be associated very closely with Sant Tulsidas who composed *Ramcharitmanas* so very popular throughout the Hindi-speaking tracts of India. There is an elevated octagonal shaped high platform which is said to have been the place where Tulsidas used to sit and meditate. Tulsidas is being claimed to have been born at Rajapur, a *bechiragi* adjoining village. The mound referred to has now been renovated and a modern marble sculpture of Sant Tulsidas has been installed on its top. There is an *idgah* to the north-west of the Tulsi *chantra*. The *idgah* is of Muslim period and probably built before the Mughals. The front fence of the *idgah* is a modern construction. It is claimed that Tulsidas used to pass his nights at this *idgah* referred to in a couplet by him.

In this connection it may be mentioned that Tulsidas is claimed also to have been born at village Rajapur (Banda district), near Soro in Itawa district, and at Rajapur in Barabanki district but the argument that Tulsidas was born at Rajapur adjoining Raghunathpur and was closely associated with the Tulsi *mandap* at Raghunathpur has some force. There is documentary evidence to show that Tulsidas and his family owned some lands at Raghunathpur. Stray references to his couplets are also mentioned to support this claim. It is not necessary to enter into the controversy whether the language of *Ramcharitmanas* is Awadhi or Bhojpuri. The enthusiasts of the theory that Tulsidas was born in Shahabad district assert that verbs and the inflexions and various expressions in *Ramcharitmanas* make out the languages to be Bhojpuri. It

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s a fact, however, that the *Ramcharitmanas* has a tremendous ce in this area. A *samadhi* by the side of the Tulsi *mandap* to be that of Karandas, one of the disciples of the poet.

This is a large village in Brahampur police-station of Buxar sion. It adjoins Brahampur where a huge *mela* is held. The has a population of about 5,000 persons. It is approachable by railway and by road. It has a railway station of the same It is about 29 miles west of Arrah. The main export from nathpur railway station is livestock (buffaloes and cows). are exported mostly to Calcutta. The village trades in paddy, heat, *masoor, gur* and potato, obtained and consumed locally. are held here on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The village is electrified but very few houses have electric tion. No industry run on power is functioning here. The tion of the village is poor. The *katcha* roads in the village are ery bad condition. It becomes difficult to go round the village lly in the rainy season.

There is a mound by the side of a tank and in the neighbour- there is a small mosque (*idgah*). It is said that the *idgah* is Mughal period. There is a temple called *panch mandir*, e it has five idols of Siva, Hari, Shakti, Hanuman and i. In front of this temple there is a big tank kept in a bad tion. The temple was built on a donation made by a *Bania* nt. It is said that the villager won about one lakh of rupees bling and out of that he built the temple. The temple is alled *Jua* (gambling) temple.

The village has a post office with a public call office, an inspec- bungalow, one upper primary school and one middle school. are about six *atta chakkis* in the village. The main occupa- f the villagers is cultivation. The lands are fertile and there tube-well for irrigation purposes. There is a good turnover of ss in grains.

The village has a sizeable population of Harijans and they have eir own colony.

There is a tomb of one Shah Rahmatullah about 1½ miles north e village. People of all castes and communities congregate on every Friday specially for the treatment of people supposed e afflicted with evil spirits. The afflicted persons get into a sort ce and undergo various types of physical torture. The visitors ablation on the tomb. An *urs* is also held on the tomb in onth of *Rajjab* (a Muslim month). About five to six hundred e congregate here on that occasion.

RAGHUVIRGADH.—This village was not noticed in the last a Gazetteer. The village, rather a fort, is situated near Patna gana on a low rocky ridge extending west from Pateshwar

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village. Buchanan had visited this village and thought the fort w erected by one of the Bhar chiefs and it resembled more an Eu pean castle, occupying the whole summit of the hill, and a de ditch separated it from the village. In one of the bastions there a Muslim tomb.

RAMGADH.—The last District Gazetteer does not menti this village which has remarkable old ruins. The following quo tion is from Dr. D. R. Patil's *The Antiquarian Remains in Bihar*

"The village Ramgadh is situated about five miles north Baidyanath (cf. p. 9 above) and possesses old ruins which are fi found referred to and described by Buchanan. According to h the stone-built castle at Ramgadh is the oldest of the three stro holds of the Bhar chiefs in the district, the other two being Ra virgadh and Syamalgadh. It was 'still pretty entire' at the time Buchanan's visit in about 1812; and 'is placed on steep ascent of a hill, commanding a narrow passage in a very wild valley'. The castle consists of an enclosure w 8′ high, pierced with loopholes and has an open terr towards the pass. Higher up were four houses neatly bu of stone masonry as seen by Buchanan in about 1812. In the p facing the buildings was a reservoir linked with cut-stone. H Buchanan noticed an image of Mahishasuramarddini Durga indi ing possibly the existence of a Saiva temple close by. Buchan refers to an inscription dated V.S. 1858 (A.D. 1801) referring to local chief 'in which the family acknowledge the term Bhar'. T Ramgadh ruins are of some historical significance in view of th association with the Bhar tribe which is one of the interesting rul tribes who played an important role in the history of ancient a medieval Bihar."*

RAMGARH.—Headquarters of Ramgarh thana in Bhabh subdivision is a village situated on Bhabhua-Noaon bus route. It a small trade in paddy, rice and wheat obtained and consum locally.

REHAL.—This village is situated at a distance of six mi from Nauhatta and 40 miles from Sasaram, the subdivisional he quarters. It is on the Kaimur hills at a height of about 2,400 fe It is under the jurisdiction of Rohtas thana.

The village has an area of 8,392 acres with a population of 7 persons, i.e., 387 males and 392 females according to the census 1961 as supplied by the block office.

This village is inhabited by the tribals, namely, the Chero a Kharwar. Besides tribals, such castes as Goala and Bania are a found in this village but their numerical strength is much less th that of the tribals.

* *The Antiquarian Remains in Bihar* by Dr. D. R. Patil (Patna), 1 page 482.

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This village has a library, a community hall, an Ayurvedic ensary, a forest range office, two schools (one lower primary and other upper primary). There is a statutory Gram Panchayat in village and the *Mukhiya* is a tribal.

ROHTASGARH.—The old Gazetteer (1924) gives the follow- account of Rohtasgarh or Rohtas:—

"One of the most interesting places in the district is the ancient fort of Rohtas or Rohtasgarh, so called from the Prince itaswa, son of Raja Haris Chandra of the solar dynasty, to whom hill is sacred. Haris Chandra is the hero of one of the most iful legends of Hindu mythology. The story runs that Haris ndra, a powerful monarch owning vast dominions, once went to in a forest in which a *rishi*, Viswamitra, lived, and that while ged in the chase, he disturbed the contemplations of the recluse. hermit saint, offended at this intrusion on his retreat, resolved unish Haris Chandra, and appearing one day when he was dis- ing charity, induced him to promise to give whatever he asked. then asked for his kingdom and all his worldly possessions; and Raja bound by his vow at once fulfilled his promise. There- , the importunate *rishi* demanded *dakshina* to complete the and, in order to comply with his request, the destitute but pious was obliged to sell his wife and son, Rohitaswa, to a Brahman; y, as the purchase money was still insufficient to satisfy Viswa- , he sold himself to a Dom at Benares. The Dom placed Haris ndra at the Manikarnika burning *ghat* with orders to collect from all who came to burn their dead; and shortly afterwards, itaswa having died from snake-bite, his body was brought to *ghat*. True to his master, Haris Chandra humbly demanded ees, which owing to her poverty his wife was unable to pay. hat she could offer was the ragged cloth which covered her, and s Chandra then insisted on her giving at least a piece of this. his moment, Viswamitra appeared, and, pleased at the piety of s Chandra and satisfied with his expiation, restored Rohitaswa e and gave back his kingdom to his father. It is possible that legend embodies in a mythical form an account of the early of the aboriginal Doms; in East Bengal it is the belief of Doms, calling themselves Haris Chandis, that, in return for forefather's kindness, Raja Haris Chandra converted the whole to his religion; and it is noticeable that the earliest traditions ed to Rohtasgarh point to its being the home and stronghold ochthonous races. The tradition that Rohtas was once the their race lingers among the Kharwars, Oraons and Cheros; Kharwars call themselves Suryabansi and allege that, like swa, they are descended from the sun; while the Cheros*

* The Cheros of the Vindhyan plateau claim descent from the Nag or serpent. Hanman quantly puts it, "they claim the honour of being descended from the serpent, who is king of hell, that is to say, the devil, which is ed as a very ancient and honourable connection".

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claim that they held the plateau till they sallied forth for the conquest of Palamau. Similarly, the Oraons assert that Rohtasgarh originally belonged to their chiefs and was finally wrested from them by the Hindus who surprised them at night during one of their great national festivals, when the men had fallen senseless from intoxication, and only women were left to fight.

"*Hindu period.*—The only records of Hindu times connected with Rohtasgarh are a few short rock-cut inscriptions at various places on the plateau. The first, at Phulwari, dates back to 1169 A.D. and refers to the construction of a road up the hill by Pratapadhavala the Nayaka or chief of Japila. Japila is evidently the modern Japla, on the opposite side of the Son, in the district of Palamau; and Pratapadhavala appears to have been a local chief, who is also known to us from two other inscriptions on the Tarachandi rock near Sasaram and at Tutrahi, five miles west of Tilothu. From another short inscription at Rohtasgarh we learn that this chief belonged to the *Khayaravalavansa;* and Professor Kielhorn has pointed* out that this name appears to survive in that of the tribe of Kharwars. The only other record of Hindu rule over the fort is an inscription near the *Lal Darwaza,* dated 1223 A.D., which mentions a descendant and successor of Pratapadhavala, called like him Pratapa.

"*Muhammadan period.*—In 1539 A.D., the fort passed from the hands of its Hindu rulers to Sher Shah, who at that time was in revolt against Humayun. The story current is that Sher Shah having lost Chunar, determined to get possession of Rohtasgarh, and as the fort was impregnable, he was obliged to secure it by stratagem. He accordingly sent to the Hindu Raja who was in possession of the fortress, and begged him to allow his family and treasure to remain there while he was engaged in the conquest of Bengal. On his consent being obtained, Sher Shah sent several hundred *dulis,* the first few of which were a few old women and in the remainder Afghan soldiers and a quantity of arms. On the arrival of the train at the outer gate, the leading *dulis* were examined, and when they were found to contain only the women, the remainder were allowed to enter. The Afghans then sprang out and attacked the guard while the bearers used their staves until they obtained arms from the *dulis.* The guard were easily overpowered; Sher Shah, who was in camp close by was admitted; and the Hindu Raja fled, leaving the Afghan masters of the fort.

"During his campaign against Humayun, Sher Shah left his women and children in this secure retreat; and throughout his reign it was held by a strong garrison of ten thousand matchlock-men, and was made the repository of "treasures without numbering or reckoning". Henceforth, Rohtasgarh is frequently mentioned by the

* *Epigraphia Indica,* Vol. IV, page 311, Note 10.

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hammadan historians, who dilate on its strength and advantages. e Ain-i-Akbari refers to its great circuit of fourteen *kos* and states the enclosed land was cultivated and full of springs and lakes, le in the rains there were no less than two hundred delightful acts. From other chronicles we learn that the steep ascent was rded by three gates, one above the other, defended by guns and ing stones; on the summit were towns, villages and corn-fields, d water was said to have been found in such abundance that if ge was driven into the ground or a hole was dug, it welled up at er; in these circumstances, it is not altogether surprising to learn t the garrison had to be changed every four months.

"Man Singh, on being appointed viceroy of Bengal and Bihar, cted Rohtas as his stronghold; he had the fortifications put in plete repair, deepened and repaired the reservoirs, erected alace for his own residence, and laid out a handsome garden in Persian style. When he died, the fortress was attached to the e of Wazir of the Emperor, by whom the governors were ointed. In 1644 the governor of Rohtasgarh protected Shah hm's family when that prince was in rebellion against his father. e fort was immediately under an officer known as a *kiladar,* who d a guard of four or five hundred men and defrayed all expenses m the revenues of the estates which formed his *jagir;* these estates e managed by the *diwan* who was an officer of considerable hority in the fort. Besides these, there were about four thousand chlock-men, whose duties consisted in guarding different parts the plateau; they were recruited from outside and had to be stantly relieved because of the unhealthiness of the place. The ular garrison consisted of artillery-men who were permanently led with their families in a village near the palace and were ced to the climate; they were under an officer known as the ori or commander of a thousand men. After the defeat of r Kasim at Udhua Nullah in 1764, he despatched his wife with enteen hundred other women and children, and much treasure, Rohtas; but shortly afterwards, on Mir Kasim's final defeat at zar, the Begum left Rohtas with the treasure and joining her sband at Tilothu accompanied him in his retreat.

"Shah Mal, the diwan, then peaceably surrendered the fort to e English who advanced under Captain Goddard from Tikari. ptain Goddard remained there for about two months, destroying anwhile all military stores; after which a guard remained for one r, when the place was finally abandoned. Since that time it has oyed a tranquillity broken only during the Mutiny, when Amar gh and his followers infested the neighbourhood and several ap melees took place. Finally, as it appeared that the mutineers ended to hold the place in force and to use it as a rallying point, ery of 250 men was raised to occupy the fort, and a garrison ained there till the end of the Mutiny.

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"Rohtasgarh is picturesquely situated on an outlying spur of the Kaimur hills, thirty miles from Dehri and 1,490 feet above sea level. To the left of the spur winds the valley of the Son with low wooded hills on its opposite bank and a higher range in the distance. To the right, the hills sweep round forming an immense and beautifully wooden amphitheatre about four miles deep, bounded with a continuation of the escarpment; and at the foot of the crowned spur is the village of Akbarpur nestling in the midst of undulating hills. The remains of the fortress occupy a part of the plateau about four miles from east to west, and five miles from north to south, with a circumference of nearly twenty-eight miles. It is separated from the table-land on the north by a deep and wide recess, called the Karivari Khoh, a branch of which, Galariya Khoh, also separates it from the table-land to the west, leaving between its south end and the rock overhanging the Son a rocky peninsula or neck, about two hundred yards wide, with perpendicular sides. There are about eighty paths up the rock accessible to men, which were all more or less fortified, while strong defensive works were constructed at the four great *ghats* from which access to the summit was most easily obtained. The principal fortifications now existing are at Raja Ghat and Kathautiya, as the narrow neck joining Rohtas to the table-land is called. The latter was the most vulnerable part of the fortress, and the Hindus are said to have cut a moat across it as a defence against invasion. Man Singh still further strengthened the defences in 1607 by adding some massive works which are the finest remains of the fortifications still extant. These consist of two gates on the northern side of the neck about thirty yards apart with many winding passages and bulwarks attached; both they and the ditch are commanded by a double line of ramparts and bastions, which, rising along a low hill, tower sixty or seventy feet above the moat for a length of four hundred yards. Further to the north across the plateau ran another line of defences; but the only part now standing is a fine gate, called the Lal Darwaza, from the red stone of which it was built.

"*The palace.*—The ascent from Akbarpur, which is the one most commonly used, is over dry hills of limestone, covered with a scrubby brushwood, to a crest where are the first ruined defences; and this is succeeded by a sandstone cliff, cut in places into rough steps, which lead from ledge to ledge and gap to gap, well guarded with walls and an archway of solid masonry. Passing through this to the summit, a walk of about two miles leads to the palace, which was described by Sir Joseph Hooker as follows: 'The buildings are very extensive and bear evidence of great beauty in the architecture; light galleries supported by slender columns, long cool arcades, screened squares and terraced walks are the principal features. The rooms open out upon flat roofs commanding views of the long endless table-land to the west and a sheer precipice of a thousand feet on the other side, with the Son,

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phitheatre of hills and the village of Akbarpur below.' This e of the architectural merits of the palace is somewhat high, e buildings cannot compare with relics of the same period in parts of India; but they are of unique interest as being the specimen of Mughal civil architecture in Bihar, and as afford- striking example of the conditions of military life under that . The palace is an irregular medley of buildings extending north to south, and is entered from the west through a great rd enclosed by high walls. On the inner side of this court- were the quarters which served as barracks for the troops and north-eastern corner is the chief gate of the palace. This s of a massive arch flanked on either side by the figure of an nt carved in stone, from which it derives the name of Hathiya r the elephant gate; an inscription over the arch records that it rected in 1597 by Man Singh. It opens on to a large vaulted -room, passing through which one comes to the Barahduari, est preserved structure in the palace, which is believed to have used by the viceroy as his hall of audience. In front is an verandah, supported by four double columns, which leads into e hall with a vaulted roof overlooked by a corridor running its entire length. Staircases at either side lead to the rooms e upper floor, and to the flat roof which is crowned by small s. Towards the centre of the palace is the Aina Mahal, the ence of the governor's chief wife, which stands in the middle of was once Man Singh's Persian garden.

f the other buildings, the most imposing is the *Takht Padshahi*, overnor's residence, which rises to the height of four stories and wned with a graceful cupola. On the second floor are a hand- hall and gallery supported by solid pillars with carved cornices; e third floor a small cupola leads to a covered balcony over- ng the terraced roof of the ladies apartments; while the top- cupola gives a magnificent view of the surrounding country commands the whole palace area.

Other buildings.—Scattered over the plateau are the remains arious buildings, two only of which can be attributed to time of Sher Shah, viz., the Jama Masjid or Alamgiri d, a mosque with three domes, and the large mauso- of Habsh Khan, generally known as the *rauza* of Nawas ; the latter building, which in style resembles the ument of Hasan Khan at Sasaram, is possibly the tomb men- d by Buchanan as that of the *daroga* or superintendent of s of Sher Shah. In front of this stands a mosque built in 1580 n eunuch bearing the same name, and close by there are mber of tombs also dating from Mughal times. The most esting of these is the tomb of Shafi Sultan (1578), who died enly, when he was expecting to be promoted to the rank of n. It has some fine stucco ornamentation, and like several of other tombs, is covered by a dome supported on pillars. Similar

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structures are frequently met with in Rajputana, where they a called Chattris; and evidently this style of building, which is new found in Bengal proper, was introduced by the garrison of the fo who were largely recruited from Rajputana. A similar importati from the north-west is the octagonal open pillared hall covered hemispherical dome, which stands in front of some of the Hin temples found on the plateau. The most picturesquely situated all these temples is the Rohtasan, or temple of Rohitaswa. It stan at the edge of the precipice on a small peak at the north-easte corner of the plateau and is approached by a long flight of eigh four steps; little of this temple now remains and the tower a *mandapa* which once formed part of it have long since disappeare The image of Rohitaswa is said to have been worshipped here un it was destroyed by the inconoclastic zeal of Aurangzeb, who erecte a small brick mosque just behind it: the latter was a wretch building which has recently been demolished. Close by the temp of Rohitaswa stands the shrine sacred to his father Haris Chandr a graceful building consisting of a small pillared hall covered wi five domes, the image formerly worshipped here was also remov by Aurangzeb.

"At a little distance from the palace, at the head of a gre ravine on the western side of the plateau, is a cave overlooking sheer precipice about a thousand feet high. A Muhammadan sai is said to be buried here, and local legend relates that he was thri thrown down the precipice bound hand and foot, but each tim reappeared unhurt. At the foot of the plateau there is a large tom with a long Persian inscription over the gate, which states that whe the hill fortress was erected (1638) Ikhlas Khan was its *kilada* with the rank of a commander of three thousand, and *faujdar* Makrai and the *parganas* of Siris and Benares, and that his *jag* consisted of the *parganas* of Jiwand, Sakror, Tilothu, Akbarpu Belaunja and Japla. The *parganas* mentioned lie in the moder districts of Shahabad, Gaya, Palamau and Benares (*see* also Easter India, Vol. I, 1838, Reports, A. S. B. C., for 1901-02 and 1903-0 and Report, A. S.-I., for 1902-03)"*.

Rohtas has since long been a railway station of the Dehr Rohtas Light Railway. The Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway run goods and passengers from Dehri to Pipardih and back. Rohtas ha become a busy place due to the Murli hill quarries which is nearb the Rohtas railway station. Rohtas has a lower and an uppe primary school, one post office and a club for the labourers of the Murli quarry. Besides, there is a hospital for the labourers.

The fort of the Rohtas is under the protection of Government A path leading to the summit of the hill, where is the entrance gate of the fort has been constructed by the District Board, Shahabad covering a distance of nearly a mile and counting about 2,000 steps.

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 174—181.

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Dr. D. R. Patil has given details of the history, results of ...dern exploration including the inscriptions in his "The Anti-...arian Remains in Bihar"*. His account of the inscriptions is ...ented below:—

"(i) *Rock inscription of Sasankadeva.*—The exact location of ...is inscription on the hill is not given by Fleet, who noticed it ...rliest in his well-known work on "Gupta Inscriptions", Kuraishi ...akes no reference to it. The inscription is in reverse on the rock ...d the whole, perhaps, according to Fleet, represents a mould or ...atrix for casting copper seals in relief; as the legend, as seen on ...e rock, is counter-sunk and not in relief. The seal-matrix is ...ircular in shape, 4¼" in diameter, and has, in its upper smaller half ...damaged figure of a recumbent bull facing to right. In the lower ...ger half is the inscription, in Sanskrit, in two lines, which reads: ...*-maha samanta Sasanka-devasya* (i.e., of the illustrious Maha-...manta Sasanka-deva). Fleet's suggestion that the Sasanka of this ...scription is the same famous King Sasanka of Bengal who killed ...Rajyavardhana, the elder brother of King Harsha of Kanauj, is ...enerally accepted. He assigned the inscription palaeographically ...o 7th century A.D. (cf. Fleet, CII, III, pp. 283-84 and Bhandarkar's ...ist no. 1741).

"(ii) *Inscription of Pratapadhavala.*—This was said to have been ...n a rock near Phulwari *ghat;* but in 1929 Kuraishi stated that it ...as not traceable. It was first noticed by Kielhorn in about 1898. ...refers to the chief or *nayaka* Sri *Pratapadhavala* of Japila (or ...pla cf. p. 182 above) who, it states, constructed a road up to the ...p of the hill in V.S. 1225 (A.D. 1168) (cf. Kielhorn, EI, V. ...ppendix, p. 22, no. 152; Ind. Ant., XIX, p. 179 and Bhandarkar's ...ist no. 338 and Kuraishi, List, p. 172).

"(iii) *Inscription of King Pratapa.*—This is engraved on the ...ck of the hill near Lal Darwaja or Red gate of the fort (cf. p. 493 ...bove) for details.

"(iv) *Phulwari Ghat Inscriptions.*—This is on a rock near the ...hulwari ghat, a few hundred yards to south of the Rohtasan ...mple (cf. p. 498 above). It is in five lines and is dated V.S. ...334 (i.e., A.D. 1338). It was first noticed by R. L. Mitra, in 1876 ...nd is not found included in Bhandarkar's List. Mitra says that the ...scription is on the jamb of 'a gate in the citadel' and he adds ...hat to the right of the inscription is carved, on the rock, a figure ...f Hanuman armed with a club with another figure of a lion nearby. According to Mitra it records the birth of two persons, named ...Muladaha Sinha and Muladala Bhima, but K. N. Dikshit, as quoted ...y Kuraishi, was doubtful about this reading. The record does not ...eem to have been studied carefully afterwards (cf. R. L. Mitra, ...Proc. ASB, 1876, p. 109; Kuraishi, List, p. 153).

The Antiquarian Remains in Bihar by Dr. D. R. Patil (Patna), 1963, ...ages 503—505.

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"(v) *Inscription on north gate of the fort* (*i.e.*, *Ghazi Gate*?).—R. L. Mitra mentions existence of an inscription on a jamb of the north gate which he says mentions the house or room of one Galunatha. He gives, however, no further details regarding its location, date and contents; nor is the inscription found referred to afterwards by any other authority (cf. Proc. ASB, 1876, p. 110).

"(vi) *The Kathautiya Gate inscriptions*: (a) *of Raja Man Singh*.—Over the arched entrance of the gate are two inscriptions one in Sanskrit and the other in Persian. The Sanskrit record refers to the completion of the construction of the gate (or rather repairs to it) in 1607 A.D., while the Persian record mentions Raja Man Singh as the builder of the gate (cf. Kuraishi, p. 153 and see also p. above).

"(b) *of Tomar Chief Viramitra Sena*.—(cf. p. 490 above for details. The inscription is now in Indian Museum, Calcutta).

Buchanan, Shahabad, pp. 107 ff; U. N. Ghosh, Rohtasgarh (1908); Hunter, Statistical Account, XII, pp. 209 ff; Bengal List, pp. 362-3; Block, An. Rep., ASI, 1902, p. 22; An. Rep., ASI, 1902-3, pp. 57-58; JASB, 1839, pp. 695 ff.; BODG, Shahabad, pp. 174 ff; Kuraishi, List, pp. 146—183."

SANJHAULI.—A village under Nokha police-station of Sasaram subdivision, and is situated on the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway and on Arrah-Sasaram road. It is a very large marketing centre. It deals mainly in paddy, rice, wheat, *masoor*, *khesari*, linseed and mustard oil obtained locally and exported to Chapra, Patna and Jharia and also consumed locally.

SARANJA.—Under Rajpur police-station of Buxar subdivision is a village situated in the interior at a distance of 10 KM from Chausa Railway Station on the main line of the Eastern Railway and 10 KM from the nearest Buxar—Chausa bus route. It deals in cereals and pulses and oils and oil-seeds obtained locally and exported within the district.

SARKI.—The village is situated on the Kaimur hills at a distance of about 20 miles south of Adhaura, the block headquarters and 56 miles from Bhabua, the subdivisional headquarters. It has an area of 388.27½ acres with 66 households and a population of approximately 383 persons.

It is the headquarters of a *gram panchayat*. There is a residential basic school having 29 students. The village has no road. A co-operative godown and a community hall in the village are under construction. There are a foot and mouth diseases trough, a chhaon and a well also in the village. This is an Adivasi village.

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SARODAG.—The village is situated on the Kaimur hills at ance of 14 miles from Adhaura, the block headquarters and iles from Bhabua, the subdivisional headquarters. It has an of 3,409.95 acres, 69 households and a population of approxi- y 279 persons.

The village is connected with Adhaura by a *katcha* hilly road ructed by the Forest Department. The village has an Ayur- dispensary maintained by the Welfare Department. It is the uarters of a *gram panchayat*. A *Tasar* seed supply sub-centre ated here. A primary school, a co-operative godown, an irriga- bundh and seven rural houses for the Adivasis in the village der construction. There are one *chuan* and one foot and mouth es trough in the village. This is an Adivasi village.

SASARAM (CHHOTI SASARAM).—This is a large village in sil police-station and Udwantnagar Block of the Sadar sub- ion. It is located near Arrah-Buxar road and is about 10 miles of Arrah. The nearest railway station is Bihea about four miles of the village. The total population is 2,408 (males 1,191; es 1,217). The village is the headquarters of a Panchayat.

There are one high school, one middle school, one upper ary school and one lower primary school in the village. There bout 500 boys in the high school. The incidence of literacy fairly high. All these schools have co-education.

Although the main occupation of the villagers is cultivation and illage is so close to Arrah, Package Programme does not appear ve caught the imagination of the people as the number of parti- s in the Package Programme is on the decline. There are two vells in the village and one of them is lying out of order since months when the village was visited in September, 1964. The st post office is Gajrajganj about one mile and both Gajrajganj Sasaram have got a number of grocers and vegetable shops. village has a sizeable vegetable belt.

This village is only four miles from Bihea Block headquarters has been connected with Udwantnagar which is 18 miles and accessible by *pucca* road *via* Arrah.

SASARAM SUBDIVISION.—The *District Gazetteer of bad* (1906) mentions. "South-eastern subdivision of the district between 24°31′ and 25°22′N.. and 83°0′ and 84°27′E., and ding over 1,481 square miles. Its population was 538,903 in against 533,356 in 1891, the density of population being 362 s to the square mile. The Kaimur hills in the south afford space for cultivation, and this part of the subdivision suffered ly in the famine of 1896-97. Altogether 480 square miles are ted to be under cultivation, of which 224 square miles are ted by the Son canals. The subdivision contains one town

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Sasaram, its headquarters, and 1,906 villages, one of which, Dehri, is important as the site of the headquarters of the Son canal system. There are old forts at Shergarh and Rohtasgarh, and Sasaram itself contains antiquities of great interest*".

The last *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) mentioned that the total population of this subdivision was 5,38,903 in 1921 against 5,44,374 in 1911. It also mentioned that 854 square miles were under cultivation, of which 434 square miles were irrigated†.

Sasaram subdivision has since expanded enormously.

The following statement will show the incidence of the growing population in Sasaram subdivision from 1901 to 1961:—

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1901	5,39,635	2,60,210	2,79,4[illegible]
1911	5,44,374	2,63,078	2,81,2[illegible]
1921	5,38,903	2,65,216	2,73,6[illegible]
1931	5,89,565	2,94,355	2,95,2[illegible]
1941	6,90,220	3,50,734	3,39,4[illegible]
1951‡	8,26,278	4,22,547	4,03,7[illegible]
1961**	10,18,636	5,19,920	4,98,7[illegible]

The Subdivisional Officer is the head of the administration of the subdivision. He is directly under the administrative control of the District Magistrate. There are ten police-stations, namely, Sasaram, Bikramganj, Rohtas, Chenari, Dehri, Nasriganj, Dinara, Dawath, Kargahar and Nokha in this subdivision.

This subdivision has 13 Community Development Blocks, namely, Bikramganj, Karakat, Dinara, Dawath, Kargahar, Nokha, Sasaram, Sheosagar, Rohtas, Nawhatta, Chenari, Dehri and Nasriganj. The Block is an unit for both the revenue administration as for the development work. Each Block has been placed under a gazetted officer who is called the Block Development Officer. He is normally of the rank of a Deputy Collector or a Sub-Deputy Collector. The Block Development Officer has to do all the revenue and development work of a Block

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1906), page 154.

† *Ibid* (1924), page 181.

‡ *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad*, page 4.

** *Census of India*, 1961, *Volume IV*, *Bihar*, *Part II-A*, page 30.

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Sasaram town has a municipality. There are notified area mittees at Nasriganj and Dehri-on-Sone. The details of the cipality and the notified area committees will be found on cal Self-Government" chapter.

As regards trade, this subdivision exports cement, sugar, paper, er, limestone, etc., to Lucknow, Calcutta, Bombay, Patna, pur, etc. It imports medicine, machine, soap, shoes, etc., from tta, Bombay, Kanpur and Varanasi.

So far as the agricultural products are concerned this subdivision inly a paddy and sugarcane growing area. The staple food are *dal* and vegetables, *murhi* (fried rice), *gur, chura,* curd and *hni* (boiled gram) constitute their favourite tiffin. Use of *biri, i* (tobacco) and *pan* are very common.

The incidence of education and literacy is fairly high. The le of this subdivision pay much attention to education. There 50 high schools including higher secondary schools and three ges in this subdivision and many lower and upper primary ols.

This subdivision has got a number of important villages, ely, Surajpura, Koath, Babhnaul, Karakat, Dawath, Nawhatta, They have been separately covered.

The southern part of the subdivision is becoming an important strial zone. The Sahu Jain Industry manufactures cement, r, paper and board, chemicals, vanaspati, etc. The details have given separately.

There are four towns in this subdivision, namely, Sasaram, riganj, Bikramganj and Dehri, discussed elsewhere.

At Bhaluni in this subdivision a fair is held in October and il in honour of the goddess Devi. It attracts about ten thousand ons, and spices, piece goods, and articles of local manufacture the principal articles sold. Besides this *melas* are also held on occasion of Durga Puja, Ram Navami, Shivratri, Lakshmi Puja Muharram in the big villages of the subdivision.

This subdivision offers great facilities for *shikar.* Both wild s and birds used to be available in plenty in the hills and ts, river belts and water pools. Crocodiles used to be abundant. re has been a decline in the availability of the birds and some icular species of deer have disappeared. At present owing to high prices of bullets and cartridges there has been an increase the number of wild animals. One misses the wild ducks that d to fill the bed of the Sone river at Nasriganj and other ks. The observations in the section of the forest may be ted into.

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The subdivision is also remarkable for some temples, passe and mineral deposits. With the continuing development of th communication and irrigation facilities due to the Sone Barrag project nearing completion, the subdivision is found to play a increasing important role in the economy of the district and of th State.

SASARAM TOWN.—Regarding Sasaram town the last *Distric Gazetteer of Shahabad* mentions as follows:—

"Headquarters town of the subdivision of the same name situated on the Grand Trunk Road at the 350th mile from Calcutta in 24°57′N. and 84°1′E. There is here a station on the Gran Chord line of the East Indian Railway, and the termin of the Arrah-Sasaram railway. The population (1921) 22,308, which shows a slight decline from the populatio of 1911 (23,097). Of the existing population, 12,884 are Hindu and 8,886 are Muhammadans; 535 Sikhs account for practically th whole of the balance. The full name of Sasaram (Sahasram) is sai to be Shasra Arjanpura, because the thousand armed Haihaya Chie Arjuna died here. His thousand arms are said to have been cut o by Parasu Rama, when he fled with all his followers to this place Here he died, and his followers gave his name to the town whic they had built. The town lies about sixty miles from Arrah an commands a fine view of the north escarpment of the Kaimur hill two miles distant to the south. It is about a mile in diameter an consists of a mass of old brick houses closely packed along narro lanes.

"During the Mutiny Sasaram was a centre of disturbance. I August 1858 it was attacked and plundered by a body of rebels fro Arrah; and the part played by the people in driving this force awa was recognized by Government in officially giving the town the tit of Sasaram Nasir-ul-hukkam, i.e., Sasaram the loyal town, while Sha Karbir-ud-din, the Sajjada-nashin, who was their recognized leade and who loyally supported Government through the crisis, wa rewarded with a *khilat* of Rs. 10,000 and a *sanad* under the seal an signature of the Governor-General.* Amar Singh and his followe infested the neighbourhood, and a large British force had to b stationed in the town in order to meet marauding parties, to secur the tranquility of the south of the district, and to keep open commu nications along the Grand Trunk Road by which the troops wer marching to the north. It was for some time the headquarters of a independent command composed of two or three hundred European soldiers with seventy artillerymen and four 9-pounder guns, beside a levy, two hundred and fifty strong, which had been raised for the occupation of Rohtasgarh. The inhabitants still point to a rising knoll to the north of the town where those rebel leaders who wer

* See "*Inside Bihar*" by P. C. Roy Chaudhury (Bookland, 1962), for further details.

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ured were executed; and the cemetery close by at Koraich ains a number of graves of European soldiers who died here ng the Mutiny.

Monuments.

The most ancient monument at Sasaram is an Aśoka ription, inside a small cave near the top of Chandan Pir's hill to east of the town. The inscription, which is referred either to year 232 or 231 B.C., the last year of the aged Emperor's life, ably contains a date referring to the death of Buddha; but no incing interpretation* of it has yet been found: other versions e same edict exist at Rupnath in Central India, at Bairat near ur, and at Siddapur in the Mysore State. The hill where the ription is found was evidently an old Buddhist site, which ars to have been appropriated later on by the Muhammadans. latter call the cave the *chiragdan* or lamp of the saint, Chandan whose *dargah* is on the summit of the hill; they know nothing, ever, of his life and history, although they insist upon his being d *Shahid*, or martyr, and worship at his tomb. General ningham, however, quotes a legend which seems to have been sted by that of Sahasra Arjun. According to this story uhammadan saint living at Benares had his head cut off by indu named Chandan, and fled away without his head till he ed Sasaram. Here he asked a woman for some betel to eat, but replied: "What is the use of giving you betel when your head ne?" On this, the holy man at once dropped down dead. all building close to the *dargah* was erected by a tobacco-seller 1604, and at the foot of the hill is a ruined mosque of the time hangir (1613 A.D.). On the Tarachandi rock, one mile to the n, is an inscription of Pratapadhavala engraved on the rock close e figure of Chandi Devi.

Tomb of Sher Shah.

The magnificent mausoleum of Sher Shah inside the town and smaller one of his father, Hasan Khan Sur, east of it, are among most important ancient monuments in the province. The er, which is one of the noblest specimens of Pathan architecture dia, is an imposing structure of stone, standing in the middle fine tank about a thousand feet square and rising from a large terrace. This terrace, which is thirty feet high and three dred feet square, rests on a large stone platform with a flight of leading to the water's edge, and, for some unknown reason, not built squarely upon it, but placed obliquely to its sides. The wing description† of the tomb gives an account of the building

* See, however, *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, *Vol. I*, page 130, Aśoka, 128, by Vincent A. Smith, and *Early History of India*, page 154, by the author.

† *Travels in India during* 1780—83, by William Hodges, R. A., London, 1793.

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as it existed between 1780—83: 'The plan of this mausoleum is a square base, rising from the centre of the lake, having at each angle pavilions crowned with domes and finished with a cullus; from this base was a bridge that, from the ruins now remaining, must have consisted of six pointed arches which communicated to the side of the lake, and on two sides are a double flight of steps to the water; on the base is raised an octagon building, having three pointed arches in each face, and on each angle are pavilions finished like the former. Somewhat behind this runs an octagon ninety-two feet in diameter, and from the extremes spring the dome, which is finished on the top by a small pavilion, like those already described'. When Buchanan saw the tomb, the only means of access to it was a raft made of a bamboo framework supported by earthen pots; and the dome was crowned by a small cupola resting on four pillars. When the building was restored by Government in 1882, this cupola was pulled down and replaced by a pinnacle similar to that on Hasan Khan Sur's Tomb; and a causeway, three hundred and fifty feet long, was built to connect the tomb with the northern side of the tank.

"Mounting from the causeway to the terrace, the building is entered through a wide verandah, running all round the building with three arches on each side. The interior of the tomb consists of a large octagonal hall surrounded by an arcade of Gothic arches, from which springs a second octagonal storey, and above this rises the dome with a span of seventy-two feet. The grave of Sher Shah lies in the centre with the right side turned towards Mecca, and is distinguished from the other graves near it by a small column placed at its head; the latter are ranged in two rows at its foot, and are said to belong to the Emperor's favourite officers. The hall is lighted by a series of windows above the verandah filled with stone tracery, and the Mecca niche is richly ornamented with passages from the Koran carved in stone. Two broad terraces, at each corner of which are cupolas supported on stone columns, lead round the building, the first being over the verandah and the second at the base of the dome. Traces of coloured enamelled tiles still exist on the domes of the different kiosques and the walls of the tomb. Its height from the floor to the apex of the dome is one hundred and one feet and its total height above the water is over one hundred and fifty feet; the octagon forming the tomb has an interior diameter of seventy-five feet and an exterior diameter of one hundred and four feet. The tomb is remarkable for the great span of its dome, which is thirteen feet wider than the dome of the Taj Mahal; and for grandeur and dignity it is quite unequalled in northern India. The architecture is predominantly saracenic in character; but the influence of Hindu architecture is distinctly to be seen in the design.

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Tomb of Hasan Khan Sur.

the centre of the town is the mausoleum of Hasan Khan father of the Emperor (1538 A.D.). It stands in a large d, enclosed by a high wall of cut stone with towers at the ners and a gateway to the east. The tomb consists of an l hall surmounted by a large dome and is surrounded by an with three Gothic arches on each side. This arcade is d on each side by three small domes and is richly ornamented ster engraved with sentences from the Koran; above it is e running round the basement of the dome with pillared at each angle. The tomb was once adorned with glazed and profuse stucco ornamentation, but few traces of these

Tomb of Salim Shah.

the middle of a large tank, about half a mile to the north- Sher Shah's tomb, is situated the tomb of his son, the r Salim Shah, where his body was brought from Gwalior A.D.). The building was never completed, and all that can is an octagonal-shaped building, about ten or fifteen feet ith some of the arches turned. In the centre of the building rave of Salim Shah: on its left is a second grave, and at its others of smaller size, the whole being surrounded by a wall even feet high, rudely built of rough stones and clay. the body of Salim Shah was deposited here in state to the completion of the tomb; but owing to the downfall of ily the building was never finished. Enough remains, how- show that it was intended to construct a large octagonal hall, ndred and forty feet in diameter, covered with a dome and ded by an arcade, while at each corner was an octa- rojection on which kiosques or minarets would have been Perhaps the most striking part of the remains is a stone of trabeate construction, connecting the island with the side of the tank; it consists of eleven spans crossed by large bs laid from abutment to abutment and has ten small s projecting from each side, which would have been crowned polas, had the design been carried out.

Tomb of Alawal Khan.

tside the town to the south is the ruined tomb of Alawal ho, according to local tradition, was the officer in charge of ding of Sher Shah's mausoleum and took advantage of his to appropriate the finest stone for his own tomb. The and western walls, which are surmounted by cupolas are in vation, and the principal door has some fine carving

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Other buildings.

"The only other buildings in Sasaram worthy of mention a the building known as the *Kila*, the Idgah and the Turkish bat The former is popularly supposed to be the old house of Hasa Khan Sur, and though in a ruinous state is a fine building. T Idgah near Sher Shah's tomb was built by Mujahid Khan in t time of Shah Jahan (1633—1636 A.D.). The Turkish bath, whic like the tombs of Sher Shah and Hasan Khan Sur, is maintained b Government, is ascribed by local tradition to the time of Sher Sha Mr. Twining, who was Collector of Shahabad at the beginning the 19th century, alludes to the bath as the old imperial bath a states that it is decorated with mosaic, similar to that of Delhi a Agra, composed of cornelians from the Son; no traces of this mosa are left. The bath was constantly used by travellers along the Gra Trunk Road before the construction of the railway; and an o visitors' book contains record of their appreciation of it*.

The Khankah.

"Sasaram contains an important religious endowment in t *khankah*†, which was founded early in the 18th century by a devo Mohammadan, named Sheikh Kabir Darwesh, the ancestor of t present Sajjada-nashin, or superior of the institution. It w endowed in the year 1717 A.D. by the Emperor Farrukhsiyar wi eighteen villages, given rent-free and producing the comput income of a lakh of *dams*, or about Rs. 940 a year, 'on account the expenses of the *khankah*' without further specification. In t year 1762 A.D., the Emperor Shah Alam added forty-one villag producing three thousand rupees a year, also assigned free of reven 'to the holy saint Sheikh Zia-ud-din for the expenses of travell and comers'. There were also some gifts of smaller value made the superior of the *khankah* for the time being by authorities infer to the Emperor, but claiming the right to exempt land from public revenue. The validity of the proceedings purporting make the assigned villages revenue-free was examined by resumption authorities in 1836, with the result that the order Farrukhsiyar was declared to be good, while that of Shah Alam w found to be of no force, inasmuch as possession of the land assign by it was not obtained until after the establishment of Company's administration, when Shah Alam's right to make su gifts had passed away. No revenue was, however, assessed, on ground that the lands were attached to a useful institution, wh was declared by Government to be of a charitable character. T grants of the subordinate rulers were likewise approved, except

* See Reports, *A. S. I., Vol. XI*; *List of ancient monuments in Bengal*, 18 and *Report, A. S. B. C.*, for 1901-02.

† *Report of the Muhammadan Educational Endowments Committee*, 1888

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nces in which the exemption from revenue being declared the land tax was assessed at half the usual rate.

to the nature of the institution for the support of which ision was primarily made, it has been ruled by the Calcutta urt that the *khankah* is a religious foundation, being a place persons exclusively devoted to a spiritual life reside and their pious exercises. It includes a mosque, where custo- remonies are performed at certain festivals, and the tombs persons at which prescribed observances are followed; and ents are made for teaching religious books and for distribut- to the poor.

cal agents for the control of the endowment under Regula- IX of 1810 are mentioned at an early period, but it appears any were appointed in addition to the Collector, who held tion *ex-officio*, they never enjoyed real power, as in 1842 we Sajjada-nashin altogether denying their authority, on the that the institution was of a private character. In that year ent insisted on the existence of the right to supervise, but that its exercise should be confined to the land granted by m, about half the whole, the rest being left to the Sajjada- without control or interference, as his personal remunera- the duties performed by him. This arrangement did not ll, owing to friction between the local agents and the , and in 1849 Government definitely withdrew from all on with the endowment, reserving only the right to inter- the event of any future abuse or misappropriation. n was again drawn to the matter in 1865, when there was e as to the succession, and the Board of Revenue, to whom ector referred the question whether the secular portion of owment should not be separated from the religious under of 1863, decided that the endowment was exclusively and re-appointed local agents to exercise supervision Regulation XIX of 1840. These local agents assumed e attitude towards the Superior, Shah Mohi-ud-din Ahmed, ly challenged their assumption of authority as illegal, and red an irritating opposition in detail to every attempt at ce. The Board in 1868 passed rules for his guidance, how much he should spend on each branch of the endow- ch as education, alms and religious ceremonies; but in 1870 ly modified these rules, on the ground that in their original deprived him of all initiative. On the rules being the members of the Committee resigned, but not before sent in a report accusing the Superior of mismanagement. ts were appointed, who in 1875, after a protracted conflict Superior and after an investigation at which he declined sent, reported that he was guilty of misfeasance, in

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neglecting the rules laid down by the Board. On this findi Government dismissed Shah Mohi-ud-din from his office.

"From 1875 to 1884 the endowment was practically manag by Government through the Collector as local agent. Under t system very satisfactory results were obtained. A cadastral sur was made of the estate, a record-of-rights was prepared for the p tection of the raiyats, the system of management by middlemen w abolished, and the income was thus greatly increased without raisi the cultivators' rents. A fine stone building was erected for Madrasa which was raised to the first position in its class a affiliated to the Calcutta Madrasa; a new dispensary was also erect and charitable works generally were prosecuted with vigour. T religious observances were not neglected, Shah Mohi-ud-din be restored to the position of Superior expressly to direct them, a receiving a handsome allowance for so doing.

"For some years Shah Mohi-ud-din acquiesced under protest this arrangement, but just before the expiry of the period of lim tion he brought a suit for the restoration to him of the property the endowment, on the ground that he was not to blame in any w and that the institution being of a religious and family charac Government had no jurisdiction to eject him from his position. T Subordinate Judge found that not only had there been no m management, but also that the dismissal was invalid, as the execut Government was not authorized to remove a manager of an end ment for misconduct, and that in the absence of any express en ment the power of dismissal vests in the Civil Courts. Shah M ud-din was, therefore, restored and the Court, making the divis between secular and religious objects which the Board of Rever is empowered to effect under Act XX of 1863, declared that villages granted by Shah Alam, about half the entire prope should be held for temporal purposes, subject to the superintende of the local agents, and that the profit of the rest of the la should be devoted, free from all external control, to religious and uses, including the maintenance of the Superior and of family. The distinction thus drawn was founded partly on words of Shah Alam's grant, and partly on the fact that Gove ment in freeing these lands from revenue had declared them to attached to a secular charity, and again in 1842 had placed th under a special supervision, to which the Superior of the day yield for a time. This decree was afterwards confirmed on appeal by High Court.

"Much of the property of the endowment has been lost, as of the Superiors of the *khankah* dying without male issue aliena most of the land of the endowment to his descendants in the fem line. The property was recovered for the foundation after p longed litigation, which ended only when an appeal was made

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y Council. Five of the eighteen villages granted by
ksiyar and eight of the forty-one villages given by Shah Alam
e in the possession of descendants of former Superiors and
d held by them as their private property, as the legal advisers
ernment, to whom a reference was made, were not in favour
attempt being made to recover them so long after the original
ation. The total income of the endowment is now about
wo thousand rupees, of which about five thousand annually
ailable for educational purposes*".

saram is a different town now (1964). It has expanded
ously and is now a large town. Now the East Indian Railway
n as the Eastern Railway. Near the Sher Shah's tomb, there
rk round the tank. It was put up in 1937 through the efforts
Second Officer and the Subdivisional Officer Messrs P. C. Roy
hury and M. Azfar. The tank surrounding the tomb is in
d it serves the purpose of drinking water to thousands of
. The park sponsored in 1937 has not been kept up properly.

The total population of the town according to the census of
was 29,265, i.e., 14,782 males and 14,483 females. According
e census of 1961, the total population is 37,782, i.e., 19,540
and 18,242 females†.

This town is at the junction of several roads such as Sasaram-
n, Sasaram-Dehri-on-Sone, Sasaram-Bhabua, etc. These roads
t Sasaram to Arrah, Patna, Varanasi, Gaya, Bhabua, etc.
and trucks ply in these distant places with passengers and
odities. The main roads in the town are metalled. The
m Municipality maintains about seven miles of *pucca* road
x miles of *katcha* road within the town. The vehicles within
wn are buses, rickshaws, cycles, *tamtams,* taxis and bullock-
The town is now very congested with poor sanitation. Civic
ities are poor.

o far as the medical and public health is concerned, the town
subdivisional hospital. Besides there are about ten allopathic,
moeopathic and ten *ayurvedic* private practitioners in the town.
e is no sewerage system within the town.

There are two cinema houses. The students are the chief
ns of the cinema houses. This may be due to the fact that
are hardly any other sources of recreation.

The town is important from the administrative point of view.
s being the subdivisional headquarters of the subdivision, it
large number of offices of both the Central and State Govern-
. Some of these Central Government offices are Post and

District Gazetteer of Shahabad, 1924, pages 181—189.
Census of India 1961, Vol. IV, Bihar, Part II-A General Population Tables.

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Telegraph Office, the Railway, the branch office of the State Ban of India and the Life Insurance Corporation of India. Some of th State offices are those of Subdivisional Officer, Deputy Superinte dent of Police, Subdivisional Officer, Education, Block Developme Office, Divisional Forect Office, etc. Besides these there is also t office of Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway.

The main industries of the town are basket-making, blanke making and wooden furniture making.

The town has one Dak Bungalow, one Inspection Bungalo one *Dharamshala* and one *Musafir Khana*. There are also hote of poor standard for accommodation and refreshment. There a no youth hostels or hotels. Tourism could be developed with th town as a centre.

The town has one college, two higher secondary schools, tw basic training schools, five middle schools and ten lower and upp primary schools.

The town has four libraries. On the average about 30 perso daily visit each of the libraries. The oldest library is the Sher Sha Park Library. There are about 4,000 books in this library. Th town has one town club where indoor games are played and tw children parks.

The town is electrified and about 3,472 houses have bee electrified. There is one water tower in the town by which wate is supplied in the houses and shops.

The town has one subdivisional hospital maintained by th State Government with three doctors including one lady doctor an the other staff. There is the provision of 46 beds (26 for males an 20 for females). There is also T. B. clinic and Maternity and Chil Welfare centres attached to the hospital. The details will be foun on 'Medical and Public Health' chapter.

The town has three post offices. There is also a telephone exchange with 158 connections.

The town has one Class I Veterinary dispensary, three slaughte houses and four liquor shops. It was observed that about 200 persons visit the liquor shops daily. In order to organise the sale of pure milk and improve the quantity of milk, one *goshala* has been started which is privately managed.

The town has about 30 grain-*golas*. About 40 to 50 labourers work in the *gola* of the wholesale dealers. The town has about 40 rice, oil and flour mills.

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The important *mohallas* in the town are Gowrachni, Karansarai, Neeur, Alamganj, Moburakganj, Lakariganj, Chowkhandi Khan-ki-Imli.

There is a temple of Sikhs in the town which is called *Gurujee* It is said that Guru Teg Bahadur, father of Guru Govind visited Sasaram and stayed at the place now known as *Gurujee* There was one Phagumal who went to see Guru Teg and requested him to visit his house which the Gurujee accepted. When he reached the door of Phagumal which small as not to allow a man to enter straight but Gurujee on horseback with a sikh flag in his hand entered the house, is now known as the *Phagu Chacha Ki Sangat.* The founda- *Bari Sangat* or *Purani Sangat* was laid by the same Guru Bahadurjee*. The Sikhs of the town have been treated at separately.

AWATH.—A village in Durgawati police-station and close to Grand Trunk road. The population during 1951 census was i.e., 682 males and 618 females with 193 occupied houses. total number of literate persons was 76, i.e., 74 males and two Its thana number is 108 and area is 1,161 acres. According 51 census the number of cultivators of land wholly or mainly and their dependants was 820 and the number of cultivating ers and their dependants was 332. Besides this, 57 were yed in commerce.

This village has a lower and upper primary school.

SHAHPURPATTI.—Headquarters of Shahpur police-station dar subdivision is a village on Arrah-Buxar road. The nearest y station for the village is Banahi on the main line of the m Railway situated at a distance of 5 K.M. It trades mainly in and gram obtained locally and consumed locally. *Hats* are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays. There is a R. C. Church, pital and a convent. There are schools and a number of

SHER GARH.—Sher Garh is a natural hill fort about twenty- miles away from Sasaram on the Grand Trunk Road part of road could only be jeeped or trekked. It is sited amidst ous scenery and the top of the rock has a natural rampart has been well fortified by a number of bations and bulwarks. ascent is steep and through jungles with a remarkable and l fauna and flora. The nearest habitation is a small village, mraul about one mile away. There are some beautiful gorges

* For further details on the Ashokan Edicts, rock-cut caves and inscriptions, sites, forts, mosques, Muslim tombs, anks, wells, Turkish bath, Khanqah, emples, etc., please see *The Antiquarian Remains in Bihar* by Dr. D. R. (Patna), 1963, pages 514—526.

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through which the winding path leads. The top of hill commands a view of the distant range of hills and the valley of Durgawati. The fort, a wonderful piece of nature's handiwork, human skill and architecture, is now in ruins. It is a beauty spot but seldom visited. The main gate of the fort opens out into two large covered *dalan* supported by pillars both to the east and west and either of them could accommodate about 1,000 persons. The fort area is about six square miles.

The origin of this fort is a mystery. A casual remark of Francis Buchanan probably inspired by the name of Sher Garh has led to his doubtful theory that Sher Shah had built this fort. This theory appears to have persisted. Buchanan had found Sher Garh in ruins. He has described the fort and its famous underground halls at some details, but he has not made any mention of any inscriptions that he saw in the fort. Sher Shah was a pious and orthodox Muslim and his self-built tomb and other monuments at Sasaram and elsewhere have all got engraved inscriptions. His occupation of the ancient fort at Rohtas is amply borne by the mosques and *Idgah* there. It is intriguing that Sher Shah would build this fort Sher Garh and would not leave any inscriptions. The type of architecture is also absolutely dissimilar from Sher Shah's tomb built by him.

At Sher Garh the drawings and scrolls are all on the conglomerate and this is certainly not typical about Sher Shah's legacy. The underground dancing hall at Sher Garh is also hardly in consonance with that sturdy and austere character which marks Sher Shah out from Humayon his rival. Sher Shah had a very brief span as a ruler. It might be that after capturing Rohtas Garh he turned his attention to the existing fort of Sher Garh as the second line of defence. Sher Garh is an ideal spot for this purpose in the circumstances of that period. It is at a remote corner and far from human habitation. The underground halls could be stored with foodstuff to last for months. There is an excellent underground well with a dome over it and the well has got a perennial water-supply being connected with some underground spring. From the top of Sher Garh, the approach of enemies could be visualised from a distance of about ten miles on every direction and the enemy could easily be routed while on its way through the zig zag ascent. It is quite possible that this fort existed from before and was the stronghold of the Rajput chieftains, a number of whom held Shahabad when Sher Shah came to power and Sher Shah had occupied it. It came to be known as Sher Garh because of Sher Shah's personality.

The top of the hill is now a mass of ruins. The ramparts and the bastions are decaying. The first gate will not stand its own for a long time and the beautiful broad courtyards are full of jungles and snakes. The buildings contain several large courtyards surrounded by four open galleries which are now falling into ruins

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open into the remnants of some closed rooms behind. The ings on the pillars supporting the galleries have very delicate artistic designs combining grace and imagination and are more than the similar carvings at Rohtas Garh. The underground inside the place constitute the most remarkable feature. One to go down with the help of a petromax lamp or a powerful There are superb scrolls on the conglomerate on the walls no inscriptions at all. One room has a big *kund* or water voir round which there is a running verandah and under lted roof. The *kund* is dried up during summer season. There e room only which has a skylight. The remnants indicate very rior engineering skill.

Very little appears to have been done by way of excavation in fort and it remains almost in the same condition which pted the observation "Too little is known of this fort" in the of Ancient Monuments published by the Bengal Government in Buchanan mentions:—"The accommodation for the ladies a long castle on the summits of the small hill on the south of the fort and when viewed from the north side have a grand arance somewhat like the castle of Durham."

The Durgawati river flows just below the fort towards south- between the two ranges of hills.*

SINHA.—One of the villages is Sinha in Shahabad district ated on the bank of the Ganga river and about 12 miles from h, the district headquarters of Shahabad district. Sinha is etty big village consisting of several *tolas*. The houses are ly thatched but there are quite a few tile-roofed or brick-built es.

The people of the village could roughly be divided into three gories, first, poor and landless, second, cultivators and the third would comprise cultivators-*cum*-merchants. The landless urers depend on daily wages which is not always sufficient to ntain the family and they often get into debt particularly when social obligations have to be met. The rate of interest was 12 cent or more. They are jobless for about two or three months very year. In cultivation, the farmers still use the same wooden gh, the spade and other agricultural implements of old type. climate is dry, but the lands are fertile enough though sandy. main crops are wheat, gram, pulses, etc., which are exported ther provinces. In dry season the cultivation of melon and melon is done on a large scale.

* For further details on the topography, the fortifications, the citadel and the s inside the citadel, please see *The Antiquarian Remains in Bihar* by Dr. Patil (Patna), 1963, pages 533—536.

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The farmers are not in favour of co-operative farming. Consolidation of holdings they do not like. They do not want to hear much of arguments in their favour but vaguely think that such ideas are not going to improve their condition. They do not also want any fixation or ceiling as a curb on land possession but they would rather prefer to have a ceiling fixation in the hope of getting further addition of lands. Some of them gave the opinion that 10 acres of land for a family of five persons would be quite sufficient for a decent living.

The district of Saran is on the other side of the river Ganga and Saran district grows very little of paddy. Whenever there is a scarcity, traders make an enormous profit by transporting grains in spite of embargoes, if imposed.

There is another dwindling class of people—the set or ex-zamindars and big farmers. Some of the ex-zamindars after the abolition of zamindari have migrated to the towns and are trying to rehabilitate themselves by taking to some business. There are very few big farmers but they have big *pucca* houses, livestock and keep servants.

The *ghats* are leased out. The charges for ferrying are 25 P. per maund of commodity, 25 P. per head and 1.50 P. per cattle, but in rainy days they charge 50 P. per head. There are several *ghats*. The village is well connected by two main roads, namely, Arrah-Sinha road and Sariya-Sinha road. They are partly metalled but are in bad condition. Buses which run from Arrah station to Sinha thrice a day are privately owned and are very much over-crowded. The buses are in a wretched condition. *Ekka* is still in use and the charges are high. *Palkis* are dying out because of the non-availability of palanquin bearers and charges which are now considered to be exorbitant. Sinha has a sizeable *bazar*. There are five big grain shops, 15 small grain shops, six cloth shops, five general merchants and some liquor shops. There are four primary and secondary markets inside and outside the village. They are Sinha *Bazar*, Mathmalpur-Sobra *Bazar* and Sariya *Bazar*.

There is not much of sociability among the three main castes of Rajputs, Brahmins and Ahirs. The Rajputs dominate and have influence in the village. There is groupism or casteism and any political event like elections, etc., act as a fillip to this groupism. There are also some Harijans and other Backward Classes and a few Muslim families. It is strange that there is no high school in the village. There are two upper schools, one for girls and another for boys. The rich people send their sons and daughters to Arrah for education. Culturally there is nothing in the village and it is stagnant. People amuse themselves with litigations and gossips. There are six temples and one mosque but the average number of people attending them daily is very small.

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MOUJAMPUR.—The village lies at the extreme northern er of the Shahabad district by the side of the river Ganga which s the natural boundary for the two neighbouring States of Bihar U. P. It falls within the jurisdiction of Barahara police-station is at a distance of 14 miles from Arrah.

Originally the village formed part of the Khawaspur mouza and s situated in what is the main river bed now. This village had hift several times with the change of the river course and the ge boundary also changed simultaneously.

The Arrah-Sinha road (metalled) by-passes the village in the at a distance of four miles. Regular bus services ply on this six times a day. The Arrah railway station which is about 17 s from the village is, therefore, easily accessible to the villagers. ther unmetalled Sinha-Belwania road passes through the heart he village but is sadly neglected. Being situated on the bank iver Ganga the village enjoys good water communication. Boat e usual means of transport. No regular ferry service is tained.

There is also a post office which is situated in Moulighat, an ral part and a tola of the village.

The soil of the village is alluvial and very fertile. It is neither y nor clayey. The yield even without manures is very good.

People of many castes, but only of Hindu Community, inhabit village like Brahmin, Mahapatra, Rajput, Kayastha, Kamkar, ah, Bin, Pareni, Yadav, Tantwa, Teli, Vaishya and Barbar. The mins and the Rajputs are socially and economically far superior any of the other castes. The leadership of the village also rests the people of these two castes.

Inter-caste marriage is still a taboo in the village while inter-ing in social and religious functions is seldom practised.

Nearly a decade back, an youth organisation was set-up in the ge with members below 30 years of age. An ashram. *Gandhi* has been set up. A library "Biswa Bandhu Pustakalay" is ched to the Gandhi Kutir. Students of all castes above class VI some adult population mostly attended the library which ins open in the evening. The ashram has made arrangements the regular play of volley ball, organized *Bal Krira Kendra* and ed a *Kirtan* party.

Moujampur has six tolas, namely, Misir, Shanihanpur, Moujam-Moulighat, Khawaspur and Chan Chapra. These six tolas are ed equally between the two mouzas, namely, Noorpur and a. In 1957, the Sohara Gram Panchayat has been formed which s the need of three tolas of Moujampur, namely, Moulighat,

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Khawaspur and Chan Chapra along with the other villages. It has directed its activities towards the betterment of communication, medical facilities and the provision of drinking water.

The Noorpur Gram Panchayat serving the need of the rest of the tolas of Moujampur and other neighbouring villages has started functioning only from 22nd October, 1962.

The village has only a lower primary school which is managed by a single teacher. It has been taken over by the District Board in 1955. For going in for higher stages of education, one has either to go to M. E. School at Parsurampur or to the high school at Balua lying respectively at a distance of 1½ miles and four miles from the village.

There is not a single qualified allopathic doctor though the services of one Kabiraj and one homoeopathic doctor are available inside the village. A health centre at Tribhuani which is at a distance of two miles from the village has been proposed.

The village does not grow any paddy. The main crops of the village are wheat, gram, barley, maize, *masur*, *arhar*, pea and *masuria* (millet). The cultivators appear to lay more stress on the *rabi* than on *kharif* crops due to the frequent visitations of floods.

The villagers market their products to the *farias* and *beparis* who visit the village at regular intervals. They scarcely take their produce to the distant markets. The village is well served by four important cattle markets situated in Brahmpur, Bihta, Ainkhan, and Shripalpur, all lying within a radius of 28 miles from the village.

As a large section of the inhabitants of Moujampur do not possess any land of their own or do not have any other suitable occupation their labour is available for hire on daily and annual basis. Such labour is mainly drawn from the Bin and Mallah community. The demand for agricultural labour in the neighbourhood is relatively low as compared to its supply. So agricultural labour has to migrate.

The substantial cultivators, the traders and a few villagers with outside income are the main source of credit in the village, the Government and the co-operative credit society contributing fractionally nothing in this respect.

Sone Barrage Project at Indrapuri.*

Introduction.

The idea of utilisation of water resources of the river Sone occurred for the first time in 1853, when Col. Dickens, the then Junior Engineer Officer of the Bengal Artillery, put forth proposals

* Contributed by Sri P. R. Guha, Chief Engineer, River Valley Projects, Bihar.

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gorage of water of some of the hill streams in the Kaimore Range South Shahabad for irrigation purposes. This was followed by ther proposal in 1855 for smaller reservoirs. This included nal from the river Sone at Bandu, below the junction of the river. In 1861, Col. Dickens formulated plans and estimates the construction of a weir across river Sone at Dehri with canals either bank. This weir (which is known as Sone Anicut) with entire Canal System was completed at a cost of Rs. 2.78 crores the irrigation started in the year 1874. This scheme had aged irrigation of about 4.5 lakh acres of *rabi* land in a pre-inantly *rabi* growing belt of the Shahabad district on the west Gaya and Patna districts on the east. But the assured supply water made the cultivators turn their *rabi* fields into paddy and paddy has become the dominant crop of the area. The existing Canal System is irrigating about six lakh acres of *Aghani* paddy, thousand acres of *rabi* and 20 thousand acres of hot-weather ps.

The existing anicut 2½ miles long, extends through the entire th of the river. The excessive width causes heavy siltation on upstream side. The canal head-regulators are not properly ted, which result in heavy silt entry into canals, specially in the in Eastern Canal. On this account, there is heavy recurring enditure on silt-clearance and maintenance of the Sone Anicut.

The existing anicut floor is composed of boulder masonry nded on wells. It has a crest width of five feet to accommodate omatic falling shutters. The upstream and downstream glacis pes are 1 in 3 and 1 in 12 respectively. It has been observed t losses during dry months due to leakage through the automatic ing shutters are of the order of 500 cusecs and those across the meable weir are of the order of 2,000 cusecs. This itself speaks the huge waste of natural water resources which could be utilised the benefit of the people and nation. During the last 40 years, remodelling of the anicut was examined several times. Finally was considered that the anicut is no longer economical and techni-ly dependable. Being about ninety years old, the present anicut almost outlived its useful life. A similar anicut across the river shna in Andhra Pradesh suddenly gave way in September, 1952. order to forestall such an eventuality which would spell disaster a large tract of this State, it was decided to replace the existing cut by a barrage about five miles upstream of Dehri.

The present proposal.

The Sone Barrage Project envisages the construction of the owing:—

(i) A barrage across the river Sone about five miles upstream of the existing anicut, with link canals on either bank

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to connect the barrage with the existing Main Eastern and Main Western Canals. The cost of barrage and link canals is estimated to be about Rs. 11.83 crores.

(*ii*) The remodelling of the existing Sone Canal System at a cost of Rs. 2.6 crores to make it capable of carrying extra water-supply which is likely to be available after the construction of barrage.

(*iii*) High Level Canals on either bank at a cost of Rs. 6.05 crores to irrigate the areas lying of the existing Sone Canals Command. These canals are expected to bring about 1.9 lakh acres of paddy, 48 thousand acres of *Rabi* and 40 thousand acres of hot-weather crops under irrigation. This scheme is under consideration and has not yet been sanctioned.

The River Sone.

The river Sone, rises from the north-eastern slope of the Vindhya hills and flows northward through the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The course of the river is mainly through hilly tracts and it drains a catchment of 26,608 square miles at the Sone Anicut at Dehri in Bihar. After flowing for a length of about 130 miles in Bihar, it joins the river Ganga near Koilwar in the district of Shahabad.

The maximum observed discharge of the river Sone at the anicut is of the order of 12 lakh cusecs. This observed discharge fairly tallies with the discharge obtained by Dickens' formula which with a value of C-625 gives a discharge of 12.20 lakh cusecs. The design maximum flood discharge has been assumed equal to 13 lakh cusecs. Taking 20 per cent more than the maximum observed discharge, the super flood discharge has been taken equal to 14.3 lakh cusecs.

The barrage.

The proposed barrage is 4,616 ft. long as against the river width of 12,500 ft. at the site. The barrage consists of 60 spillway-bays and five undersluice-bays on the left and four undersluice-bays on the right. Each bay has a 60 ft. clear waterway. A 22 ft. wide road bridge will be provided over the barrage which will be connected with the Grand Trunk Road through the canal service roads on both banks. This will provide suitable by-pass to the National Highway near Dehri town.

The barrage is a gravity structure designed on Khosla's theory for design of weirs on permeable foundation. The undersluices have been proposed to be regulated up to 6.0 lakh cusecs, and for river discharges exceeding that both the spillway and undersluice

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will be fully opened. The spillway and undersluice-bays have designed for the intensity of discharges enhanced by 20 per to provide against any possible concentration of flow due to tive operation of gates and other unavoidable reasons like ling, etc. The intensity of discharge over the spillway and ersluice crest area 338 and 378 cusecs respectively without dering any concentration of flow. Alternative designs of Raft Gravity sections were done in the Central Water and Power mission and it was found that the Gravity section is cheaper by nt Rs. 26 lakhs.

To maintain the flow of the river through barrage suitable e banks have been provided on both banks. The shape, location size have been designed on the basis of model experiments to re proper river training.

The Link Canals.

(*a*) *Western* (*left bank*) *Link Canal.*—This canal takes off from left bank of the barrage, and runs for a distance of about 6.5 s before merging in the existing main western canal. From its ke to a distance of 3,000 ft. this canal runs in the river bed. s length is proposed to be protected by stone pitching. The ining length is earthen. This canal is designed for 800 cusecs s head reach. The full supply depth is 10 ft. and the bed h is 150 ft. in this reach. The earthen section has a bed width 23 ft. and full supply depth of 9.5 ft. at the beginning, i.e., at stance of 3,000 ft. from its off-take.

(*b*) *Eastern* (*right bank*) *Link Canal.*—This canal takes off from right bank of the barrage and runs for a distance of about 6.50 s before merging in the existing main eastern canal. From its ke to a distance of 7,900 ft., this canal runs in the river bed. s length is proposed to be protected by stone pitching. The ining portion of this canal is earthen. The canal is designed 4,250 cusecs in its head reach. The bed width and full supply h in this reach are 98 ft. and 8 ft. respectively. The earthen ion has a bed width of 148 ft. and full supply depth of 8 ft. at beginning.

Irrigation.

The Sone canals command a fertile agricultural area. The cipal crops grown in the area are (*i*) paddy, (*ii*) Sugarcane, and *Rabi*. The study of rainfall figures of Sone command has ated that the useful rainfall from the months of June to October e worst year is about 16 inches against the optimum water rement of 45 inches.

The annual irrigation expected from the project on completion en below. This does not include High Level Canals.

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	Cropping pattern as per project report in lakh acres.			Cropping pattern as per suggestion of Agricultural Adviser in lakh acres.					
	Aghani paddy.	Rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Aghani paddy.	Barley paddy.	Rabi.		Potatoes and vegetables.	Sugar-cane.
						Wheat and Barley.	Peas and Gram.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eastern Link Canal ..	2.93	0.63	0.54	1.90	0.09	0.33	0.12	0.06	0.07
Western Link Canal ..	6.53	1.37	1.16	5.69	0.27	1.10	0.35	0.18	0.22
Total ..	9.46	2.00	1.70	7.59	0.36	1.43	0.47	0.24	0.29

The figures for the High Level Canals stand as under.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eastern High Level Canal	1.03	0.25	0.22	1.02	0.05	0.19	0.06	0.32	..
Western High Level Canal	0.84	0.22	0.20	0.87	0.04	0.16	0.06	0.27	..
Total ..	1.87	0.47	0.42	1.89	0.09	0.35	0.12	0.59	..

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SALIENT FEATURES.

A. *The River Flow.*

(i) Catchment Area ..	26,608 sq. miles.
(ii) Average annual rainfall in the catchment.	55 inches.
(iii) Maximum observed flood	12,00,000 cusecs.
(iv) Design Discharge ..	14,30,000 cusecs.

B. *The Barrage.*

(i) Width of river ..	12,500 ft.
(ii) Length of Barrage ..	4,616 ft.
(iii) Crest Level of Weir ..	RL. 341.00 ft.
(iv) Crest Level of Undersluice.	RL. 339.00 ft.
(v) Average bed level ..	RL. 340.00 ft.
(vi) Pond Level ..	RL. 355.00 ft.
(vii) Design R.F.L. (maximum)	RL. 359.60 ft.
(viii) Maximum water level ..	RL. 363.58 ft.

C. *Canal System.*

Western Link Canals—

(a) Length	6.5 miles.
(b) Gross command ..	12.76 lakh acres.
(c) Full supply discharge ..	7,883 cusecs.

Eastern Link Canals—

(a) Length	6.5 miles.
(b) Gross command ..	4.24 lakh acres.
(c) Full supply discharge ..	4,250 cusecs.

Details regarding proposed High Level Canals on both the ...s are under examination.

Additional Yield of Crops Annually—

(a) Foodgrains	10.44 lakh mds.
(b) Non-foodgrains ..	97.50 lakh mds.

Monetary Value—

(a) Foodgrains	Rs. 138.64 lakhs.
(b) Non-foodgrains ..	Rs. 140.40 lakhs.

D. *Estimated Cost.*

I—Appurtenant works of Barrage and Link Canals.	Rs. 1,182.66 lakhs.
II—Remodelling of Sone Canals System.	Rs. 260.50 lakhs.
TOTAL	Rs. 1,443.16 lakhs.

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Benefits.

(*a*) *Direct.*—The expected increase in National wealth in the shape of increased agricultural products are given below:—

(*i*) Monetary value of increase in yield.

	Main Eastern Canal.	Main Western Canal.	Total.
A. Foodgrains	Rs. 30.27 lakhs.	Rs. 108.37 lakhs.	Rs. 138.64 lakhs.
B. Non-foodgrains	Rs. 31.59 "	Rs. 108.81 "	Rs. 140.40 "

(*ii*) The expected additional yield of crops is as detailed below:—

A. Foodgrains .. 10.44 lakh maunds.

B. Non-foodgrains .. 97.50 lakh maunds.

(*iii*) On the basis of existing water rates prevalent in Sone Canal System, it is expected that annual revenue from irrigation will be of the order of Rs. 128.98 lakhs.

(*b*) *Indirect.*—In addition to the direct benefits described above, various indirect benefits detailed below are likely to accrue from the project:—

(*i*) There will be increase in the value of land due to introduction of irrigation to the new areas. The new acres to be brought under irrigation mainly lie under the command of High Level Canals; only a small portion lies in the existing command. With the completion of High Level Canals it is expected that there will be an increase of about Rs. 36.58 crores in the value of land.

(*ii*) *Increase in employment.*—Money value for this indirect benefit to the community cannot be worked out. There will be increased scope of employment due to increased cultivation and due to increase in National Wealth the standard of living of the rural population will rise and condition of livestock will improve due to better supply of fodder and water.

Progress of Work.

The work of construction of the barrage actually started from November 1962, although the work order was given to M/s Hindustan Construction Co., Ltd., sometimes in February, 1962. The construction firm utilised this period from February, 1962 to November, 1962 in construction of their camp buildings and establishing their labour colony and also for erecting the crushing and hatching plant,

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The construction camp for housing the supervisory staff of the artment as well as access road to the quarry and other preliminary ks were completed earlier.

The Civil Engineering portion of the barrage is likely to be pleted by June, 1965 and supply and erection of gates by June, 6.

High Level Canals.

The High Level Canals could not be sanctioned as yet as the e of Uttar Pradesh has now indicated that they cannot give any inimum guaranteed supply of water from Rihand dam, although ally they indicated that it may be possible for them to give inimum guaranteed supply of 6,000 cusecs, on the basis of which two High Level Canals were proposed.

In order to get the required supply for feeding the High Level als, it is proposed to construct a dam across North Koel River r village Kutku, which will not only make adequate supplies lable for the two High Level Canals, but also will be able to gate about five lakh acres more in the dry districts of Palamau Gaya if a weir is constructed across North Koel River near ge Mohammadganj. This scheme is under submission to the ning Commission for inclusion in the Fourth Plan.

SORHA.—The village is situated on the Kaimur hills at stance of about 15 miles from Adhaura, the block headquarters ards south and 51 miles from Bhabua, the subdivisional head-ters. It has an area of 633.35 acres and 25 households with pulation of approximately 130 persons.

There is an irrigational bundh in the village. There are four l houses for the Adivasis and a drinking well in the village. is an Adivasi village.

URAJPURA.—Regarding Surajpura, the last *District Gazetteer Shahabad* (1924) mentions:—"A village four miles north-west Bikramganj, containing a dispensary, which was opened in of 1904 and a post office. Population (1921) 2,908. The village e headquarters of a Kayastha zamindari family, of which the head, Raja Rajeshwar Prasad Singh, was noted for his public and liberality. He has a worthy successor in the present Raja ika Raman Prasad Singh, who is the Chairman of the abad District Board, while the Raja's younger brother, Kumar aranjan Prasad Sinha represents south Shahabad in the lative Council. The family is said to have come two hundred ago from Mirzapur to Surajpura, where they built the existing ch which Dr. Buchanan saw* in 1812."†

Eastern India, Vol. I., page 415.

†*District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 190.

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In 1930 a high school and a library were opened. Both were named after Raja Rajeshwar Prasad Singh. The high school was upgraded to the standard of a higher secondary school in 1961. There are 27 teachers and 1,120 students. Raja Radhika Raman Prasad Singh, a noted literary figure left the Chairmanship in the year 1927. Kumar Rajivaranjan Sinha became the Speaker of the Bihar Legislative Assembly. He died in 1948.

The village is under the jurisdiction of Dawath police-station and Dawath Block. Its population according to the census of 1951 was 4,325 persons, i.e., 2,220 males and 2,105 females with 761 households.*

The village has a mixed population consisting of agriculturists, businessmen and service holders. The main castes are Kayasthas, Brahmans, Mohammadans, etc.

The village has a post and telegraph office, a State dispensary with 20 beds, two lower primary schools, two upper primary schools and a higher secondary school. There is co-education in the schools.

There is a big library in ths village named after Raja Rajeshwar Prasad Singh. There are about 2,500 books in this library. It was established in 1930. The daily readership is not large.

There are three big temples in the village. In front of the temples there is a big tank constructed by the Raj family of Surajpura. The tank has been useful to the villagers.

The village is electrified. There are about five flour mills in the village.

There is a statutory Gram Panchayat in the village. A weekly *hat* is held on Saturdays and Tuesdays.

The village has a grain market. The supply is local as well as from Patna and Arrah. Potato is imported from Bhadauli and Nasriganj. There are a large number of retailers and a few wholesalers. It deals in tobacco trade imported from Kesath, Muzaffarpur and Gazipur and it is locally consumed.

TELARI.—Under Chenari police-station of Sasaram subdivision is a village situated on Telari-Chenari road. It is a small trading place dealing in small quantities of agricultural produce obtained locally and consumed locally.

TELHAR KUND.—A water-fall at a distance of about ¼ of a mile from the village Karar on the Bhabua-Adhaura road is known as Telhar Kund. Due to the precipice it is difficult to go very close to the water-fall. The drop is about five hundred feet deep and the

* *District Census Hand-Book of* 1951, page 204.

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er runs through a gorge. During the rains the water-fall carries e 50 feet wide stream of water, but is dry during the hot season. the base of the fall there is a *kund* which contains water through- the year. Just near the bottom of the fall where the *kund* has n formed, a *Sadhu* has made his abode in a hut. The scenery is y beautiful and is worth a visit. It is under the jurisdiction of Adhaura Community Development Block.

TILOKHAR.—This village is at a distance of about six miles m Nauhatta. Its population according to 1961 census as supplied the Block office is 1,278 persons. The area of the village is 24.95 acres. The village is inhabited by non-tribals. The main duce are paddy and chilli.

The village has one upper primary school, one library, one post ce (at Parchha—about one mile from Tilokhar).

The Block has sunk 16 minor irrigation wells and one drinking ll, and constructed one *Ahar*. Two drinking wells and four *Ahars* re also repaired by the Block.

TILOTHU.—In old *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), this age has been mentioned as 'Tilothu'* but in the District Census nd-Book of Shahabad (1951) it has been mentioned as 'Telathu'. thana number according to 1951 census, is 275 having an area of 68 acres and 672 number of occupied houses. The total popula- n of the village is 3,870 souls (1,953 males and 1,917 females) t of which 417 persons (342 males and 75 females) have been umerated as literate. There are one Lower Primary, one Urdu wer Primary, one Urdu Upper Primary and one High Schools in e village.† There is also an inspection bungalow at the village. is under the Sasaram police-station. The 1961 census figures are t available as yet (March, 1964).

The old Gazetteer (1924) gives the following account of the ce:—"At Tilothu, a village half way between Sasaram and Rohtas- h, is a mosque of the time of Aurangzeb, the date of which responds to 1677 A.D. The palace is, however, mentioned in der records, and from the inscription on a tomb, at the foot of ohtasgarh (1638 A.D.), we learn that it was a part of the *jagir* of blas Khan, who was then the *kiladar* or commandant of the htas fort. Here was the residence of the *kiladar*; in later years ja Shah Mal lived here, where his descendants still reside. The story of the Tilothu estate has been given in Chapter XI. Babu adha Prasad Sinha, the present holder of the estate, which is now der management of the Court of Wards, is sixth in descent from ja Shah Mal. He still has in his possession, the letter signed by

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 190.

† *District Census Hand-Book of Shahabad* (1951), page 232.

RajGuru Math, Shivala, Varanasi Collection. Equipment: Heritage Foundation, Jalgaon.

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Hector Munro, written in August of 1764, which led to the surrender of Rohtasgarh; and the *sanad*, bearing the joint seal of Shah Alam and the Company, granting Haveli Rohtas in *jagir* to his ancestor."*

This estate has now vested in the State Government.

The place has a large market called Tilothu Bazar. A first class road passes through it from Dehri to Rohtas.

The place has a higher secondary school. The present high school is located in the old house of Sri Radha Prasad Sinha (ex-landlord). Besides there are a junior basic school, a middle school for girls, a District Board dispensary, a veterinary hospital, the office of the Rohtas Co-operative Development and Cane Marketing Union Ltd., a post and telegraph office and a railway station of the same name on the Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway. The village is electrified.

There is a good recreation club called Tilothu Recreation Club with an expansive play ground in front of it. The Club has a radio set, a library with nearly two thousand books and a reading room. The family of the ex-zamindar continues to be a land-mark.

It is a large trading centre. It deals mainly in rice, wheat, gram, *khesari*, barley, mustard-seeds, groundnut, *gur*, chillies, mustard-oils and pulses, obtained locally and exported within the district. Cattle fair is held here on the occasion of *Kartic Purnima*.

Near about Tilouthu there is a number of rough wooden images suggesting the prevalence of Bir Kuar Cult among the *Ahirs*.

TUTRAHI.—The *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924) gives the following account of the place:—"About five miles west of Tilothu, where the Tutrahi, a branch of the Kudra river, leaves the hills, is a place of the same name sacred to the goddess Sitala. It lies at the head of a gorge half a mile long, where the stream falls over a sheer precipice 180 to 250 feet high, and collects in a pool at the bottom. High upon the rocks, on a small natural terrace, stands a small statue of Mahishamardini, or Jagaddhatri, as the goddess is called in an inscription close by. From this inscription (1158 A.D.) we learn that the Nayaka Pratapadhavala, a local chief of whom there are other records at Rohtasgarh and on the Tara-chandi rock near Sasaram, made a pilgrimage to the Tutrahi falls accompanied by his whole household. five female slaves, his treasurer, his door-keeper and his Court *pandit*. Other inscriptions, several centuries later, are found at the same place round the figure of a female deity rudely carved in the rock."†

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), pages 190-191.

† *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), page 191.

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There have been many changes since the days of J. F. W. James. e fall has now become nearly extinct and the rivulet Tutrahi has d up. Of course, during the rainy season the rivulet becomes ly and the fall starts. This makes it good picnic spot and ple from within the district and outside visit this place. This is of the best natural beauty spots in the district. The pool down w the fall has also dried up. The small statue of Mahishamar- or Jagaddhatri is there and the inscription engraved close by statue is still present along with the inscription around the e.*

PLACE NAMES IN SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

On a personal investigation in the Sadar subdivision of abad district, it was found that the names of quite a number illages have special significance. The Rajputs form the predo- nt element in these villages. Many of the Rajputs of this ict are family proud and mention their association with Kuar h. There are reasons to hold that some of the place names are iated with the military movements or the military ancestry of illagers. It further appears that the names of some of the ges have slightly undergone a change and most probably within last one century. Some details of the place names of twenty ges are given below:—

l	Old name of the village.	Correct name of the village.	Details of the correct name.
	Udwantnagar	Udwantnagar	The village is situated about five miles towards the south of Arrah, the District Headquarters. It is under Arrah police-station and Udwantnagar Development Block. The village is said to have been set up in the name of Shri Udwant Singh, an ancestor of Babu Kunwar Singh. The Garhwar Rajputs form the bulk of the population.
	Garha ..	Garha ..	A village in Sadar subdivision located about two miles west of Udwantnagar. It is a *tola* of Garhwar Rajputs and Harijans.

*For further details on the rock-cut and other images, inscriptions and forts, see *The Antiquarian Remains in Bihar*, by Dr. D. R. Patil (Patna), 1963, 576—578.

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Serial no.	Old name of the village.	Correct name of the village.	Details of the correct name.
3.	Sakhua ..	Shankhua ..	It is at a distance of 2½ miles towards south-east of Udwantnagar and under Udwantnagar Development Block. It is a *garh*. Bagwa Rajputs had come to this village and lived here. *Shankh* means 'Victory'. The villagers took active part in the 1857 struggle.
4.	Belaur ..	Balwar ..	It is under Udwantnagar Development Block at a distance of 4 miles towards south of Udwantnagar. *Balwar* means 'Strong' and indicates the toughness of the villagers. During 1857 the village was one of the battle fields. The legend of this village is that it was the *garh* of Raja Bawar who had constructed fifty two ponds in the village. The remains of about 30 ponds still exist in the village.
5.	Seogar ..	Sewagar ..	It is about one mile towards east of Udwantnagar and under Udwantnagar Development Block. "Sewagar" means a place to welcome the guests. It is said that the "Kawachhania" Rajputs who form the bulk of the population have always been very hospitable.
6.	Kharwani ..	Kharawani ..	It is about 2½ miles towards east of Udwantnagar and under Udwantnagar Development Block. 'Kharawani' is composed of the words "khara+Aawni" means one who are frank and true to

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Old name of the village.	Correct name of the village.	Details of the correct name.
		their words and refers to the Ujjain Rajputs who form the bulk of the population and took active part in 1857.
Narouni ..	Narwani ..	It is in Sandesh Development Block and situated at about 3½ miles towards west of Sandesh. The "Bagwan" Rajputs form the bulk of the population. "Narwani" means "Nar" or "male" and suggest the inhabitants are manly and courageous. The villagers took active part in the military movement in 1857.
Kusere ..	Kushagre ..	It is about 4 miles west of Sandesh and under Sandesh Development Block. "Kushagre" is composed of two words, 'Kush+Agrey' means strong, brave and courageous like "kush" the son of God "Rama". The "Bagwan" Rajputs who form the bulk of the population and took active part in 1857 have apparently suggested the name.
Surni ..	Shurnih ..	It is about 2 miles towards west of Udwantnagar and under Udwantnagar Development Block. "Shur" means "the brave" and "nih" means the abode. The villagers proudly recall their ancestors taking part in 1857 movement.

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Serial no.	Old name of the village.	Correct name of the village.	Details of the correct name
10.	Bagwan ..	Bagiawan ..	It is about 8 miles towards north of Sandesh, the Block headquarters. The legend is that after the battle of "Haldhighati", the "kachwaha" and "Sukhar" Rajputs came to this place and settled. They called themselves to be "Bagi" or one who is prepared to accept a challenge. This village had taken active part in 1857 movement.
11.	Garahani ..	Garhani ..	It is situated at about 1½ miles towards south of Arrah, the district head quarters and under Charpokhri Development Block. The village has an old *garh* or fort. The villagers took active part in the military movement. Some of the descendants of Kuar Singh's family live at this village.
12.	Semraon ..	Samraon ..	It is at about 2½ miles towards north of Charpokhari, the Block head quarters. "Samraon" means people who are always prepared for fighting. The villagers took active part in 1857.
13.	Lahthan ..	Lohthan ..	It is at about 4 miles towards west of village Piro and under Piro Block head quarters. The Ujjain Rajputs form the bulk of the population. Lohthan is composed of two words, i.e., "Loha" and "than". It means the place of the steel and refers to the

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Old name of the village.	Correct name of the village.	Details of the correct name.
		bravery of the inhabitants. The villagers had taken share in 1857 and other movements and still contribute to the Police and Armed forces.
Pitaro ..	Pitro ..	It is about six miles towards north of Sandesh, the Block headquarters. The word Pitro means those who make promise and are ready to fight to implement the promise.
Nagri ..	Naagri ..	It is situated at about 2 miles towards north of Piro, the Block headquarters. The Bhumihar Brahmins and Nagbansi Rajputs form the bulk of the population in the village. It was one of the *Akharas* of Babu Kunwar Singh. Nagari means a town. The village was important even before the 1857 movement had broken out.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS.*

Adhaura Block.

his block was started on the 26th January, 1957 (Republic as a Pilot Project and upgraded to Multipurpose Tribal re Project on 1st April, 1957. It reached its stage II on 1st 1963. The area of the block is 394 square miles and covers illages out of which 29 are unpopulated. The block is situated e plateau of Kaimur hills. It coincides with the area of ra police-station and is under the jurisdiction of Bhabua sub-n. The block headquarters is situated at Adhaura which is e headquarters of the police-station of the same name and lies in the centre of the area.

t is bounded on the north by Bhagwanpur Block, on the south ainpur, Bhabua and Chanari police-stations of Bhabua sub-n, Bhawanathpur police-station of Palamau district, on the

*Some of the Blocks were personally visited for study. Appraisal reports en given elsewhere.

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east by Rohtas and Chenari Blocks in Sasaram subdivision and on the west by the Panumganj police-station of Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh and Chainpur police-station of Bhabua subdivision. The total population of the block according to 1961 census is 16,985, of whom 8,737 are males and 8,248 females. The number of households is 3,223. This gives a population of 43 persons per square mile and 166 persons (round number) per inhabited village when the density of population for the district of Shahabad as a whole, according to 1961 Census, is 730 persons per square mile. According to a survey made by the block authority in 1957, the population of the block was 14,746 of whom 9,038 were tribals. Hence according to that survey the percentage of tribals was 61. The tribals at that time consisted of:—*

Kharwar	..	..	..	7,463 persons.
Chero	..	..	..	533 "
Oraon	..	..	..	938 "
Korwa	..	..	..	104 "
		TOTAL	..	9,038 "

There is no reason to think that the percentage of the tribals has been reduced.

The headquarters of the block is at Adhaura village which is at a distance of 36 miles from Bhabua town, the subdivisional headquarters, and is approachable by a steep fair-weather jeepable road opened in 1959. It is at a distance of about 46 miles from Bhabua Road Station of the Grand Chord Line of the Eastern Railway. The block has only one post office for the whole area. The post office is situated at Adhaura. It has no telegraph office of its own. It is served by the Bhabua Telegraph Office. It has telephone communications with Bhabua, but the communications are liable to frequent interruptions. The postal communication is kept up by runner system—the distance being covered in three stages by different runners. The post office has been in existence for a long time. It now mostly carries letters, etc., of the block office in addition to the mails of the police thana.

No conveyance is available at or *via* Adhaura and people have to cover the distance from Adhaura to Bhabua on foot or on pony. Similar is the case of communication with Chenari in Sasaram subdivision. Trucks ply from Varanasi to Adhaura to carry forest produce on seasonal forest roads. The villages in the block have no means of communication with each other or with headquarters of the block except by the hill pathways or, at places by seasonal

* The information has been supplied by the office of the Block Development Officer, Adhaura.

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t roads. This is one of the handicaps which preys upon the ds of Government servants posted in the area. The other dicap is lack of good drinking water. People have to depend ly upon Chuans which are nothing more than hollows where r collects from seasonal rainfall or from springs. These are the dicaps that prevent the block authorities and other Government nts from carrying on their duties speedily and thoroughly as ld have been possible with better facilities of communications drinking water. This lack of means of communication and tant fear of wild beasts and venomous snakes, specially the black n, the deadliest of snakes, act as nightmare for the touring staff.

The area is very backward educationally. There are five dential Basic Schools for Adivasis, four of which are Junior Schools and one Senior Basic School. Junior Basic Schools are e schools which are intended to teach up to the standard of V and Senior Basic Schools teach up to Class VIII. The or Basic Schools are at Kuluhan, Bargaon, Athan and Sarki and Senior Basic School is at Deori. Each of the Schools at Kuluban, gaon, Athan and Sarki provide 30 students with free education iding food, lodging, etc., while at Deori such provision is for 75 ents. Recently (1963) the State Government have started gher Secondary School with three teachers and with 20 students lass VIII.

There is a State Allopathic Dispensary at Adhaura, one rvedic Dispensary at Sarodag, a Homoeopathic Dispensary at n and Unani Dispensary at Jamuninar. Besides these there are e Health sub-centres, viz., at Chandherna, Khondhur and Marpa e block.

Previously there were eight Training-*cum*-Production Centres e block area but seven have died out leaving only one at village i having carpentry section only. But these Training-*cum*-uction Centres could be of no use to the trainees who have not n up the profession learnt at these centres. There is one Tasar Supply Sub-centre at village Sarodag. Rope-making and boo-wares are the only cottage industries in the block.

The markets for the people of this area are at Chenari in am subdivision (24 miles), Bhabua (36 miles) and Chutia in am subdivision (26 miles) from Adhaura. The only means of unication for trade and commerce are by bullocks and ponies.

The entire block area is covered with hills. On the plateau sed by these hills there are grasslands to which people from plains send their cattle for grazing during the rainy season and them back on the termination of the season. The hills have e forest and there are spots in this block which offer a fine ry. The forests have many trees of economic value. The more rtant of the trees are *Khyr, Palas, Amaltas, Dhan, Chirunji,*

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Kusum, Sal, Asan, Bamboo, *Tend, Amla, Bar, Kadam, Arjun* an *Kendu.* It also produces creepers and grasses of which Mahwa a creeper and *Kusa, Bagai, Chiti* are important grasses which a used for rope-making and thatching roofs. The forests conta a large variety of animals. Tigers, bears and leopards abound. De of the kind *Sambhar, Nilgai* and *Kotar* are found on the platea Besides these, wild boar, hyena, jackal, fox, monkies and hares al abound. Of birds, patridges, pea-fowl, *Kual,* jungle fowl, doves various kinds, green pigeons, wood packers, owls, *bulbuls, shama mainas,* parrots, etc., also abound. The forests as well as the villag abound in deadly snakes.

Of the forests produce *Chirunji, Kendu* leaves and charco are exported from this area to markets of Uttar Pradesh.

The important agricultural products of this block are, padd wheat, gram, *kurthi, kodo, sawan, ramtil* and maize. But they a not sufficient for the local people who have to work as labourers feed on jungle produce like *piar, mahua tend* for a certain peri of the year.

The great difficulty that the farmers in the block have to fa is lack of irrigation facilities.

There are two District Board Dak Bungalows in the block—o at Adhaura and the other at Karar. There are twelve Gra Panchayats in the block.

The total revenue demand, collection and percentage of colle tion since the inception of the block is given below:—*

Year.	Demand.			Collection.			Percentage of total collection.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1957-58	1,796.96	16,482.97	18,279.93	629.49	11,966.74	12,596.23	73.2
1958-59	5,848.00	16,688.69	22,536.69	4,791.72	15,514.78	20,306.50	90
1959-60	2,183.06	17,392.36	19,475.42	2,004.88	16,918.27	18,923.15	98
1960-61	22,467.04	23,124.34	45,591.38	20,199.48	22,005.77	42,205.25	92·6
1961-62	6,041.04	23,677.39	29,718.43	2,773.00	21,918.31	24,691.30	83
1962-63	6,031.69	24,282.36	30,314.05	6,031.69	24,282.36	30,314.05	100

* The figures have been supplied by the office of the Deputy Collector i charge of Land Reforms, Bhabua.

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The following statement gives a synopsis of the organisation activities of the block:—

A. Name of the block—Adhaura.
Subdivision—Bhabua.
District—Shahabad.
Started in 1957.

B. Area of the block—2,26,509 acres.
Villages—131 (unpopulated—29).
Population—16,985.
Households—3,697.

Organisation.

1. Project Executive Officer—1.
2. Assistant Project Executive Officer—Unfilled.
3. Gram Panchayat Supervisor—1.
4. Agriculture Extension Supervisor—1.
5. Animal Husbandry Supervisor—1.
6. Welfare Inspector—1.
7. Co-operative Extension Supervisor—1.
8. Social Education Organiser—1.
9. Lady Education Organiser—Unfilled.
10. Sub-Inspector of Schools—1 (unfilled).
11. Circle Inspector—1.
12. Medical Officer—1 (unfilled).
13. Village Level worker—12.
14. Soil Conservation Supervisor—Unfilled.
15. Local Auditor—1.
16. Gram Sevak—12.
17. Junior Statistical Assistant—1.
18. Overseer—1.

Agriculture.

(a) *Improved seeds distributed*—
(1) Paddy—12,711 mds., for 15,543 acres.
(2) Wheat—352 mds., for 813 acres.

(b) *Manures*—
(1) Ammonium sulphate—285 mds., for 565 acres.
(2) Superphosphate—147 mds., for 565 acres.
(3) Other—19 mds., for 565 acres.

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(*c*) Compost Pits—2,816 mds., used 91,545 maunds.
Seed multiplication farm—Nil.

A. *Animal Husbandry*—

1. Artificial Insemination Centre	
2. Bulls distributed	Nil
3. White Boar distributed	29
4. He-goats	5
5. Birds distributed	28
6. Eggs	25
7. Pullets	296
	415

B. *Treatment*—

Veterinary Dispensary Class I at Adhaura ..	1
Class III (sub-centres)	4

C. (1) Rinderpest	21,862
(2) H. S.	5,865
(3) B. Q.	3,261
(4) Anthrax	380
(5) Anti-biotic	Nil
Animals treated in Veterinary dispensary sub-centres.	20,479

Irrigation—

(1) (*a*) Percolation wells—3—Land irrigated—216 acres.
(*b*) Percolation wells—under construction—46.
(2) Boring tube-well—1 for 130 acres.
(3) Tank—Nil.
(4) Persian Wheel—Nil.

A. *Health*—

1. Health centre	1
2. Health sub-centre	3
3. Medicine Boxes distributed	24

B. *Patients treated*—

1. Malaria	143
2. Typhoid	16
3. Dysentery	169
4. Diarrhoea	155
5. Measles	Nil
6. Influenza	5
7. Others	18,320
8. Persons vaccinated	33,851
9. Persons Inoculated	26,624
10. Family Planning—No. of persons advised ..	27

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nitation—

(1) (*a*) Drinking wells completed	18
(*b*) Under construction	33
(2) Wells repaired	11
(3) Soakpits	41
(4) Borehole latrines	2
(5) Trench latrine	Nil

ducation—

(1) Lower Primary Schools	12
(2) Upper Primary Schools	22
(3) Junior Basic Schools	4
(4) Senior Basic School	1
(5) High School	1
Total educational institutions ..	40

o. of students—

1. Total Boys	1,380
2. Total Girls	283
3. Scheduled Castes and Tribes	1,104

heduled Castes and Tribes getting scholarship—

Boys	37
Girls	10
Harijan Adibasi hostels	5
Residential schools	5

erates—

Males	1,675
Females	125
Library	26
Books	5,874
Natak Mandali	21
Community centres	78
1. *Gram Panchayat*	12
No. of village under *Gram Panchayat* ..	131
2. Work of *Gram Panchayat*—	
Schools	13
Community Hall	7
Panchayat House	1
Chuan	5
Wells repaired	21
Roads repaired	19½ miles.
Roads constructed	14½ miles.
Soakage pits	46
Compost pits	130
Housing for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	23 constructed.

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Co-operative Societies—

1. No. of Societies	39
2. Total no. of members	1,140
3. Total share capital	Rs. 81,39
4. Loans advanced	Rs. 71,478
5. Loans repaid by the members	Rs. 56,78

Communications—

1. New roads constructed by the block ..	72½ m
2. Old roads repaired	39 m
3. Culverts constructed	46

Industries—

1. Carpentry centre (training-*cum*-production)	1
2. Value of articles sold by the centre ..	Rs. 8,146.
3. Grain-*golas*	2

Total expenditure up to date (31st October, 1963)—

	Rs.
1. Block Headquarters	7,52,283.
2. Agriculture	68,045.
3. Veterinary and Animal Husbandry ..	91,899.
4. Co-operative	1,36,392.
5. Irrigation	65,210.
6. Health and Rural Sanitation ..	1,36,442.
7. Education	47,233.
8. Social Education	83,934.
9. Communication	2,33,602.
10. Rural Arts and Crafts Industries ..	2,21,615.
11. Housing for staff	1,34,673.
12. Miscellaneous Survey Research ..	1,050.
13. Rural Housing	98,967.
14. Suspense	25,882.
TOTAL ..	20,97,170.

Arrah Block.

This block with 130 villages was opened on 2nd October 1 Its area is 42,939 acres. Four villages have been transferred to U Pradesh. There are 20 Gram Panchayats and 12 *halkas*. population of the block in 1961 is 1,51,184 with 24,035 househo

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Arrah, the block headquarters, is well connected both by roads and railways. The block has constructed the following *katcha* ds:—

(1) Arrah-Mahuli to Bheldumran Road.
(2) Arrah-Sinha to Pipra Jaipal Road.
(3) Arrah-Salempur Udaypur Road.
(4) Jamira-Alipur Road.
(5) Dhamar Road.
(6) Arrah-Salempur Road to Arrah-Mahuli Road *via* Banaili.

There are about 15 villages that have been electrified. There many temples and mosques in Arrah and some of the villages. block has put in 64 irrigational wells and 19 tube-wells. The ge and small-scale industries in this block are carpentry and er industry. Large *melas* are held at Dhamar and Singhikala. are held at Izari, Hematpur, Dhobhan and Dhaman villages. villages Sundarpur Barja, Izari, Jamira and Dhamar have pulation of more than 2,000 persons.

There are District Board Dispensary at Jamira, *Ayurvedic* ensary at Shukulpura. There is an Inspection Bungalow at npur. There is a library at Dhamar village.

There are 33 lower primary schools, 14 upper primary, five r basic, two senior basic, nine middle and two high schools in block.

Barhara Block.

The Barhara block is one of the constituent units of the Sadar vision of Shahabad. It is named after the village Barhara as police-station but the headquarters of the block administration ated in the village Pararia-Semaria which is almost contiguous e village Barhara. Formerly a part of Udwantnagar, Barhara as a separate unit was inaugurated on 2nd October, 1957.

Barhara has a riverine contour; and streams flow in criss-cross n throughout the area though they mostly dry up with the t of the monsoon or are reduced to small water-pools. The main rivers are the Ganga and the Sone. The former runs t parallel to the northern boundary of the block across which stricts of Chapra sprawls; while the eastern boundary is flanked e river Sone, which effects a junction with the river Gunga at npur-Bindgawan—the easternmost point of this block. Thirty-miles long from Bindgawan in the east to Piparpati in the west n area of 64 square miles, the Barhara Block has according to 1951 Census a population of 85,008 persons (40,236 men and women) distributed over a total number of 56 inhabited s. In six villages, namely, Babura, Ekwana, Pharhada, Saraiya,

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Gundi and Sinha the population numbers above 2,000. However, the population is wholly homogeneous, there being no tribals in the part. The villages have been grouped together into nine *Halkas* for the purposes of revenue administration whose total annual revenue amounts to Rs. 2,48,948.39 (inclusive of Cess plus Miscellaneous, Education Cess) with an average of 80 per cent collection recorded in the last four years.

Of historical remains or sites, the Barhara Block has none though names of certain villages are suggestive of having had historical associations, like "English—chain" a village which is commonly supposed to have been an Army Cantonment of the East India Company during 1857. There is no church nor are there any mosques or temples of antiquity, although there is still at village Gundi a fairly old temple of "Rangnath" surrounded by ageing and crumbling houses that testify to the feudal (Zamindari) prosperity the village had once known.

Comparatively speaking this area is not as happy in its facilities for communication as are the area of the southern Shahabad partly because of its sandy soil and partly because of the mild degree of flood which visits this part almost every year. The Block has fair weather roads which connect every village; the country-side is dotted with Post and Telegraph Offices as with scores of schools. There are two hospitals (at Manichapra and Gaziapur), three medical sub centres (at Bishunpur, Batua and Pharna) and four Veterinary sub centres (at Bishunpur, Pharna, Saraiya and Balua) and one Class I Veterinary dispensary (at block headquarters), all run by the block administration. From the district headquarters Arrah Town major roadways move towards the north into Barhara Block. Both begin at the Gangey bridge. The first one leads north-west to Saraiya, an important village of the block—where a line branches off further west to Sinha *via* Gangher, while the main trunk continues further north for a mile or so where it bifurcates into two—one leads straight to Gaziapur, the other leads to Sinha. The second Trunk from the Gangey bridge moves north-east passes through block headquarters and terminates at village Ekwana. This road is popularly referred to as Arrah-Ekwana-Chapra road. Villagers often refer to the good old days with nostalgia when it was a regular commercial route between Arrah and Chapra. It is, however, interesting to note that in this part there is none of those staging posts or dak bungalows; so common in other parts. This may perhaps be due to the proximity of this area to both the district headquarters. So that it was never thought worthwhile to break one's journey at Barhara.

The geographical features and contour of the block area have naturally shaped the agricultural pattern of Barhara. Paddy or allied *aghani* crops are not grown because of the annual flood (which otherwise cause no damage) though the rich silt deposited

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ery year yields a fine harvest of "rabi" crops. The bulk of labour primarily agricultural and broadly speaking is wholly "unskilled" unlike the southern Shahabad, industry has made no headway r. The scope of mobility of labour and immigration amongst agricultural labour is, therefore, limited—limitation from which lower-middle and upper-middle class people are remarkably e. Members of this middle class constitute a bulk of the 'wage-ning' and 'service-holder' class. However, a certain degree of migration does occur amongst the agricultural labour. This migration is seasonal and of purely temporary character. Every r as soon as the 'rabi' operations are over a great trek from the ddy growing areas of the south begins; peasants and landless ourers cross over to the south to join the army of harvesters. The vesting being over they return to their villages. So the seasonal migration is to be attributed to seasonal unemployment, the pinquity and the ready availability of better paid job-markets ricultural) that does not require specialised or skilled labour. It s no perceptible adverse incidence on the local economy. The her earnings of the labour resulting from the imperfect elasticity supply, during the timelag between the migration to and return m job-markets is, however, temporary. In final analysis, it would m that the agricultural pattern (producing only one seasonal crop i) which does not ensure continuous employment is chiefly ponsible for the seasonal immigration. Efforts are being made see if a new cropping pattern, especially cash-crops may be intro-ced to the advantage of the cultivators. Here and there patches sugarcane (flood resisting) are growing up and it is hoped that bacco would be introduced shortly. It is generally agreed that agricultural economy would be immensely rejuvenated, indeed, olutionised, if a crop could be harvested before the onset of floods. essential prerequisite for such contingency is availability of large-le irrigational facilities. Details of the important projects under-en are stated in Appendix I.

Appendix I.

tal number of Drinking wells undertaken	211	*39,794.07
tal number of Drinking wells completed	118	
tal number of Irrigation wells undertaken	338	†92,144.27
tal number of Irrigation wells completed	172	
be-wells (hand)	50	
ings	5	(Progress)

*Includes hand tube-well.
†Includes boring.

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APPENDIX 2.

List of *Hats*, etc.

Sohra Bazar—Village Sohra.

Nathmalpore Bazar—Village Nathmalpore.

Matukpore Bazar—Village Matukpore.

Gundi Hat—Village Gundi.

Saraiya Bazar—Village Saraiya.

Sinha Mela—Village Sinha.

Bhabua Block.

This block was started in 1956. It consists of 289 villages with an area of 81,942.66 acres. There are 24 Gram Panchayats. The population of the block according to 1961 Census is 87,320 persons with 17,662 households.

This block headquarters and about 15 villages are electrified. 50 drinking wells and 39 tube-wells for irrigation purposes have been sunk by the block.

There are about 38 temples and six mosques in this block. The cottage industries in this block are carpentry, blacksmithy and carpet-weaving.

There are two *melas* in this block, one is held at Seon village and the other at Miriyan.

The communication of this block is bad. This block has only eight miles of *pucca* road running from Bhabua to Ratwar and four miles from Bhabua to Betari. There is one Subdivisional Hospital and one Dak Bungalow at Bhabua.

There is a Class I Veterinary dispensary at the headquarters and three field dispensaries.

There are 40 lower primary, 15 upper primary, 15 junior basic, four senior basic, five middle and two high schools in this block.

Bhagwanpur Block.

The block was started in October, 1957 with headquarters at Bhagwanpur. It is situated at a distance of seven miles to the south of Bhabua, the subdivisional headquarters and connected with *kutcha* roads on the way to Adhoura.

The block covers an area of 159.11 square miles with 272 villages (populated 186 and unpopulated 86) having a total population of 58,247, i.e., 29,521 males and 28,726 females according to the statistics of 1961 as supplied by Bhagwanpur Block Office. There are 10 Village Level Workers under the block, hence on an average, there are 27 villages per Village Level Worker.

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The position regarding the staff in 1963 (December) is as s:—

Block Development Officer—Sanctioned one, in position one, since October, 1957.

Medical Officer—Sanctioned two, in position one.

Agriculture Extension Supervisor—Sanctioned one, in position one.

Soil Conservation Extension Supervisor—Sanctioned one, in position one.

Animal Husbandry Extension Supervisor—Sanctioned one, in position one.

Co-operative Supervisor—Sanctioned one, in position one.

Gram Panchayat Supervisor—Sanctioned one, in position nil.

Local Auditor—Sanctioned one, in position one.

Industrial Extension Supervisor—Sanctioned one, in position one.

Overseer—Sanctioned one, in position one.

Sub-Inspector of Schools—Sanctioned one, in position one.

Junior Statistical Supervisor—Sanctioned one, in position one

Circle Inspector—Sanctioned one, in position one.

Gram Sevaks—Sanctioned 18, in position 18.

Gram Sevikas—Sanctioned two, in position nil.

Programme of Development.

griculture.—The main crops in the area are paddy, maize *owar.* As a result of development programme, the Japanese d of paddy cultivation and use of chemical fertilizers have introduced.

he Community Development Block has tried to improve lture by supplying improved seeds. With the help of the e Level Workers, the villagers also prepare compost and apply to their fields.

t may be noted that the primitive practices of cultivation were adopted by the cultivators have received changes due to ltural demonstration which is conducted in every *kharif* and easons. Till 1963, 283 agricultural demonstrations have been cted. During 1962 the programme of shadow package was up, by 339 cultivators in 669 acres in 58 villages and the rs have also appreciated the use of improved seeds. Till 1963, aunds of improved seeds and 57.83 tons of chemical fertilizers been provided by the block to the villagers, 1,389 tons of ost was prepared by the cultivators.

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The soil conservation work has also been started in the blo since April, 1963. It was reported that 648.57 acres of lands ha been put under soil conservation measures in villages Tori, D saranak, Makrikhoh, Papahara, Masahi, Dhangara, Nawadih, Chu Rajbandhua, Jaipur, Paura, Matar, Ramgarh, Gobasachh, Ramp Kurwa and Basuhari and Rs. 7,029.00 was spent in executing work.

Animal Husbandry.—The block has a dispensary in charge an Animal Husbandry Extension Supervisor and three field disp saries under one Live-stock Supervisor. In addition to curat treatment, various preventive measures are being taken throu inoculation against infectious diseases. With regard to the p gramme of development of animal husbandry, the Block h supplied six *Hariana* bulls, 70 birds, 837 pullets and 595 eggs different villages. There is also an Artificial Insemination Cen at Bhagwanpur where 2,623 cows and 440 buffaloes had been art cially inseminated since the inception of the block.

The diseases from which animals generally suffer are rind pest, haemorrhagic septicaemia, anthrax, blackquarter, foot a mouth diseases. The Animal Husbandry Department deals both w the treatment and prevention of cattle diseases. The affected anim are medically treated wherever possible. Mass inoculation is do against those diseases for which specific vaccines are available.

The figures below supplied by Bhagwanpur Block will show t vaccination against these diseases since the inception of the blo till 1963:—

1. Rinderpest	4,034
2. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	2,284
3. Anthrax	6,041
4. Blackquarter	2,006

Statement of cases treated at the veterinary dispensa Bhagwanpur is given below:—

1. Cases treated	4,112
2. Number of deaths	51

The local draught animals are small in size and of very limite capacity. The cows are generally of short stature and there is n system of milking them and using milk and milk products.

Irrigation.—412 percolation wells, 27 boring tube-wells, tw tanks and 111 persian wheels have been provided by the block villages. These irrigate about 2,893 acres of land. No major medium irrigation schemes have been either taken up or complete by the block.

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During discussion with the Block Development Committee it was ascertained that the tribal people or *Harijans* are not in a position to pay 50 per cent of the cost towards the Irrigation Schemes and they urged the contribution should be lowered.

Communications.—The Block headquarters is connected with the subdivisional headquarters by a *kutcha* Bhabua-Adhaura road. Five *halkas* are reported to be connected with the Block headquarters by *kutcha* and fair-weather roads. The Block has constructed 30 miles of *kutcha* road within and outside the village and 21 miles of roads have been repaired. 120 culverts have also been constructed by the block. 107 villages out of 272 are accessible by jeep.

Health and Sanitation.—With the opening of the Block, one State dispensary at Bhagwanpur and three health centres at Ramgarh, Mashi and Rampur have been started. The table below supplied by Bhagwanpur Development Block will show the number of patients treated in block dispensary till 1963:—

Name of diseases.	No. of patients treated.	Death.
1. Dysentery	1,587	Nil.
2. Diarrhoea	345	2
3. Malaria	118	Nil
4. Typhoid	24	1
5. Measles	5	Nil
6. Influenza	1,354	Nil
7. Others	49,477	Nil

92,088 persons were vaccinated and 78,389 persons were inoculated till 1963. The persons are vaccinated or inoculated several times.

Secondly, to facilitate the villagers, 223 drinking wells have been provided and 37 old drinking wells have been repaired. Besides, 154 soakage pits, 605 borehole latrines and 307 trench latrines have been constructed in the villages under the block.

Education.—Before the inception of the Block, there were 7 lower primary schools, eight upper primary schools, two middle schools and one high school in the villages but after the opening of the block, 60 more primary schools, four junior basic schools, one junior basic school and one high school have been started. The jurisdiction of the Sub-Inspector of Schools is confined to the block and he is placed in the Block as a member of the development team.

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Co-operative.—42 Multipurpose Co-operative Societies are functioning with 565 members. Rupees 32,199.00 has been advanced as agricultural loan out of which Rs. 28,882.00 has been realised. It was stated that loans are given only towards production items and not towards "unproductive" requirements such as marriages, etc.

Cottage Industries.—Three Training-*cum*-Production centres including one weaving centre at Rampur, Tori, Masaha are functioning.

Gram Panchayat.—There are 19 *gram panchayats* existing in the Block. Each *panchayat* covers on an average 2,500 population. Out of 19, 14 *gram panchayats* have been entrusted with the revenue rent collection work. Till 1963, five schools and one *panchayat* house have been constructed by the *gram panchayats* under the block.

Market.—There is no market or *hat* in the block. There are small retail shops which supply the daily needs of the people. For other requirements the villagers go to Bhabua market.

The statement below supplied by the Subdivisional Office, Bhabua will give the revenue demand and collection of Bhagwanpur Block from 1957-58 to 1962-63:—

Demand (in rupees).

Year.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
1957-58	18,845.20	1,39,848.44	1,58,693.64
1958-59	96,602.54	1,53,485.91	2,50,088.45
1959-60	44,367.42	1,65,960.44	2,10,327.86
1960-61	2,04,286.21	1,98,221.63	4,02,507.84
1961-62	2,13,749.40	2,01,436.51	4,15,185.91
1962-63	1,59,034.86	2,02,343.30	3,61,378.16

Collection (in rupees).

Year.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage of total collection.
1957-58	12,333.77	73,967.16	86.300.93	55
1958-59	85,307.84	1,36,893.56	2,22,201.40	89
1959-60	24,143.66	1,19,100.62	1,43,244.28	68
1960-61	71,813.97	1,29,650.96	2,01,464.93	49
1961-62	1,25,589.38	1,33,425.80	2,59,015.18	63
1962-63	1,56,250.14	1,98,231.83	3,54,481.97	98

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The statement below supplied by Bhagwanpur Block will show expenditure on the various items since the inception of the block to October, 1963:—

	Rs.
(1) Block Headquarters	3,22,381.48
(2) Animal Husbandry and Agriculture ..	24,753.69
(3) Irrigation, Reclamation and Social Conservation.	1,83,808.24
(4) Health and Rural Sanitation ..	69,780.80
(5) Education	24,621.98
(6) Social Education	47,040.87
(7) Rural Arts and Crafts	12,194.96
(8) Communications and Housing ..	25,769.20
(9) Miscellaneous	17,623.74
TOTAL ..	7,27,974.96

Bihea Block.

The area of this block is 72 sq. miles and there are 99 villages. of the villages are populated and 33 are non-populated. The k was started in April, 1955.

The Project Executive Officer-*cum*-Circle Officer of this block reported that about 75 per cent of the villages have already been rified. It is reported that a large number of new wells have n completed and old wells repaired. For improving irrigational ities a number of new irrigation wells have been constructed e a number of old wells have been repaired. There are mber of State tube-wells propelled by electricity within the block . A little area of the south-west of the block is also irrigated n some of the distributaries of Sone Canal.

There are 21 Gram Panchayats in this block. The Project cutive Officer-*cum*-Circle Officer has, however, reported that e has not been much enthusiasm in the *Gram Panchayats* in lling the ideas under which they have been instituted.

Paddy, maize and wheat are the main crops. Gram, *Arhar* rcane and vegetables are also produced. About 50 per cent of land under cultivation yields double crops. There is a seed plication farm of 25 acres since 1956. There is some use of tilisers.

There are a number of temples and mosques within this block. re is no church. Of the temples, the one of "Mahthin Dai" at a proper has a religious background. It is said that one Raja

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Rampal Singh was a tyrant and used to compel every newly wedded bride to pass her first night with him. Mahthin Dai who comes from village Sikaria refused to obey him and this resulted in a fight in which the tyrant Raja was killed. The bridegroom was also killed and Mahthin Dai performed *Satee*. From then she is being worshipped.

The tomb of Makhdoom-Sarfuddin-Aleha-Rehmat about 1½ miles north-east of Bihea has also a religous background. It is said that this saint passed 12 years of his life in a jungle in Bihea. Once he felt hungry and was searching for food. He came across a cowherd and requested him for milk. The cowherd regretted that none of his animals was a milch cow. On this the *Fakir* made an eccentric suggestion that one of the heifers should be milched. This was done and the heifer yielded milk.

A number of cottage industries—Smithy, pottery, carpentry, basket-making and rope making exist in different parts of the villages. Blanket weaving and shoe making are better placed.

Three weekly *hats* are held at Ranisagar and Barahi. The weekly *hat* at Bihea is rather important. Bi-weekly *melas* are also held in the temple near Sati Mahthin Dai. One yearly fair is also held near the temple of Makhdoom Saheb. Bihea is a famous business centre for grains, goods and vegetables. A big cattle market is held on every Sunday.

The main line of the Eastern Railway passes through the southern portion of this block and there are three stations within this area. The block is well connected with buses. Other vehicles like *ekkas*, rickshaws and bullock carts are plenty.

Bihea, Ranisagar, Kalyanpur, Kateha, Koriya, Gaha and Ossa villages within this block have a population of 2,000 and above.

There is one dispensary at Bihea proper and three health sub-centres in different villages. There is one class I dispensary at Bihea and three veterinary sub-centres in three other villages. Bihea has a Dak Bungalow.

Bikramganj Block.

This block was started in 1962 with its headquarters at Bikramganj. Its area is 50,740.82 acres with 149 villages. Its total population according to the census of 1961 is 77,948 with 8,612 households.

The block headquarters is electrified and electrification work has been done in about ten villages. The block has constructed 17 drinking wells and about ten irrigational tube-wells.

There are 53 lower primary, 22 upper primary, one senior basic, seven high and two miscellaneous schools in this block. The total number of school going boys and girls is 8,040.

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So far as communication is concerned, the block headquarters well connected with rail and road. The Arrah-Sasaram Light ilway runs through the Bikramganj town.

The important cottage industries in this block are carpentry, ksmithy, basket-making, etc.

Brahampur Block.

This block comprising of 105 villages came into existence in 2 as a pre-extension block. It has an area of 83.1 square miles h a total population of 95,080 persons. It is under Buxar sub-ision.

There are 22 Gram Panchayats. The current demand including cess, education cess and miscellaneous in 1964 is Rs. 3,29,406.62. re are several schools and co-operative societies in this block.

A big religious-*cum*-cattle fair is held at the block headquarters ahampur) in the months of *Falgun* and *Baisakh*. Ths fair lasts about a fortnight. Thousands of people congregate here.

Buxar Block.

Buxar block has an area of 96 sq. miles with 163 villages and opulation of 89,917 when the block was started. The main upation of the population is agriculture. The canals and tube-s are the main source of irrigation.

A number of villages specially on Arrah-Buxar and Buxar-usa roads have been electrified. For rural water-supply a number drinking wells have been constructed and a number of old wells aired. For irrigation purposes a number of irrigation wells have n constructed and others have been repaired.

The block has been taken under the Intensive District Agricul-l Programme commonly known as the Package Programme. h the implementation of the Package Programme it is expected there will be a larger agricultural output.

The temple of Ahalya at a village Ahirauli has a religious kground. Ahalya was the wife of the sage Gautama Muni. ritarban area of Buxar town is taken to be the training ground Shri Ramchandra. The town of Buxar has a great religious lition and has been separately dealt with. Buxar town is on the der of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and there is a remarkable turn-of various agricultural products particularly rice, wheat, gur vegetables. The other big trade centres in the block are Buxar, usa and Akharpur gola. Buxar and Chausa have important *hats melas*. The important *melas* at Buxar town are Makar kranti *mela*, Bisua *mela*, Mauni *mela*, and Dashara *mela*. *Melas* also held at Ahirauli, Nadaon, Bhabuar, Nuaon, Charitarban.

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Thousands of people collect at the *mela* grounds and usually have a dip in the Ganga river. There is a good turnover of various kinds of merchandise at the *melas*. Regarding communication there is a first class metalled road between Buxar and Chausa (eight miles) on the west and Buxar to Dalsagar (six miles) on the east. The metalled road known as Buxar-Itarhi road to the south of Buxar is in a very bad condition. There is a canal road which covers about seven miles of the block area. There are a number of District Board and Local Board *Kutcha* roads in the interior which can be used only in the fair weather. There are three railway stations of the Eastern railway, i.e., Baruna, Buxar and Chausa within the block.

The villages with a population of 2,000 and above in Buxar block are Chausa, Mahdah and Baruna. There are Dak Bungalows at Buxar and Chausa and also an Inspection Bungalow at Buxar. Chausa is historically important as there was a battle between Humayun and Sher Shah. Katkauli is important because there was a battle between the English and Sirajaudallah in 1764.

Chainpur Block.

This block with 177 villages was opened in 1962. Its area is 178 square miles. There are 17 Gram Panchayats. The population in 1961 is 62,504 with 10,602 households.

There are 15 villages that have been electrified.

The important *melas* of this block are Harsu Brahm *mela*, Madurna Devi and Karjimal Bakhari *mela*. A large cattle *mela* is held at Kuriachak.

The villages Chainpur, Amawan and Hatta have a population of about 2,000 persons. There is one State dispensary at Hatta-Kharigswan. There are an Inspection Bungalows, one at Jagdahwa of the Irrigation Department (where there is a dam) and the other at Karkat *Garh* of the Forest Department.

There is a Veterinary dispensary at Chainpur.

This block has put in 68 drinking wells and ten irrigational wells.

There are 42 lower primary, ten upper primary, three middle, one senior basic, one high and three miscellaneous schools. There are five libraries in this block with poor readership.

Charpokhari Block.

This block was started as a Pre-Extension stage on 2nd October, 1961 and was upgraded as Class I stage in October, 1962. This block has 110 villages and an area of 34,606 acres. There are 23 unpopulated villages. The population according to the census of 1961 is 54,048 with 7,300 households.

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Blanket weaving, carpentry, blacksmity are the cottage industries in this block. As regards communication, this block is well connected with Arrah and Sasaram. Charpokhari is near Arrah-Sasaram road.

The villages Pasaur, Garhani, Nagri and Semraon have more than 2,000 population.

This block has one District Board dispensary at Semraon. There are two Dak Bungalows, one at Chandi and the other at Garhani. 3 wells and two tube-wells for irrigation purpose have been sunk in the block.

There are 48 lower primary, eleven upper primary, one junior basic, three middle and three high schools in this block.

Chenari Block.

This block was started in 1955. There are 155 villages and 9 Gram Panchayats in this block. The total area of this block is 9,258.77 acres. The total population according to 1961 census is 41,656 with 6,601 households.

This block has sunk about 32 tube-wells for irrigation purposes and 85 drinking wells.

There are a State dispensary at the block headquarters and three health sub-centres in different villages. There is also a class I veterinary dispensary at the block headquarters.

There are 13 lower primary schools, three upper primary, one junior basic, one senior basic, three middle and one high schools in this block. The total number of school-going students is about 1,000.

There are about 160 co-operative societies and the total number of the members is about 1,120.

Dawath Block.

This block was created on the 1st October 1962. It has an area of 4,107.27 acres comprising 117 villages out of which 15 villages are unpopulated. The total revenue of the block is Rs. 2,32,023.

There are 79 Co-operative Societies in the block. There is one Union Board at Koath, a village which is eight miles from Surajpura village is the headquarters of Dawath block. There are 74 schools within the block and two of them are Higher Secondary schools. They are at Surajpura and Koath villages.

Most of the area is irrigated by canals, wells or other sources. The land is fertile. There are a number of important villages within the block. Some of them are Surajpura, Kharajkalan, Malihar, Barun, Dawath, Bithwa, Babhnaul and Koath. These villages are also electrified.

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There are sixteen Gram Panchayats and one Union Board. Most of the Gram Panchayats have been entrusted with the collection of rent. This block has been put under Intensive Agriculture District Programme commonly known as the Package Programme.

There is one important temple at Surajpura and a church at Dolaicha village. There are some cottage industries like weaving, spinning and leather work. There are a number of weavers at Bithwa village. There are two *Charkha* centres for spinning at Surajpura and Jogni villages. There is one leather Co-operative Society at Agrerkhurd village.

The area being very fertile there are important markets at Surajpura, Koath and Dawath villages. The bi-weekly *hats* at Surajpura, Dawath and Koath and the annual *melas* at Babhnaul and Deerhi villages have a big turnover of grains, cloth, consumers and miscellaneous goods. The villages of Surajpura, Balihar, Deshgaon, Semri, Koath and Babhnaul have a population of 2,000 and above. The State dispensary is located at Koath and the District Board dispensary at Surajpura. There is one Irrigation Department Dak Bungalow at Koath and one District Board Dak Bungalow at Semri.

Dehri Block.

This block was started in 1959. There are 102 villages and 18 *gram panchayats* in this block. Its population is 1,21,186 according to 1961 census. The annual revenue of this block is Rs. 2,05,417. The percentage of annual rent collection was as follows:—

1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
94%	92%	90%	89%

The block headquarters is electrified and about 25 per cent villages have been electrified.

Since the inception of the block five tube-wells have been installed. A big project, i.e., Sone Barrage has been started in this block.

As regards communication, villages of this block are well connected with *pucca* and *kutcha* roads. A new road project is also under investigation which will bring the dark hilly tracts and the villages to light in the matter of communication, civilisation and marketing. It is the programme which will enable us to go through the jungles of Kaimur Range up to the border of Madhya Pradesh. It is the scheme of construction of pitched road from Dehri passing through Rohtas and Nauhatta to Madhya Pradesh border. It will run parallel and to the river Sone on its western bank.

A small tribal population exists in village Bharkuria in this block. They are 20 in numbers comprised of four families only.

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A soap making industry and bakery are also running success-y in this area. There is a sock making industry producing cheap best socks at Dehri. Besides this, other industry like shoe king also exists.

Three *melas* are held on the occasion of *Fagun Sivaratri Mela* Bharkuria, *Makar Sankaranti Mela* at Dehri and Chainpur and *Panchami Mela* at Dehri.

The Grand Trunk Road passes through Dehri proper. The d is disconnected at Barun on the eastern side of the Sone river.

The following villages have a population more than 2,000 rding to 1961 census:—

(*a*) Baraon	..	..	..	2,092
(*b*) Darihat	..	..	..	4,419
(*c*) Sidhauli	..	..	..	3,710
(*d*) Gangauli	..	..	..	2,858
(*e*) Bank	..	..	..	3,703
(*f*) Bhaluari	..	..	..	2,111
(*g*) Pahles	..	..	..	2,461

There are State Dispensary at Dehri and at Dalmianagar. The mer provides indoor beds for six patients and the latter provides beds. Besides, there are three Health Sub-centres at three corners the block and one District Board Dispensary at village Darihat. ventive progromme like mass vaccination and inoculation against ad of cholera, small pox, etc., are also attended. Cattle wealth lso being looked after by one Class I Veterinary Dispensary ted at Dehri and with four sub-centres in the villages. There three dak bungalows, two at Dehri and one at Ayarkotha.

Institutions like *Bharat Sewak Samaj,* Co-operative Federation, al Extension Welfare Project for women, etc., exist in this k.

Dinara Block.

This Block consists of 277 villages out of which 61 are un-ulated. The total area of the Block in square miles is 148.57. total revenue of the Block under percentage of annual ction in the last three years is given below:—

Year.			Arrear.	Current.
1958-59	..	..	63%	67%
1959-60	..	..	62%	69%
1960-61	..	..	59%	60%

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This Block was notified as Pre-Extension Block, vide Government letter no. 716-DC, dated 7th October, 1959 with effect from 1st October, 1959. It underwent Pre-Extension period for complete one year. During this period ground for development of the block in stage I was prepared. The Block has since been notified with effect from 1st October, 1960, vide Government letter no. C.D. II-B-76|60—8575, dated 2nd November, 1960.

As this Block had to undergo one year period of Pre-Extension during which no money was available for starting important projects and schemes no achievement could be made in the direction. The electrification of the area has not been undertaken so far, but as the information goes the Executive Engineer Electricity, Sasaram Division has plans to electrify the area soon.

As far as the rural water-supply is concerned the main source is the wells in the villages. The number of irrigational wells and drinking wells in the villages is not adequate. According to the schematic programme of the block under head agriculture there is a programme to cover the entire area with 500 irrigation wells. Apart from this, a considerable number of drinking water wells are also to be given. Most important source of irrigation is canal. The entire area is covered by net work of canal, the most important of which are, Buxar main canal and Chausa branch canal. Beside these, there are a number of distributaries, important of which are Santh distributary, Bhanas distributary, Bhanpur distributary, Andaur distributary and Kochas distributary. A considerable area i.e., about 50 per cent land is under the command of these canals. This has been the primary consideration including this block under Package programme.

As regards construction of pucca roads the main road which runs from east to west, i.e., from Bikramganj to Mohania and which passes through this Block is already under construction. From Bikramganj to Dinara 13 miles have been made metalled by P. W. D. No other construction of pucca road has been taken.

There are 26 Panchayats in the Block. Election has been completed. The Panchayats are working quite well and have so far shown better co-operation in achievement of development programme. Their response to various item of block programme is enthusiastic and quite praiseworthy, but the most disappointing feature as regards the working of Panchayats in the area is the presence of a separatist groupism among the different classes and communities. This considerably mars the work.

The most important item of the block programmes is considerable emphasis on improving the agriculture of the community. In this respect this block is very fortunate as programme of Intensive

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culture has been started in this block. The objectives of this me are not merely the same objectives of the Community Deve- ent Blocks of demonstrating how production can be improved, ating the cultivators and supplying materials but on the other d the idea is that every thing that an individual farmer requires increasing agricultural production will be given to him after an idual study of his land.

This programme provides for adequate and timely supplies of uction requisites such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc., gh the co-operatives.

(ii) Adequate and timely supply of credit to enable the farmers rchase the full supplies available. This is based on the produc- plans formulated for the participating farmers.

This scheme has been implemented in this block since last season. In the first instance 55 villages were selected under cheme. The villagers have shown unexpected enthusiasm and faith and enthusiasm in the programme has been amply justi- by the brilliant progress achieved during *Rabi* season. The have given unexpected yield varying from 18 to 20 mds. per in case of wheat and barley in comparison to traditional farmer ucing 3 to 4 mds. per acre. This has further intensified the in the programme and farmers are coming with renewed r to join the programme during the coming *kharif* season.

As has been said above the main aim of the programme is to ove the economic condition of the individual farmers by asing his yield. The actual working has shown that setting all the expenditures incurred in doing cultivation through method individual farmer is deriving a net profit of Rs. 100 to 25 per acre.

The area is not specially noted for existence of important ical temples and mosques coming from time immemorial but is one mosque, namely "*Chand Shahid*" at Dinara which is ted to have been coming since the time of Sher Shah. There is emple at Bhaluni in which the deity of "Dakshni Bhawani" hrined. This temple is also quite old.

The prospect of different cottage industries is also not very n this area. From the Block survey report it has come to light 240 persons are engaged in doing carpentry works, 364 persons dopting blacksmithy as their profession. 245 persons are doing r job. Similarly in knitting, basket-making, spinning, pottery, et making, 154, 33, 121, 270, 865 and 31 persons respectively ngaged.

As regards important hats and *Melas*, Bhaluni *mela* and Natwar are worth mentioning. Bhaluni *mela* is held annually at the of "Ram Navmi". This is one of the important *melas* in

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Shahabad district. As regards Natwar Bazar it can be called t main trade centre of Dinara P.-S. It is held twice in a week. It a great grain centre where farmers bring their extra produce search of market. There are considerable number of *goladar* sha who store the different commodities of the farmers and advan their prices.

The area is extremely backward in respect of good communi tion as a matter of fact this is the greatest handicap which hamp the full development of the area. There is only one good metal road from Natwar to Dinara which is in the process of *pucca*. begins from Natwar in the eastern side and ends at Natwar a distance of 18 miles. Up till now this road has been construc *pucca* up to Dinara only, i.e., a distance of seven miles only. Ma number of villages are not connected with approach roads. The t villages, Bhanpur and Karhansi are with a population of 2,000 a above.

There is one State Dispensary at Dinara. There is one Distr Board Dispensary at Raghunathpur. Three health sub-centres the Block are proposed to be opened at Gang Bharseara, Chit and Natwar. There is one canal Dak Bungalow each at Gun Jamrorh and Rampur.

Dumraon Block.

This block was started on 1st April, 1955 and was upgraded a Community Development Block on 1st April, 1961. The t area of the block is 92.25 square miles. There are 118 villages a 22 Gram Panchayats in this block. This block also covers Dumraon town.

The block has constructed a number of drinking wells and put up some hand pumps. A branch of Sone canal passes throu the block area. It is the main source of irrigation.

The block was brought under Intensive Agricultural Dist Programme in 1960. The output of wheat, gram, potato, sugarc and paddy has gone up under this programme.

There is an important Bihariji temple in the Dumraon to There is an ancient village named Bhojpur *Jadid* in this block. T village has been named after the Maharaj Bhoj of Bhojpur. It said that it was fairly a large village during the life time of Maharaj Bhoj. The ruins of the *garh* is said to be the ancient g of Ujjain Rajput.

The main cottage industries in this block are carpentry, sh making, blacksmithy, cloth weaving and pottery. Improved to have been supplied to the artisans of the block.

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Hat is held at Dumraon and *mela* is held at Bhojpur and Koran-i villages.

So far as communication is concerned, Arrah-Buxar and raon-Nasriganj roads pass through the block headquarters. The es having more than two thousand population are Mathila, n, Attaon and Ariaon.

Durgauti Block.

This block with 108 villages was opened on 1st April, 1960. It n area of 41,425 acres. There are 17 Gram Panchayats. The population according to 1961 Census is 47,245 with 7,318 holds.

This block has sunk 13 irrigational wells and 50 drinking wells. Grand Trunk Road passes through the block.

A big *mela* is held at village Kulharia on the eve of *Ramnavami.*

There is a State Dispensary in this block. Besides there are health sub-centres. There is a Public Works Department galow at Durgauti.

There is a Veterinary Dispensary at the block headquarters. re are 27 lower primary schools, 16 upper primary, one basic ol, two middle and three high schools in this block. This block pened 14 libraries in big villages.

There are 33 Co-operative Societies in this block.

Itarhi Block.

This block was opened in 1960. Its area is 88 square miles. It 160 villages and 14 Gram Panchayats. Its total population ding to 1961 Census was 60,544 with 5,279 households.

This block has constructed 59 irrigational wells and 54 drinking . Besides these it has also sunk irrigational tube-wells.

There are 40 lower primary, 13 upper primary, one senior ten middle and two high schools in this block. The total ber of school-going boys is about 4,000.

There are a State Dispensary and class I Veterinary Dispensary e block headquarters.

Jagdishpur Block.

This block was established in 1962. Its total area is 70,615.45 . There are 186 villages and 18 Gram Panchayats in the block. total population according to 1961 Census is 1,04,443, i.e., 51,815 and 52,628 females.

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The total demand of revenue was Rs. 6,57,655.24 and collection was 48 per cent. Jagdishpur, the block headquarters electrified. This town has an importance in Shahabad district.

This block has constructed 34 drinking wells and 47 irrigati wells. It has also sunk tube-wells for irrigational purposes.

So far communication is concerned, this block is well conne with roads. From Jagdishpur buses ply to Piro-Behia, Arrah, et

The cottage industries, namely, pottery, cart wheel manu turing, etc., are in the block. About 80 Co-operative Societies functioning.

There are 71 lower primary, 20 upper primary, one senior b ten high schools, and six miscellaneous schools. The total num of school-going students is about 7,000.

Jagdishpur, the block headquarters is the birth place of B Kunwar Singh. He was the leader of the Mutiny of 1857.

Kargahar Block.

There are 385 villages in this block with an area of 1,18,22 acres. The total demand of the block is Rs. 10,40,601.57 and percentage of collection during the last three years is 534, 426 91 per cent respectively.

The block was started in the month of October, 1956 and raised to C. D. Stage II from 1961.

26 irrigation wells and 114 drinking water wells have b constructed in the different villages of the block. Nine villages h been electrified so far. The block headquarters is situated Sasaram-Chousa road at a distance of 14 miles from Sasaram. *pucca* roads pass through the block (*i*) the Sasaram-Chousa Roa which 18 miles lie in the block area and (*ii*) Bikramganj-Moha Road of which about 11 miles have in the block area.

There are 29 Gram Panchayats in the block. It is reported the B. D. O. that many of the *Mukhiyas* have not been able to k themselves aloof from controversial village politics.

There is no tribal population in the block.

The use of improved implements, manures and fertilisers h improved the agriculture production.

There is no important temple or mosque. Village Sahuta the birth place of Swami Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi who took ac part in the independence movement.

There is some scope of the development of leather, handlo and blanket-weaving in some of the villages.

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There is no *hat* or trade centre. Kargahar and Kochus mentioned, are the two market places. At village Digita in the month of *Phalgoon* and at Kargahar in the months of *Phalgoon* and *Baisakh melas* are held.

There are two *pucca* P. W. D. roads which run through the block area. The Sasaram-Chousa road runs for about 15 miles and Bikramganj to Mohania road about nine miles. Due to absence of good communication more than 80 per cent of the villages of this block remain disconnected throughout the rainy season. Two roads, one from Kharadih station to Kudra station and the other from Nokha to Kargahar are constructed. This would solve a lot of the difficulties found by the villagers.

Kargahar and Kochus are the two villages with more than two thousand population.

There is a State Dispensary at Kargahar and a District Board Dispensary at Kochus. Besides three health sub-centres run at village Sekh Baahuarea, Barhri and Torni and two veterinary dispensaries at Kochus.

One District Board Dak Bungalow at Kochus and five Irrigation Bungalows at Kudiari, Pasathua, Phully, Barhari and Sirisian are located inside the block.

Karakat Block.

This block with 128 villages was opened in 1961. It has an area of 118.36 square miles. The population of the block is 89,254 according to the Census of 1961. The block headquarters is located at Bikramganj (May, 1964). There are 21 Gram Panchayats in the block.

The table below will show the demand and collection of the revenue from 1961-62 to 1963-64:—

Year.		Demand.	Percentage of collection.
		Rs.	
1961-62	..	3,18,595.00	70
1962-63	..	4,18,546.84	99
1963-64	..	2,46,555.19	97

There is a famous temple at Deomarkande village. A *mela* is held in the month of June in Belarhia village. There is also an old temple at this village.

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The cottage industries of the block are blanket weaving, carpentry and blacksmithy.

Hats are held at villages Karakat, Sakla and Chougain within this block. As regards communications, the Bikramganj-Nasriganj metalled road passes through the Block area. The Akbarpur-Koilwar unmetalled road also passes through the eastern boundary of the block area. There is also a *kachcha* road from Nonar to Nasariganj which passes through the Kao (or Vasumari) river near Karath.

The District Board Dispensaries are at Gorari and Ghamardihri villages. Besides there are two canal Dak Bungalows at Danwar and at Jaishri.

Koilwar Block.

This block with 73 villages came into existence in 1956. The block has an area of 41,410.64 acres. There are 19 *gram panchayats.*

The population of the block according to 1961 Census is 71,326 with 11,359 households.

This block has sunk 40 drinking wells and 25 irrigational tube-wells. The cottage industries are blacksmithy, poultry and leather works.

There are 43 lower primary schools, 21 upper primary schools, five middle and 4 high schools in this block. There are 31 libraries.

There is one T. B. Sanatorium at Koilwar. Besides there is a State Dispensary at the block headquarters.

There are several co-operative societies in this block.

Kudra Block.

This block was started on 2nd October, 1952 and was named Bhabua-Mohania-Sasaram Community Development Project. Only five *halkas* of this *Anchal* were included in the aforesaid project. This stage lasted up to the 30th June 1956 and thereafter it was converted into National Extension Service Block. In 1959 it was re-named as Community Development Stage II Block.

The area of the block is 80.73 square miles with 160 villages and 13 Gram Panchayats. According to 1961 Census its total population is 49,512.

The following table will show the demand and collection of the revenue from 1959-60 to 1960-61:—

Year.	Demand.	Collection.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1959-60	1,88,266.92	1,23,022.39	65.43
1960-61	4.18,770.22	1,44,320.54	34.49

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About 10 villages are electrified. The Block has sunk 30 wells drinking and one medium irrigation scheme at Jagdishpur has en completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 32,000.00 for irrigation poses.

The main produce of this block area are paddy, gram, wheat, ley, etc. The important cottage industries are blanket weaving leather works. Sheep rearing and blanket weaving have some pects in this area.

There is an important market at Kudra. It is a retail market re. Fairs are held at Kudra and Basawan villages at the time *Basant Panchami.*

So far as communication is concerned, the Grand Trunk Road es through the block. Besides there is also Kudra-Parsuthua (14 s) jeepable road in this block.

There are two Government dispensaries, one at Kudra and the r at Basawan. Within this block there are two Dak Bungalows Kudra and Basawan. There is a Veterinary Dispensary at Kudra.

The villages having population more than two thousand are nabad and Fakrabad.

There are 23 lower primary schools, 10 upper primary, two or basic, two middle and one high schools. Ths total number libraries is 54.

Mohania Block.

The area of the Block is 70,808.27 acres comprising of 110.63 re miles. There are 209 villages in the Block which consist of populated villages and 60 non-populated ones. The percentage nnual collection is as below:—

Year.			Percentage of collection. Arrear.	Current.
1957-58	..	..	66	61
1958-59	..	..	76½	76
1959-60	..	..	82.43	80

This block is a 1956-57 April Series Block. The Block has been ed under the charge of a B.D.O. who is in charge of both revenue development work.

Rural Electrification work has been taken up by the Electric ply Department. The electric poles pass by the G. T. Road which passes through this block and many villages on the road- have been electrified. Many boring schemes for supply of ation water to fields have been taken up. Further a canal has

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also been constructed by the canal department. Village channe have also been constructed by the Block to promote irrigatio facilities. Further many irrigation and drinking water wells hav also been constructed. Improvements to village *katcha* roa have also been effected to.

Twenty Gram Panchayats are at present functioning in the are The *Mukhiyas* also help in the execution of development wor programme in their areas.

The percentage of population of the tribals in this Block almost negligible. They get all the privileges which the schedule castes and harijans are getting.

There has been a remarkable improvement in agriculture d to the construction of a canal in the area and provision of oth irrigational facilities. People are taking some interest in Japane method of paddy cultivation and have begun using the mode agricultural implements. Further an Intensive Agricultur Package Programme has also been taken up in this area.

Nearly all the inhabited villages of the area have some sort temples where Hindus worship and many villages in the area ha also got mosques where Mohammadans perform their praye There is no Church in the area. There is no historical site also.

There are two regulated village markets, i.e., Stuartganj a Darwan markets. They also perform as *Mandis* of the area. The is one cattle *mela* known as Akorhi Mela which is held four tim in a year. Further a few religious fairs are also held in the villag of this block.

The Grand Trunk Road passes through this block. There only one dispensary in the area and there are three Health Mob Centres functioning in the area. There is one Dak Bungalow Mohania.

Nasriganj Block.

This block was started on the 1st of April, 1961. It covers area of 46,995.72 acres and contained 85 villages of which Nasrigan Amiawar, Rajpur, Baligaon and Pokharaha Jamalpur have a popul tion of over 2,000 people. There are 20 *gram panchayats* in th block. The total revenue of the block is rupees 2,31,276.00. T headquarters is at Nasriganj which is urban in character and h a Union Committee. The town as well as villages Mangraon, Atim Rajpur and Amujawar in this block are electrified. Electricity mostly used for domestic purposes.

Rural water-supply for drinking purposes is from wel constructed by the public as well as Government.

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The area is well irrigated, irrigation being provided by canals. The main Arrah canal with a large number of its distributaries passes through this block and a canal subdivision is located at Nasriganj. There is also another canal subdivision, Danwar canal subdivision, situated in the vicinity of this block. Thus there is no dearth of water for irrigation purposes.

The land is very fertile and produces large quantity of paddy besides other agricultural commodities. The method followed by the farmers is still primitive though the block has been making efforts to introduce modern methods. The block has been taken under Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme) from 1st April, 1961. People are being trained in the use of different kinds of fertilizers, improved agricultural implements, better seeds, etc.

There are two *pucca* roads which connect Nasriganj with Dehri in the south and Bikramganj on north-west corner. Besides these there are two main District Board roads, viz., Koilwar-Rohtas road and Nasriganj-Nokha road. But there are *katcha* roads and in rainy season they become impassable due to breaches in them. The nearest railway station is Bikramganj of the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway.

The block has two dispensaries one at Nasriganj and the other at Bhim Karup. It has three inspection bungalows, viz., (*i*) Nasriganj Canal Inspection Bungalow, (*ii*) Pakari Irrigation Inspection Bungalow and (*iii*) Nasriganj District Board Inspection Bungalow.

The block is well provided with educational institutions. There are two training-*cum*-production centres: one for wool weaving and the other for carpet weaving, functioning under the auspices of Block Development of the Industries Department. There is also one local charitable educational institution named Faizul Ghorba at Nasriganj which provides free board and lodging facilities to the poor Muslim students.

Nasriganj has got a large sheep population and blankets are made. At Nasriganj proper there is one *Kambal Ashram* which was primarily started as a wool weaver co-operative society but it is now in its doldrums. The industry is being now carried out on a household scale. The second cottage industry worth mentioning is medium quality *sabai* rope making. Besides these oil *ghani*, pounding of rice, etc., are being carried out in the block under the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board.

A big *mela* called *Sankranti mela* is held at Hariharganj, a part of Nasriganj town on the bank of the river Sone.

One interesting feature of this area specially of Nasriganj is that during the rainy season when the river Sone comes in spate, people have been found rushing, diving and floating in the river

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with the help of *thumri* (a small closed hollow overturned pot) in the fast current of the river for the purpose of salvaging washed out trees and jungle wood from the river. The wood so salvaged serve the people as fuel for at least nine months, besides bringing some hard cash to the people who sell it.

Nauhatta Block.†

The special Multi-purpose Tribal Project is situated in the extreme south-west corner of the Shahabad district and adjoins the Palamau district in Bihar and the Mirzapur district in Uttar Pradesh. It extends out a total area of 151 square miles comprising partly of the Kaimur plateau and partly the plains on the northern bank of the river Sone. There are 68 villages in this project, having a total population of 24,120 according to the census of 1951.

The following is the figure of demand and collection on account of rent, cess and miscellaneous dues during the past three years:–

Year.	Demand.	Collection.	Percentage of collection.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1957-58	63,241.74	60,763.41	96.5
1958-59	67,227.90	68,364.23*	98.50
1959-60	72,122.25	73,440.89*	97.7

*Advance collection are also included in the figures.

Short history of the Project.—This project was first started on 26th January 1957 as a N. E. S. Block with its temporary head-quarters at Baulia and was subsequently converted from April, 1957 into a Special Multi-purpose Tribal Project with a view to intensifying the development activities amongst the tribal and scheduled castes population in the area. The main occupation of the people in this area continues to be agriculture but the opening of lime-stone quarries has ventilated a source for supplementing the income of the agriculturists and for whole time employment to the unemployed.

On account of its situation and for want of communication facilities the people of this area had been generally left to themselves and in the beginning it was really an up hill task to make them understand the development activities and to adopt them.

Important projects and their usefulness.—At the time when the project was started, the pressing need of the area, particularly those inhabited by the tribals, was that of adequate and safe drinking water. This has now been partially solved by constructing a number of wells in some of the villages.

† There is an appraisal report separately. This report was received from the Project Executive Officer.

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There existed two dispensaries in this project run by the Sone Valley Portland Cement Company but they only catered for the employees of the company. Now one State Dispensary has been started at the project headquarters at Nauhatta and three Health Sub-centres have been opened at different places in the area. In addition to these there is also one Ayurvedic dispensary which serves exclusively the tribal portion of the project. For the treatment of animals there existed absolutely no facility but now one Class I Veterinary Centre and three Field Veterinary Centres have been started.

The only source of irrigation that existed from before was the *Ahars* but these only helped in channelling the rain water and were mainly useful for *Aghani* paddy. Now a large number of irrigation wells have been dug. It is hoped that *Rabi* cultivation will be intensified. The area being rocky, most of the wells dry up during the summer and open boring has also been provided.

As already mentioned there is practically no road communication in the area. The Railway track of the Rohtas Industries, Ltd., which starts from Dehri, has penetrated into this area and runs up to Chutia covering a distance of nearly 16 miles of this project. Two passenger trains have been provided by the R. I. Ltd., and they are a boon to the people of this area.

There is only one road which runs through this project. This is a District Board Road which starting from Dehri terminates at the border of Mirzapur district. The condition of this road in the project area is very bad and is hardly used even by pedestrians during the rainy season. A good number of culverts have already been constructed on this road. A black-topped *pucca* road up to the Block headquarters is a possibility. In the tribal area, three hill pathways have already been completed.

On the Education side also the area was quite backward. There existed only one High School, one Middle School and 26 primary schools when the project started in this area. Now one more high school has been started at Nauhatta. Four more middle schools and four primary schools have also been started. The condition of all the existing schools was very bad and many of them had no buildings of their own. Construction of 20 school buildings had been taken up out of which five have already been completed and the rest are under construction.

Forty Co-operative Societies have been organised out of which there are 15 Multi-purpose Societies.

Gram Panchayats.—So far the Panchayats have not been so active in development activities as is desired of them. They have taken up execution of schemes but the progress has not been up to the

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expectation. This is partly due to lack of enthusiasm among the general public in making local contributions and partly due to party fractions.

Tribes.—The tribal population mainly consists of Dhangars (Uraon) and is confined to hill area in the Kaimoor plateau. Their population according to the 1957 Census is 3,880 which works at 16 per cent of the total population.

Among the important measures taken for their uplift mention may be made of provision for drinking water-supply and establishment of an Ayurvedic Dispensary.

Some grain-*golas* have been established which have been catering to the needs of the local population. One residential school has also been started in which nearly 25 students are reading. The entire cost of their boarding and lodging as well as all the educational expenses are being met by Government. Construction of two Community Halls commonly known as *Dhum Kuria* has already been completed. Three hill pathways have also been constructed in the area.

As there are lime-stone quarries located in this area, there has been no emigration of the local population.

Important Places.

There is no important temple, mosque or church in this area. At village Bandu, however, there is a place of Lord Shiva which is situated in the middle of river Sone. Many ancient kings visited this place and their names find inscribed at this place. A *mela* is held at this place in the month of *Fagun* every year which lasts for ten days. Nauhatta has an ancient image.

There is only one weekly *hat* in this project which is held in village Nauhatta.

There is no Dak Bungalow owned either by Government or District Board, but the Sone Valley Portland Cement Company is maintaining one Bungalow for the visitors known as K-6 and another guest house at Baulia which is their quarry headquarters.

The following villages have a population of two thousand and above:—(1) Daranagar, and (2) Nauhatta Parcha.

Since the opening of the project 12 libraries, 10 recreation centres and 12 youth clubs have been organised.

Nawanagar Block.

This block was opened on 1st April 1962 and covers 110 inhabited and 12 uninhabited villages with a total area of 48,172.30 acres. According to 1961 Census the total population of the block is 77,793 with 9,820 occupied residential houses. The total revenue of the block is rupees 2,00,092.96 paise.

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There are 20 *gram panchayats* in the block, 16 of which have en charge of rent collection work.

Since the inception of the block nine wells for drinking poses have been constructed and 23 hand pumps have been talled. Villages Nawanagar, Athar, Karath, Alimi, Rupsagar, mpur, Basdeva and Belaon have been electrified.

The block is mainly agricultural and has a number of canals. ensive Agricultural District Programme (commonly known as the kage Programme) has been taken up in this block and the culti- ors are taking some interest in it. Fertilizers are sold through operative societies. There are 61 Multi-purpose Co-operative ieties with 2,218 members and a share capital of rupees 38,428.

The only *pucca* road which passes through this block is the one ning from Dumraon to Nasriganj. The other roads are District rd *kutcha* roads and canal roads. There are two Dak Bungalows intained by the Irrigation Department, the one is at Sikraul and other at Sidhipur.

There are a State Dispensary and an Irrigation Subdivisional ice at village Sikraul. Health sub-centres at villages Maina, rsan and Kanjia have been opened by the block. There are Class I Veterinary Dispensary and an Artificial Insemination Centre Nawanagar. Two animal husbandry sub-centres have been ened, one at Katikuar and the other at Sonbarsa.

Nokha Block.

This block with 117 villages was opened in October, 1962. It an area of 79 square miles. There are 17 Gram Panchayats. e population of the block is 77,870 with 11,805 households ording to 1961 Census. Ten villages are electrified.

The following table will show the demand and collection of enue from 1958-59 to 1962-63:—

Year.		Demand (in rupees).	Collection (in rupees).
1958-59	..	2,70,726.05	2,18,988.11
1959-60	..	2,49,272.55	2,18,587.11
1960-61	..	3,01,202.05	2,55,848.69
1961-62	..	3,29,987.25	2,12,299.13
1962-63	..	4,11,751.00	3,77,799.58

The block authorities have repaired 21 *ahars* and have sunk drinking wells. Sixteen *rahats* for irrigation purposes have been tributed.

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The block headquarters Nokha, on Arrah-Sasaram road has good transport facilities by A.-S. Light Railway, passenger buses, trucks, *Ekkas* carts, rickshaws, etc.

The *garh* of Nokha was a seat of a kingship and this *garh* is a protected monument under the management of Archaeological Department.

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme has been introduced since 1961 in this block.

There are five rice mills, a big market, a State Dispensary, a Veterinary Dispensary, a post office, and a Dak Bungalow at the block headquarters.

There are 66 lower primary, 22 upper primary, 14 middle and seven other miscellaneous schools in this block.

There are 81 co-operative societies.

Piro Block.

This block was opened in 1961. The total population according to 1961 is 1,03,236. There are 112 villages in the block out of which 103 villages are unpopulated. The area is 52,315.25 acres distributed in 11 *halkas.*

There are only six villages, namely, Piro, Hasuadih, Jitaura, Rajeau, Shejani and Jamuaon (May, 1964).

The block has constructed wells, *ahars, pynes,* etc., for irrigation purposes. It has also sunk hand-pumps for drinking purposes.

So far as communication is concerned this village is well connected with rail and road. The Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway passes through the block headquarters.

Package Programme has been introduced in the block area. It has brought a movement among the cultivators to adopt the improved method of cultivation and there is considerable increase in yield as against the old methods of cultivation. There is a temple known as Bahari Mahadeo where fairs are held in the months of *Phalgun* and *Baisakh.* There is a church at Piro which is run by the American Catholic Mission.

So far as cottage industry is concerned, there is a Carpentry Training-*cum*-Production Centre in the block. Besides there is also a Weavers' Training Centre at Hasanbazar. There are 13 Industrial Co-operative Societies in this block.

Hats are held at Piro, Hasanbazar, Jitaura and Agion and *melas* are held at Bahari Mahadeo and Katar. Two villages, namely, Hasanbazar and Piro are the main trading centres in this block.

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The villages having population more than two thousand are Jitaura, Lahthan, Chhawarahi, Jangal mahal, Kataria, Narainpur, Jamuaon, Agiaon and Nonar.

There is a State Dispensary at Piro. There are two Dak Bungalows located at Lahthan and Piro.

There are six high schools in the block.

Rajpur Block.

(*a*) Area of the Block—134.50 square miles.

(*b*) No. of villages—283 (104 Bechiragi).

(*c*) Total Revenue of the Anchal—Rs. 3,49,469.57.

(*d*) Percentage of collection in the last three years:—

1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.
75	71½	73.50

Forty drinking wells have been taken up under L. W. P. Scheme out of which twenty have been completed. Two *hat* sheds and two *kutchery* buildings are under execution. One irrigational tank has been taken up. Besides this construction of one school building and one road has also been taken up on the basis of 50 per cent Government subsidy. Two Harijan colonies are under execution.

Some villages namely, Rajpur, Rauni, Manoharpur, Jarnouli and Jalahari have been covered under the expansion scheme of the Electricity Board of the Government of Bihar.

This block is very poor in the matter of communication as there are only two *pucca* roads (C. W. P.) within the Anchal—

(1) Chausa-Sasaram road, and (2) Chausa-Mohania road—which are under construction. There are only three *Kutcha* District Board roads which cover some portion of the Anchal. These *katcha* roads remain practically unaccessible during the rains.

There are twenty-four Gram Panchayats in the Anchal. But people in general are not very enthusiastic or hopeful in their prospects and proper functions due to party and group politics in the villages. Casteism has also crept in the Panchayats. Some Gram Panchayats are collecting rent in the Anchal.

There is no tribal population in the Anchal.

A remarkable improvement in the agricultural economy of the villagers is expected to be achieved within next few years as this re-extension block has been taken up in the new Intensive Development District Programme popularly known as Package Programme since 1st April, 1961.

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There is no important temple, mosque and church in this Anchal.

There are two *bazars* in the Anchal, namely, Manoharpur and Dhansori. There were held a considerable, number of small-sized *melas* in the Anchal for paddy procuring.

There is only one Inspection Bungalow of Irrigation Department located at Manoharpur. There are two District Board managed dispensaries, one at Manikpur and another at Sarya. There is only one Government Hospital at Manoharpur. The needs of the entire Anchal are not fulfilled by these hospital and dispensaries.

A static dispensary at Rajpur and one I. B. at Rajpur are the pressing needs for the Anchal. There are six villages which have population of about 2,000 persons, namely, Sarya, Dehri, Rajpur, Rampur, Kheri and Dhansole. There is a net work of canal in the Anchal and the service roads of canal are made *pucca* open to all kinds of traffic.

There is no place in the Anchal for historical and tourists interest.

Ramgarh Block.

This block was established in 1958 as pre-extension block and functioning as Community Development Stage I since 1st April, 1962. The area of the block is 88.13 square miles. There are 232 villages out of which 57 villages are depopulated in this block. There are 24 statutory Gram Panchayats. Ramgarh is the headquarters of the block.

The annual percentage of revenue collection of the block in the years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 are 71 per cent, 49 per cent and cent per cent respectively.

This block has constructed some irrigational wells, drinking wells and has put up some hand-pumps. The main cottage industries of the block are blacksmithy, pottery, etc.

A cattle fair is held at Nuaon village and a *mela* is held at village Mahnar on the occasion of *Ram Navami* in the month of *Chaitra*. About 5,000 to 10,000 villagers attend this *mela*.

There is a State dispensary at Ramgarh and three health sub-centres in different villages. There are high schools at Nuaon and Deohalia and one higher secondary school at Ramgarh.

A metalled Ramgarh-Bhabua road passes through the Block headquarters.

Rohtas Block.

The block was started from 2nd November, 1959 although actually it has been functioning from 1st November, 1957. There are 59 villages with an area of 85,958 acres. The total revenue of

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the block is near about Rs. 80,000. There are a number of gram panchayats in the block. The block has a small percentage of tribals. Special organisations like residential schools, grain-*golas*, drinking wells, etc., have been introduced for the tribal population. There are a few social centres for encouraging adult education.

Attempt is being made to improve the agricultural economy of the block. The soil conditions and the poor economic incidence of the farmers stand on the way. The Training-*cum*-Production Centres that had been started at Ramdihra, Tumra and Akbarpur villages have been closed down. The Training-*cum*-Production Centres were not able to do much in encouraging the cottage industries of carpentry, smithy and bee-keeping. There is scope of development of rope industry at Saraiya, powerloom industry at Ramdihra and for the starting of one cold storage at Saraiya.

There are a few important temples in this block. The temples at Rohtas Fort have been covered elsewhere. There are also very old temples at Sametula, Majhigawa, Banjari, Rasulpur, Saraiya and Kespa villages. There are no important *hats, melas* or markets but some small markets are held at some of these villages. The Kalyanpur Cement Factory at Banjari is an important industrial concern in this area. This has been covered elsewhere.

Excepting the Dehri-Rohtas road the other roads are difficult for use in the rainy season. There is one District Board dispensary at Akbarpur and three Public Health Sub-centres at Karma, Kamran Bang and Rohtas Fort. There are three Dak Bungalows at Rohtas Fort, Bakram and at Saraiya.

A large portion of this block is comprised of hills which are a part of Kaimur plateau which is rich in limestone and pyrites. Some other minerals are also available. There are thick forests in which bamboos and other valuable timber are found and are being exploited. There is excellent wild game in the forest areas. Rohtas and Rohtasgarh are beauty spots.

Sahar Block.

The total area of the Sahar Block is 63,348.00 acres. This block consists of 112 villages. The total revenue of this block is Rs. 2,24,482.49. The percentage of the collection for the last few years comes to 72 per cent to 89 per cent.

This block was notified as Circle Office, Sahar on 1st January, 1956 and it was notified as C. D. Block Stage I from 1st April, 1961 with its headquarters at village and police-station Sahar which is on the bank of the river Sone.

Electrification was introduced in this block in 1960. A number of drinking wells and tube-wells have been constructed for rural water-supply. This block is under the canal command area and almost all the culturable lands are irrigated by the canal. One

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historical *Ahar* known as Ekwari George Pyne Line has been converted into Maranpore Canal sub-distributary line. This newly converted canal distributary is of one mile and will irrigate about 10,000.00 acres and make them culturable. The Garahani-Sahar *Katcha* District Board Road has been taken over by the Central P. W. D.

There are 23 Gram Panchayats in this block. The rent collection work has been entrusted to the Gram Panchayats.

The total population of this block, according to the census of 1961 is 95,676, out of which about 30 per cent are Scheduled Castes. There are no Scheduled Tribes in this block.

This block has also been selected for Intensive Agricultural District Programme. On account of the introduction of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme the agricultural economic conditions are expected to improve.

There is no important temple, mosque and church in this block.

Previously Sahar, the headquarters of this block, was specially renowned for manufacturing paper. There are still some dilapidated buildings where paper used to be made under indigenous method. The main cottage industry of this block is rope twisting. Plenty of *Jhalas* plant is found on Sone bed. Rope is made out of *Jhalas*.

There is one important *Mela* known as Dharampore Kharaon Cattle *Mela* which is held on each Friday from June to October each year on the bank of the river Sone. Villagers from other districts also come to this *mela*.

There is one village namely Dhanchhuan in this block which is not connected even with old Sahar-Garahani District Board Road, though this village has a total population of more than 2,000 and there are middle and high schools. There is a necessity to connect this village with Sahar District Board Road.

Sandesh Block.

This block was opened in 1960. It comprises of 89 villages. Its area is 46,125 acres. Its total population according to the census of 1961 is 65,746 with 10,875 households.

This block has constructed about 75 drinking wells and about 10 tube-wells for irrigational purposes.

There is a State Dispensary at the block headquarters and three Health Sub-centres.

There are 30 lower primary, 18 upper primary, 17 senior basic, six middle and five high schools in this block. The total number of school-going boys and girls is 93,120.

The cottage industries namely carpentry and pottery are in this block.

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Sasaram Block.

This block was opened in 1956. Its area is 147.9 square miles ith 223 villages and 26 Gram Panchayats. The total population cording to 1961 census is 87,535 out of which 5,000 are tribals.

The following table will show the demand and collection of venue from 1958-59 to 1960-61:—

Year.	Demand.			Collection.			Percentage.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3-59	86,680.44	1,78,339.52	2,65,019.96	84,765.99	1,57,250.52	2,42,016.56	93
9-60	96,466.17	1,92,787.91	2,83,254.08	78,033.56	1,61,039.47	2,39,073.03	84
0-61	1,24,619.33	2,00,955.66	3,25,574.99	1,02,577.97	1,56,856.10	2,59,434.07	79

A number of *kutcha* roads has been constructed by the block. e *pucca* road was also constructed from Sasaram to Darigaon.

For irrigation purpose this block has sunk about 30 tube-wells d 270 surface wells. Many *ahars* have been repaired. About 107 inking wells have been sunk.

About 10 villages of this block have been electrified (1963). e villagers of this block have now become quite accustomed to prove agricultural practices. The demand for chemical fertilisers enormously increased. Better seeds are in use and there is distinct improvement in the cultivation of paddy and sugarcane. is reported that only a few years before about 80 per cent of the tivable lands were single cropped but now about 75 per cent of cultivable lands have become double cropped land. There are re green-belts of vegetables. The increasing demand due to ustrialisation has led to increase vegetable cultivation. There are re fruit trees now in this area.

There is a distinct shift of the agricultural population to ustry now. The heavy industrialisation in Rohtas-Dalmianagar in the Kaimur hills naturally attracts the surplus agricultural ulation.

The area has a number of beauty and historical spots. There a few waterfalls near Sasaram town. The waterfalls are visited many people in various seasons. During the rainy season the of the people to these falls is great. Some of these falls are as *an Kund, Majhar Kund* and *Sita Kund.* There are a number istorical monuments in this block. Sher Shah's tomb in Sasaram is the most important of them. It is situated in the middle big tank. There is also a tomb of Hasan Khan Sur, father of Shah situated in the heart of Sasaram town.

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In Sasaram there is a temple of goddess Parvati and by the side of the temple there is a cave where there are inscriptions in Pali language. There is a hill which is known as the *Chandan Shahids'* Hill. There are graves of a number of *Fakirs* on this hill. Some inscriptions in Pali language are found on this hill also.

So far as industry is concerned there are a number of stone quarries in this block. Stone chips are supplied from this place to many places. The construction of the Sone Barrage, Sone Bridge and Amjhore factory has given a larger scope for the expansion of this industry. About 5,000 persons are engaged in this industry round about Sasaram. There is a Stone-cutters' Co-operative Society. There are several lime-kilns in this block as limestones are found in plenty.

The leather workers are found scattered throughout the block. Some villages have got a concentration of leather-workers. These villages are Belarhi, Karpurwa, Mokar, Baizla, Uchitpura, Narainpur, Kurhi, Jaipur, Dawanpur, Gobina and Sasaram town. At present there are three shoe-makers' co-operative societies in this block.

There are three Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies in this block. There are about 300 members of these societies. About 50 powerlooms have been installed at village Maharajganj.

Basket making industry is concentrated at village Beda Banarasia. About forty families are engaged in this industry. They manufacture baskets with the stems of *rahar* plants. There is a good demand of such baskets in Sasaram. A basket makers' co-operative society of about 50 members has also been formed in this village. There are about 50 rice, oil and flour mills scattered all over the block. There is an assembling unit of sewing machines in Sasaram. The parts imported from the Punjab are assembled here.

There are three big *hats* in this block namely, Takia, Tilauthoo and Darigaon. Besides these big *hats,* there are a number of small *hats* also.

Three important *melas* are held in this block. Cattle *melas* are held at Darigaon and Tilauthoo. One *mela* is held at Tara-chandi in the month of *Sawan*. The cattle *mela* at Darigaon is held twice a year, one in the month of *Chait,* and the other in the month of *Aswin*. Tilauthoo cattle *mela* is held in the month of *Kartik*. One small *mela* also takes place at Gorakshni in Sasaram town in the month of *Aswin* on the eve of the Durgapuja. There is a good turnover of trade and commerce both inter-district and inter-State in the *hats* and *melas* of this block.

Communication.—The block headquarter in Sasaram town is situated in between the Grand Trunk Road and Grand Chord Line of the Eastern Railway. The area of the block extends to two miles west and six miles east on the Grand Trunk Road. It also extends to five miles north on Arrah-Sasaram Road. There are two other

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cca roads in this block, one from Sasaram to Tilauthoo and the her from Sasaram to Darigaon covering a distance of 15 and 10 iles respectively. Besides these *pucca* roads, there are some portant *katcha* roads.

The construction of the Sone Barrage and the improvement of Sone Canal system will materially help the produce of the villages t are in the south of this block. There are two villages in this ck, i.e., Tilauthoo and Dhaudarh that have a population of out two thousand persons.

Besides the hospital at Sasaram there are two other State dispen- ies at Tilauthoo and Darigaon. There are three health sub- tres at Govina, Karwandia and Dhaudarh villages. There are veterinary hospitals at Darigaon and at Tilauthoo. Besides ublic Works Department Inspection Bungalow at Sasaram, there two Dak Bungalows at Sasaram and at Beda. The last one is delapidated condition.

There is one youth hostel constructed by the Sasaram Block at a on the Grand Trunk Road.

The modes of conveyance are the railways, passenger buses, ier trucks, *Ekkas,* rickshaws, cycles, bullock-carts, taxis, cars, etc. se-riding is common.

Shahpur Block.

This block was opened in 1956. The population of the block rding to 1961 census is 88,752 with 10,054 households. The is 38,545 acres. There are 19 *gram panchayats.*

This block has five higher secondary schools, six high schools, basic schools and 50 primary schools. There are one State ensary at Sahpur and three Health Sub-centres, at Bariswan, walia and Ishapura. There is one class I Veterinary Dispensary hahpur and three field veterinary dispensaries at Karja, Benwalia Karnamepur. Besides there is an artificial insemination centre anisagar. This block is very rich in livestock population. At pur there is a centre of R. C. Mission which has started spital, a girls' and a boys' school.

There are 42 co-operative societies in this block. Besides there wo Weaving Co-operative Societies and five Industrial Co-opera- Societies.

Sheosagar Block.

This block with 199 villages came into existence in 1956. area of the block is 73,255.41 acres out of which 53,973.34 acres ultivable land. There are 20 Gram Panchayats. The popula- of the block is 58,934 with 9,333 households according to 1961

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census. The percentage of revenue collection from 1956-57 to 1959-60 was as follows:—

Year.			Arrear.	Current.
1956-57	..	..	99%	99%
1957-58	..	..	95%	87%
1958-59	..	..	91.5%	87.5%
1959-60	..	..	98%	94%

Nineteen villages including Sheosagar where the headquarter of the block are located are electrified. There are various means o irrigation, namely, canal, rivers, wells, motor pumps, *ahars*, etc The cultivators use better type manure, seeds and agricultura implements. The co-operative societies give credit facilities.

The Grand Trunk Road passes through the northern portio of the block from east to west dividing it into two parts, north an south. There is a *pucca* road (seven miles) running from villag Beda to Raipur Chore.

The block has constructed 33 community centres out of whic 15 are Community Centres-*cum*-Village Level Workers' residence.

There is an old Shiva temple situated on the eastern bank Sheosagar tank said to have been dug during the regime of Sh Shah. There are a number of old historic villages in this bloc namely, Sonhar (where a copper plate *dan-patra* was discovered Alampur, Raipurchora, Nad, Khurian, Konor and Torna. Ve old wells, mounds, etc., are seen in these villages. Raipurchora an Alampur villages have a population of more than two thousan persons. Bi-weekly *hats* are held in these villages.

The Grand Trunk Road passes through the northern portio of this block. The Grand Chord line also passes through the bloc parallel to the Grand Trunk Road.

Besides a State Dispensary at Sheosagar, there are three heal sub-centres at villages, Torani, Parasi and Raipurchora. There a one Class I Veterinary Dispensary at Sheosagar and two field vete nary dispensaries at Torm and Karoop villages.

There are 17 lower primary, seven upper primary, 13 'junio basic, ten senior basic, one middle school, two high schools and thre miscellaneous schools in this block.

Simri Block.

This block was started in 1956. The area of the block is square miles and consists of 145 villages and ten *halkas*. The tot

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venue of the block is Rs. 2,77,858 and the percentage of collection uring the last four years is given below:—

Year.				Percentage.
1956-57	..	..	..	58
1957-58	..	..	..	51
1958-59	..	..	..	58
1959-60	..	..	..	60

There are one college, five high schools, 51 middle and primary hools functioning in this block. At present two villages have the cilities of irrigation of tube-wells. There are three health sub-ntres and one State Dispensary functioning in this block.

The villages namely, Majhwari, Dullahpur, Simri, Sahiyar and iazipur have been electrified.

The important villages of the block have been provided with inking well and hand-pumps. About 57 irrigational wells have en constructed in this block.

There are 21 Gram Panchayats functioning in this block.

There is no temple, mosque or church of any historical portance in this block.

At present there are two Training-*cum*-Production Centres mely, Cloth Weaving and Leather Tanning. There are six Co-erative Societies in this block.

Bi-weekly *hats* are held in villages Simri, Barka-Rajpur, Kathar, umri, Kazipur and Sahiyar.

There is only one important cattle *mela* at Niazipur which is ld during *Kartick Purnima*. It is situated on the border of Ballia istrict of Uttar Pradesh, eight miles north of Dumraon railway tion of Eastern Railway.

There is only one trade centre at Simri. Though the block is the border of Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh, no such inter-State de and commerce exists due to difficulties of communication.

So far as communication is concerned, the block headquarters mri is nine miles north of the Eastern Railway and seven miles rth of the Buxar-Arrah road. There is a *kutcha* road from umraon to Niazipur (leading up to Ballia ghat in U. P.). Almost the roads connected with the villages of this block are *kutcha* d so the only means of communication is either bullock cart or *mtom*. The roads become inaccessible during the rainy season.

The villages having a population of more than 2,000 are Simri, ullahpur, Dumri, Niazipur, Rajpur, Dhakaich, Kathar, Singhan-ra, Rajapore, Gangauli and Beyasi (Sheopur Diara).

There are three health sub-centres, namely, Dumri, Dullahpur d Gangauli and one State Dispensary at Simri.

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Tarari Block

This block was opened in 1961. There are 115 villages and 1 Gram Panchayats in this block. Its area is 49,652 acres. Its tota population according to 1961 census is 77,442 with 12,45 households.

This block has constructed about 133 irrigational wells and 12 drinking wells.

There are 40 lower primary schools, 21 upper primary, 1 junior basic, one senior basic, nine middle and three high school The total number of school going students is 6,676.

Udwantnagar Block.

This block was opened in 1961. It comprises of 77 villages an 17 Gram Panchayats having an area of 66 square miles. The averag percentage of revenue collection since three years, i.e., 1961 to 196 is about 75 per cent.

The block headquarters is electrified and electrification wor has been done in about ten villages. Hand-pumps and drinkin wells have been sunk in the villages.

The distributaries of the main Arrah canal irrigate the majo portion of this block. Besides there are 12 State tube-wells for irr gation purposes.

The block is under Intensive Agricultural District Programm since September, 1960 and the farmers are co-operating in th scheme for increasing their agricultural production.

There is a Jain Temple in village Masarh. The Jains o Arrah attach great importance to the said temple. The legen about this is that it was constructed 400 years ago. Besides, ther is a pond in which it is said that the daughter of Banasur o Pauranik age used to take bath. It is near Karisath railway station The area of the pond is about 52 bighas.

The main cottage industries of this block are carpentry, weavin and blacksmithy. In village Masarh a local *mela* twice in a year i the months of *Chaitra* and *Asin* is held.

There are two *pucca* roads in the block one from Arrah t Buxar covering a distance of ten miles from the block and the othe from Arrah to Sasaram covering ten miles also. Besides, there i canal road which remains open for about nine months for use. On road from Akauna to Sahar has been constructed.

There is a State Dispensary at village Udwantnagar and thre Health Sub-centres at Asani, Kasap and Belaur.

There is no Dak Bungalow in this block.

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GLOSSARY OF NON-ENGLISH WORDS IN THE TEXT.

Abwab	..	A kind of toll, an illegal exaction.
Amil or Sarkar	..	A District Officer in Mughal times.
Amin	..	A person who does mapping and writing of records.
Bal Panchayat	..	An operation to fix culturable and unculturable lands of *diara* villages and also to realise rent every year.
(A). *Bakast land*	..	Land retained by the ex-landlords and tenure-holder being in their *khas* cultivation.
Chakrana	..	A kind of service tenancy.
Chitta	..	A plotwise record of culturable and unculturable area of a village.
Chowdhary	..	A Pargana Officer in Mughal times.
Chowrahi	..	Varieties of fixed kind of rent.
Danabandi	..	Varieties of fixed kind of rent.
Dan Patra	..	An unregistered deed of gift for donations of land to the Bhoodan Yagna Committee according to the Bhoodan Yagna Act.
Diwan	..	Provincial head directly responsible to the Emperor and his treasury.
Field *Bujharat*	..	A kind of quick survey by the revenue staff under the executive instructions of the Government.
Gairmazarua *Aam* land.		Land belonging to the entire community of a village.
Gair Mazarua *Malik* land.		Lands belonging to the landlord in a village. (Now the Bihar Government).

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15. *Gujashta*	..	Holding at fixed rent.
16. *Guzashtadar* or *Sharaht moyyan* (raiyats).	.. ..	Tenants holding land on fixed rent liable to change.
17. *Hinhayati*	..	Life-long.
18. *Jagir*	..	Property whose income was assigned local officers for maintenance.
19. *Jama*	..	Rent paid by a raiyat.
20. *Kanungo*	..	A superior Officer of the *Patwaris* for t same purpose with a larger jurisdictio
21. *Khanapuri*	..	Writing of record-of-rights.
22. *Khasa*	..	Revenue payable to ruler.
23. *Khatian*	..	Record-of-rights arranged according classes of tenancies and holdings individual raiyats.
24. *Khatiawni*	..	A tenant-wise and holding-wise record culturable and unculturable area a proportions of rent for remission a realisation.
25. *Kistwar*	..	Mapping of individual fields and hon steads.
26. *Malkana*	..	A percentage of gross income of villa payable to *maliks* of a village prior farmers.
27. *Makaddam*	..	Village Level Worker in Mughal times.
28. *Mankhat*	..	Varieties of fixed kind of rent.
29. *Manhunda*	..	Varieties of fixed kind of rent.
30. *Mouza*	..	A village.
31. *Mughalbandi* area	..	Direct collection area.

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Mukarri	..	A tenure interest under the B. T. Act.
Naib	..	Assistant or deputy.
Pargana	..	A revenue paying unit of territory during Mughal period.
Partal	..	Field checking.
Patta	..	A lease for land executed by landlord in favour of tenants.
Patwari	..	A revenue subordinate for keeping registers showing revenue accounts and incharge of rent collection.
Praman Patra	..	An unregistered deed of agricultural lease executed by the Bhoodan Yagna Committee in favour of *bhoodan* raiyats.
Qabulliat	..	A counterpart of the *patta* executed by the raiyat in favour of landlord.
Sadarjama	..	Fixed land revenue demand.
Sajawal	..	Circle Officer.
Sarhad Milan	..	Comparison of boundary of villages.
Zarpeshgi Rehan	..	Usufructuary mortgage.

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INDEX

PAGES.

A

Aboriginals 28
Abrasives 18
Abwabs 568
Act—
Agriculturists' Loans', (1884).. 269
Bihar Land Reforms .. 571
Panchayat Raj (1947) 663
Village Chaukidari (1870) 658
Adhaura 4,5
Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes. 749
Afforestation 27
Agrahari Sikhs .. 157
Agriculture and Irrigation 204—276
State Assistance .. 268
Agricultural Implements.. 234
Labour 744-745
Subsidy 751
Akbar 71
Alkali salts 18
All-India Women's Council 171
Amusements and Festivities 182
Animal Diseases .. 260
Husbandry .. 258
Anti-Malaria Measures .. 736
Arrah 109,111,112
Aurangzeb 75
Auxiliary Cadet Corps .. 695
Avi-Fauna 33

B

Bagasse Pulp 289
Bairisal 70-71
Bakasht Dispute .. 569—572
Bamboo Pulp .. 289
Banking, Trade and Commerce. 314—361

Banks—
Central Co-operative .. 324
Indigenous .. 314
Banskatti Mahal .. 563-564
Bar Association .. 629
Battle of Udhuanala .. 79
Bhagwanpur 4,5
Bharat Sewak Samaj .. 171,758
Scouts and Girls Guides 758
Bhoodan 582
Movement .. 759-760
Botany .. .. 24—26
Boundary 1-2
Building Clays .. 18
Materials 18
Stones 19

PAGES

C

Canal Roads 376
Canal System .. 211
Arrah Canal 218
Son 8,9,217
—Barrage 10,220
Castes .. .. 137—144,200
Babhan or Bhumihar.. 140
Bania 142
Barhi 142
Brahman 138
Chamar 142
Dhanuk and Kahar .. 142
Dhobi 142
Dhunia 144
Dom 142
Dosadh 143
Goala 141
Hajam 143
Jolaha 144
Kandu 143
Kayastha 140
Koeri 141
Kumhar 143
Kurmi 141
Mali 143
Musahar 144
Nonia 144
Pasi 144
Rajput 138
Paramar 61
Caste Panchayat .. 156
Central Jail, Buxar .. 608
Jain Oriental Library .. 135
Centres, business and *mandis* 347
Charitable Endowments .. 772
Church, Roman Catholic.. 168
Civil Disobedience Movement 87
Civil Justice 614
District and Sessions Judge 614
Registrar System .. 615
Climate 38-43
Cloudiness .. 39
Humidity 39
Rainfall 38
Special weather phenomena 39
Temperature .. 39
Winds 39
Communal Differences .. 185
—life 185
Communications .. 115,362—406
Landing Grounds .. 399
Postal 403
Telegraphs .. 405
Telephones .. 405
Radio and Wireless .. 406
Community Development 536
Co-operative 319

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PAGES

Co-operative Banks .. 319
Credit Societies .. 319
Crime, Incidence .. 598—600
Justice .. .. 619—621
Statistics 600
Crops .. .. 229—232
Barley 231
Gram 232
Oilseeds 232
Pulses 232
Rice 231
Sugarcane .. 232
Wheat 231
Rotation of .. 237

D

Dairy Farming .. 261
Dalit Varga Sangh .. 760
Dak Bungalows .. 399
Dalpat 71
Daud Khan 69
Decennial System .. 562
Departments—
Agriculture Department 537
Agriculture Statistics .. 576
Central Excise .. 556
Commercial Taxes .. 538
Co-operative .. 541
Education .. 554
Election 551
Electricity .. 555
Gram Panchayat .. 548
Income-Tax .. 557
Industry 553
Irrigation 554
Labour 553
Malaria 551
Medical 549
Postal 556
Public Health Engineering 553
Public Works .. 555
Public Relations .. 549
Registration .. 542
Statistics.. .. 547
Supply and Commerce 541
Telegraphs Engineering 556
Weights and Measures 548
Welfare 550
Diseases 712
—and pests .. 238
—Displaced persons .. 119
District Board .. 645—655
—Jail 611
—Magistrate .. 531
—Office 534
Dress 178
Drinking 174

E

Economic Geology .. 17
Economic Trends and Miscellaneous Occupations. 407—530

PAGES

Education and Culture
Basic .. .. 669—697
College .. .. 687—690
Facilities 685
For the Handicapped 752
Primary 691
Professional .. 676-677
Oriental 690
Secondary .. 692
Social 678
Emigration 693
Employees' State Insurance Scheme 94
Employment Exchange .. 736
Employment, level of .. 518-519
Executive and Judicial, separation of 516—519
Exports and Imports .. 621
334

F

Factory—
Asbestos Cement .. 291
Cement 288
Chemical 290
Paper 285
Sugar 285
Vanaspati .. 291
Family Planning .. 734
Famines and Scarcity .. 274
Farid Khan 65
Fauna 31
Ferries 396
Festivals 184
Fine Arts school .. 691
Fish Market 350
Fisheries 263
Floods 270,274
Food 182
Forests 26
Rest Houses .. 27
Forestry 29,266-234
Fruits and Vegetables .. 234

G

54
Gahadvalas 174
Gambling 5
Game 86
Gandhiji .. .. 1—43
General .. .. 531—558
Administration .. 1
Description .. 327—330
General and Life Insurance 763
General Election .. 763
1952 766
1957 768
1962 15
Geology 20
Glass-making materials .. 750
Grain-*golas* 349
Grain *Mandi* .. 657,664
Gram Panchayat .. 120
Grierson, Dr. 14
Gupteshwar ..

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	Pages
H	
Hamilton Buchanan, Dr...	699
Hariana Cattle Breeding Farm.	262
Harijan Sewak Sangh ..	760
Hassan Sur	63
Hats	351
Hawkers	349
Higher Secondary and M.P. Schools.	680
History	44—89
Revenue	559
Hiuen-Tsiang ..	51
Home Guards ..	606
Home Life	175
Hospitals and Dispensaries	718
Veterinary ..	260
Housing Scheme ..	751-752
Hunter, W.W ..	700
I	
Immigration	96
Indian National Congress	171
Indian Navigation Companies	7
Indo-Gangetic River Board	7
Industrial Development State Assistance.	332
Industrial Estate ..	312-313
Labour	745-746
Welfare of ..	303—307
Industries	277—313
Building	301
Food Proceesing ..	297
Large Scale ..	285
Small Scale and Cottage	295
Vulcanised Fibre Plant	291
Inspection Bungalows ..	399
Inter-caste relations ..	164
Irrigation	207—211
J	
Jails	608
Jain culture	133—135
Jehangir	72
Jury and Assessor system..	626-627
K	
Kaimur Plateau Hills ..	3
Karranis	4,8
Karushas	68
Karusha desa ..	44
Khalj Maliks ..	1
Khurram	59
Kunwar Singh ..	73
Kuvar Dhir	80,81
.. ..	76
L	
Labour Welfare ..	744
Labour and Employers Organisation.	301
Lakes, Tanks and Springs	15
Land Reclamation and Utilisation.	204
Revenue Administration	559—597
Tenures	579
Lalitaditya	53
Language	119—126
Later Guptas ..	51
Law, Order and Justice ..	598—629
Legal Profession ..	629
Libraries	696
Life Insurance Corporation	547
Literacy	670—672
Bilingualism ..	122
Literary Activities ..	695-696
Literatutre—	
Bhojpuri	123—131
Folk	127
Urdu	131
Livelihood Pattern ..	407—417
Living, Standard of ..	505—516
Local Self-Government ..	630—668
M	
Manures	236
Market	344
Committee ..	342
Masar	1
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	734
Mauryan Period ..	49-50
Mechanical Pulp ..	289
Medical and Health Organisation.	717
Private Institutions ..	735-736
Health Services ..	698—743
Melas and Fairs ..	183,351
Methodist Mission ..	168
Middle School ..	677
Minerals—	
Limestones ..	19
Pigments ..	20
Refractory— ..	20
Resources ..	17
Sulphur	21
Mir Qasim	78,79
Miscellaneous Occupation	526
Moharram	184
Mughals	68
Municipalities ..	630—643
Arrah	630
Bhabua	643
Buxar	639
Dumraon	640
Jagdishpur ..	641
Sasaram	636
Museum	697
Muslims	160
N	
Name, origin of ..	1
Nauhatta	5
National Cadet Corps ..	695
Rifles	695

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PAGES

Defence Certificates .. 332
Planning 536-537
Natural Division .. 2—5
New Religious Movements 164—168
Arya Samaj .. 165, 171, 761
Brahmoism .. 165—168
Brahmosamaj .. 167, 171
Newspapers 762
Nishan Singh .. 139
Non-Co-operation Movement. 85,87
Notified Area Committee—
Dehri-Dalminagar .. 644

O

Ornaments 181

P

Package Office .. 558
Programme .. 238
Pala Empire 53-54
Panchayat Adalats .. 627
Courts 625
Passengers and Goods Traffic 385
People .. .. 90—203
Pilgrim Centres .. 190
Places of Interest .. 779—954
Adhaura 779-780
Akbarpur .. .. 780—782
Akorhi 782
Arrah Subdivision .. 782—784
Town .. .. 784—788
Babhnaul 788
Babura 789-790
Baidyanath .. 790
Banjari 790-791
Bhabua Subdivision .. 791—794
Town 794-795
Bhagwanpur .. 795—798
Bhojpur 798-799
Bibigunj 799
Bihea .. .. 799—801
Bihta 801
Bikramganj .. 801-802
Brahmpur .. 802-803
Buxar Subdivision .. 803—808
Town .. .. 808—814
Chainpur 815-816
Chand 816
Chargotia 816
Chausa .. .. 816—819
Chenari 819
Chhatanwar .. 819-820
Chutia 820-821
Dahar 821
Dallippur .. .. 821—823
Dalmianagar .. 823-824
Daranagar .. 823
Dehri .. .. 824—829
Deo Barunarak .. 829—831
Deo Markandeya .. 831—833
Dhansoi 833

PAGES.

Dumraon Raj Town .. .. 833—837
Durauli .. .. 837—839
Durgauti 839-840
Garajganj .. 840
Grahat 840-841
Gupteshwar .. 841
Hassanbazar .. 842
Hatta 842
Jadunathpur .. 842
Itarhi 842-843
Jagdishpur Town .. 843
Jaran .. .. 843—846
Karamnasa .. 846-847
Karanja 847
Kathauli 847
Koath 847
Koilwar .. .. 847—849
Kudra .. .. 849—851
Kulharia 849
Lohra .. .. 849—851
Mahadeopur .. 851
Masar 851-852
Mer .. .. 852—854
Mohania 854-855
Moujampur .. 855
Mundesvari Temple .. 891-892
Nasriganj Town .. 855—857
Nauhatta .. .. 857—860
Natwar 860
Nauon 861
Nokha 861
Odar 861
Patna 861
Pipardih 861-862
Piro .. .. 862—864
Raghunathpur .. 864
Raghuvirgadh .. 864-865
Ramgadh 865-866
Ramgarh 866
Rehal 866-867
Rohtasgarh .. 867 874
Sanjhauli 874
Saranja 874
Sarki 874
Sarodag 875
Sasaram 875
Subdivision .. 875—878
Town .. .. 878—887
Sawath 887
Shahpurpatti .. 887
Shergarh .. .. 887—889
Sinha 889-890
Sone Barrage Project at Indrapuri. 890—899
Sorha 899
Surajpura .. 899-900
Telari 900
Telhar Kund .. 900-901
Tilokhar 901
Tilothu 901-902
Tutrahi 902-903
Police— 604
Anti-Dacoity Force .. 604
District Crime Bureau

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	Pages.
Police—*concld.*	
Govt. Railway ..	605
Military Police ..	604
Mounted Military ..	604
Organisation ..	602-603
Village Resistance Groups	604
Population	90—94
Urban and Rural ..	97—103
Poultry	259-260
Power, sources of ..	282
Prasad, Rajendra, Dr. ..	88
Paratapadhavala ..	56
Price Control Measures ..	353—355
Prices, level of ..	488—498
Probation System ..	612—614
Property and Inheritance	170
Prostitution	172
Public Administration ..	526-527
Public Transports ..	379—382
Q	
Quarries	22
R	
Railways—	382
Arrah-Sasaram Light	382,390
Dehri-Rohtas Light ..	383,391
East Indian ..	364,383
Eastern	383
Grand Chord Line ..	4,8
Railway Protection Force	606
Rail-Road Competition ..	393
Raja Gajapati ..	70
Ram Rekha Ghat ..	7
Regulated Market system	340
Religion	136
Rent Commutation ..	568-569
Reduction ..	568
Reptiles	33
Rest Houses	399
River System ..	5—15
Durgauti	14
Ganga	5
Kao	13
Karmanasa ..	11-12,223
Kudra	13
Shuara	15
Son	7,9,10
Roads—	
Canal	376
District Board ..	374
Forest	376
Grand Trunk ..	373
Municipal	376
Public Works Department.	367
Village	
Rohtas	376
garh	2,5
Ropeway	3
Rotary Club	399
Roy, B. C., Dr. ..	194
Roy Chaudhury, P.C. ..	167
Roy, Prakash Chandra ..	189
Roy, Ram Mohan, Raja ..	167
S	
Saila Dynasty ..	53
Sanitation, Rural and Urban	736
Sasanka	51
Sasaram *Nasirul Hukkam*	83
Scheduled Tribes ..	144,145
Scouts and Girls Guides ..	694
Seeds	235
Sen, Keshav Chandra ..	165
Settlement—	
John Shore's (1783—85)	561
Permanent ..	565
.. (1793) ..	566
Shahabad, Sarkar ..	2
Gazetteer (1924) ..	7
Shahjehan	73
Sharqis	61
Shatrunjay Sangeet Vidyalaya	760
Sheopur *Ghat* ..	7
Shops and Commercial Establishments.	746—748
Slum clearance ..	741
Small Savings ..	330
Social Life	170—175
Social Services and Public Life	744—778
Board	171
Soil	228-229
Soldiers', Sailors', Airmen's Board.	551
Sports	196
Stamps	547
Sulphuric Acid Plant ..	290
Surs	62
Survey and Settlement Operations.	566,582
T	
Tagore, Debendra Nath ..	165
Theosophical Society ..	169,762
Trade and Commerce ..	118-119
Associations ..	357
routes	365
Trading Centres ..	346
Tribals—	
Asuras	47
Baiga	153
Cheros	154
Kharwars	148
Khayarabalas ..	58
Oraons	146
Transport regulation ..	393
by Air	399
Turkis	55
Turks	57
Turko-Afghans ..	61
U	
Unified Minor Irrigation Division	224
Union Committee ..	656
U.P.-Bihar boundary disputes	596
Urbanisation trends ..	104—106

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PAGES

V

Vaccination 738
Vegetable markets .. 350
Vehicles and Conveyances 377
Village Volunteer Force 665

W

Waterways and Ferries .. 394
Waqf 775
Weights and Measures .. 357
Welfare amenities .. 304

PAGES

Y

Yasovarman of Kanauj .. 52

Z

Zamindari
Abolition of .. 566
Khasmahal 22
Post-Zamindari Abolition measures. 577—579

BSP (Revenue) 10—Line—2,000—27-5-1966—MCM & others.

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A portion of a stone slab showing the images of Ketu, Rahu, Sani and Venus, a specimen of the Eastern School of Mediaeval Art.

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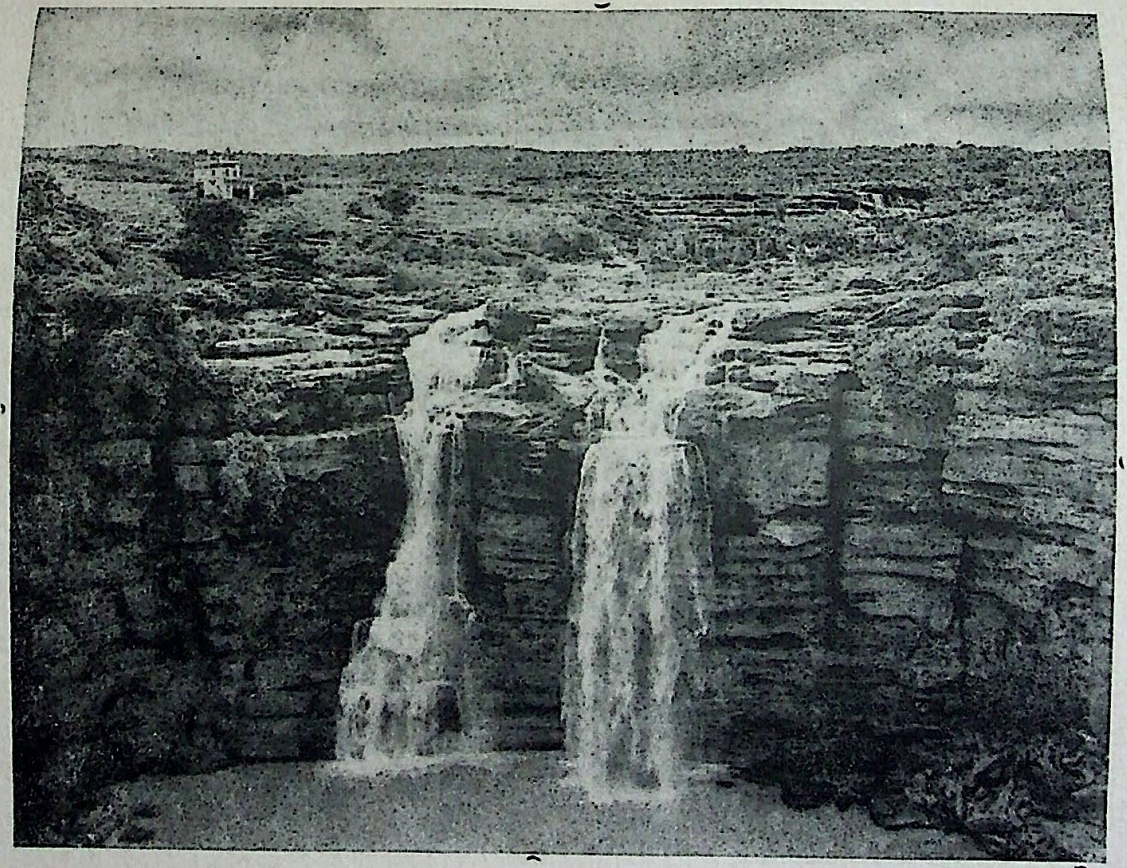

Dhuadhar Waterfall, about 10 miles from Sasaram.

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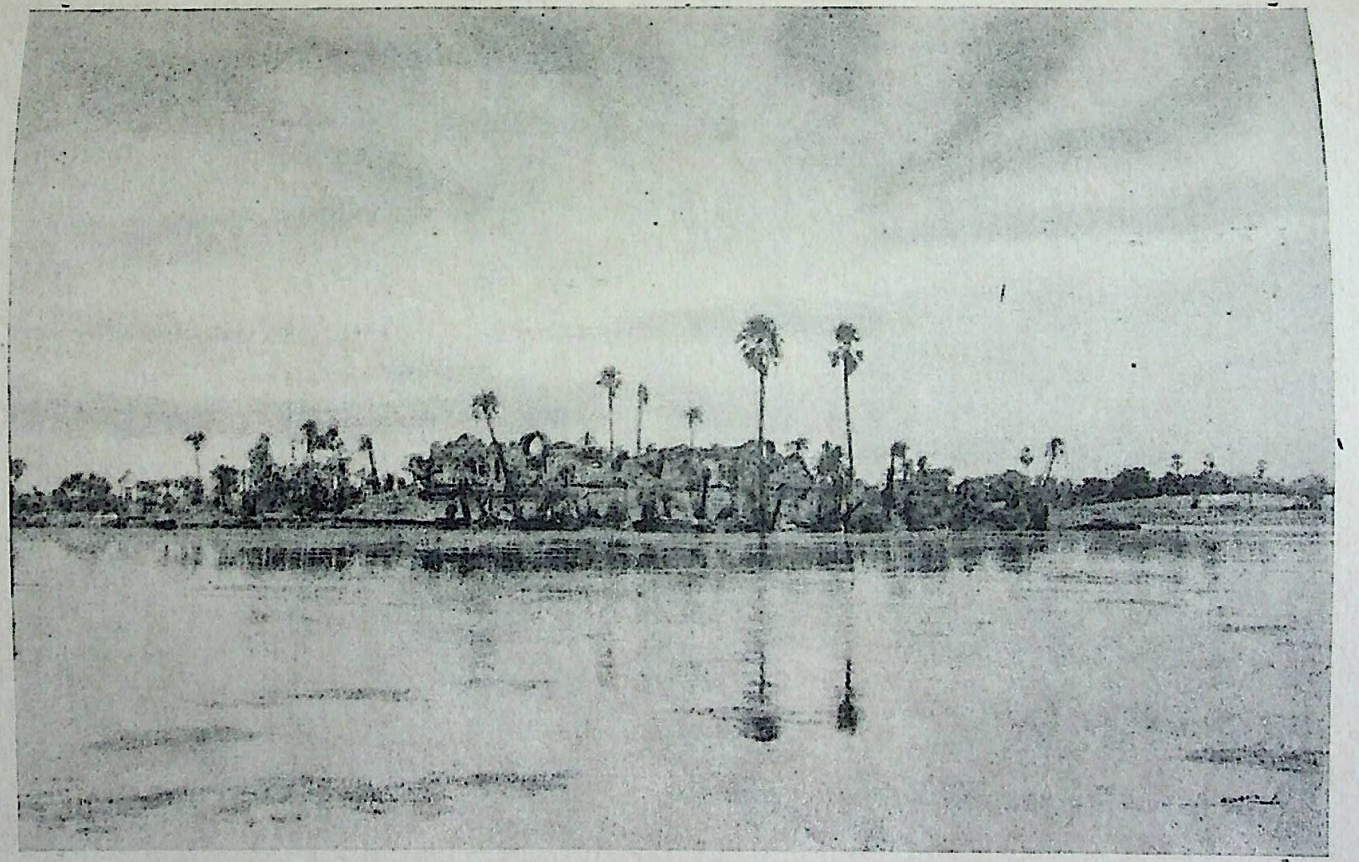

Alwal Khan's tomb.

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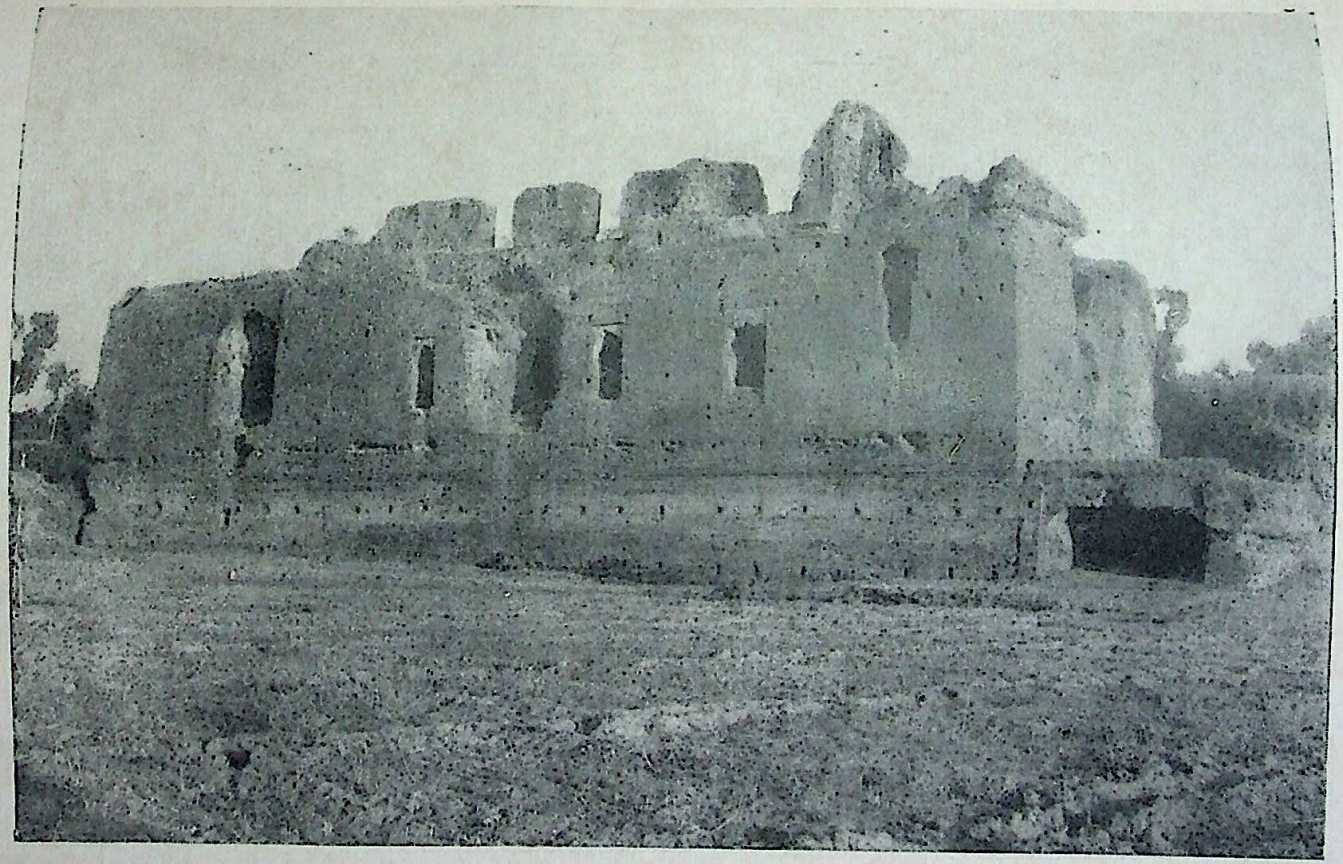

Ruins of Navratan said to be built by Raja Bhoj in Dumraon P.-S.

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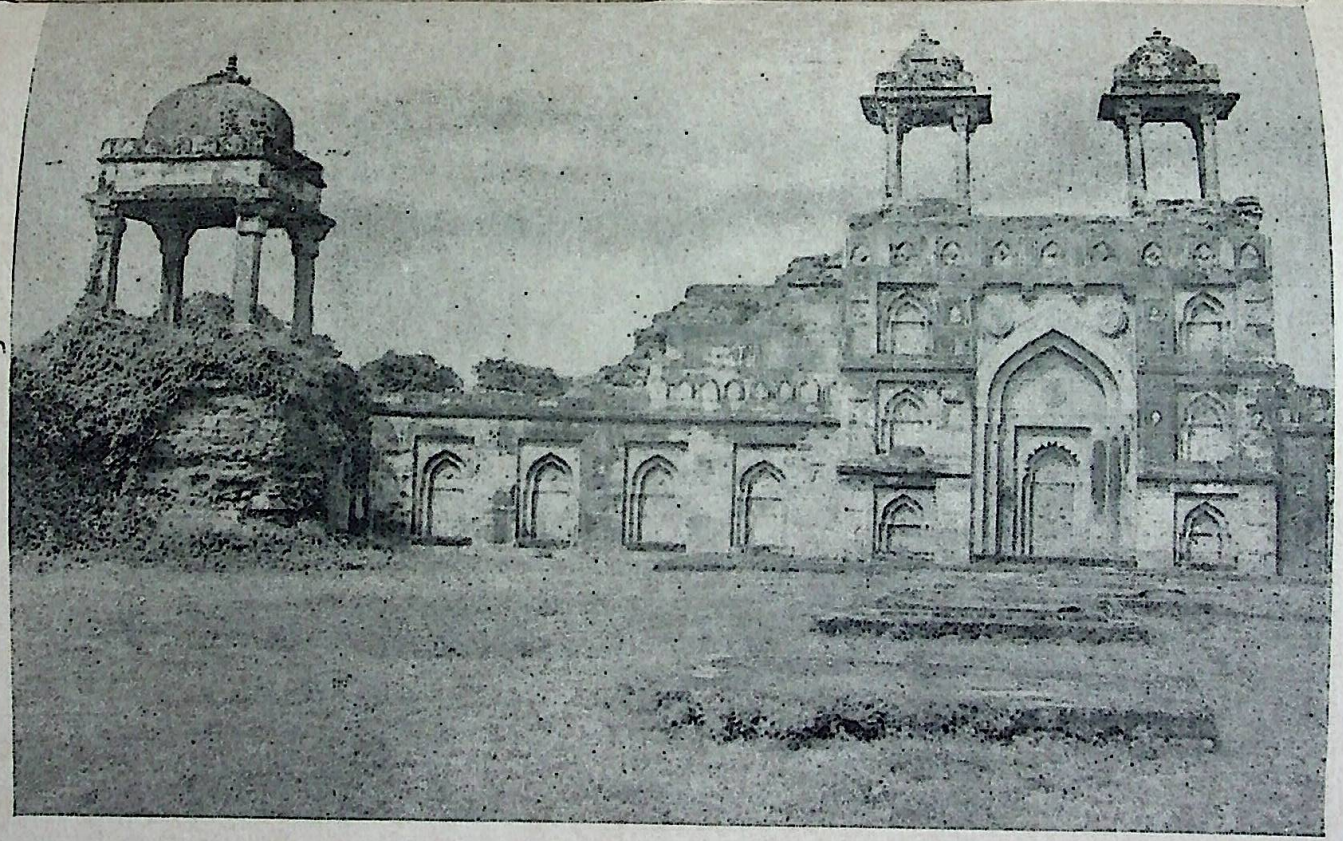

Salim Sur's tomb (incomplete). Last architectural undertaking of the Sur Dynasty. Salim Sah was Sher Shah's son (d 1552).

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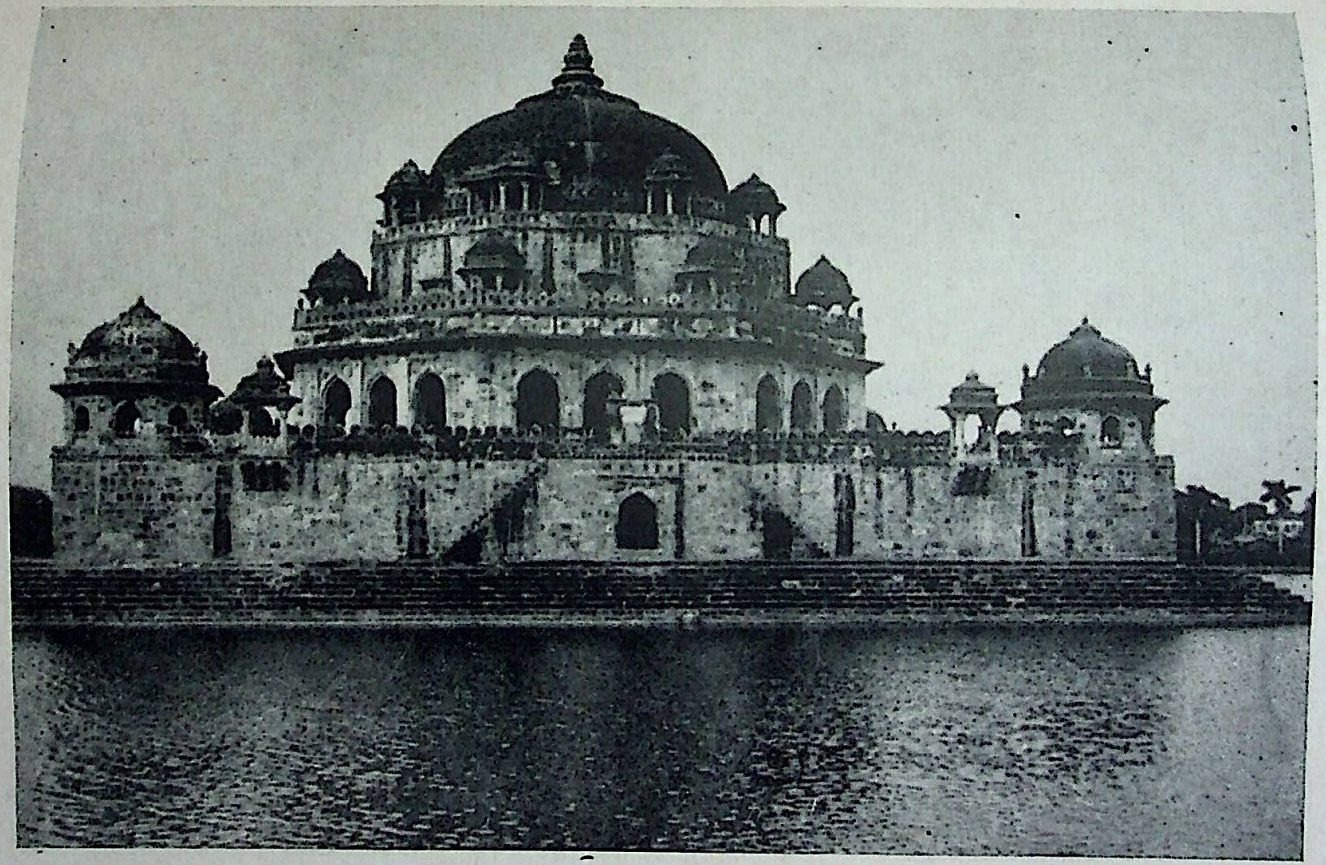

Sher Shah's tomb at Sasaram.

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An image of Tarka demon at Buxar.

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An image of Sun. A specimen of later Pal Art.

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A terracotta in Buxar. The style indicates Maurayan period.

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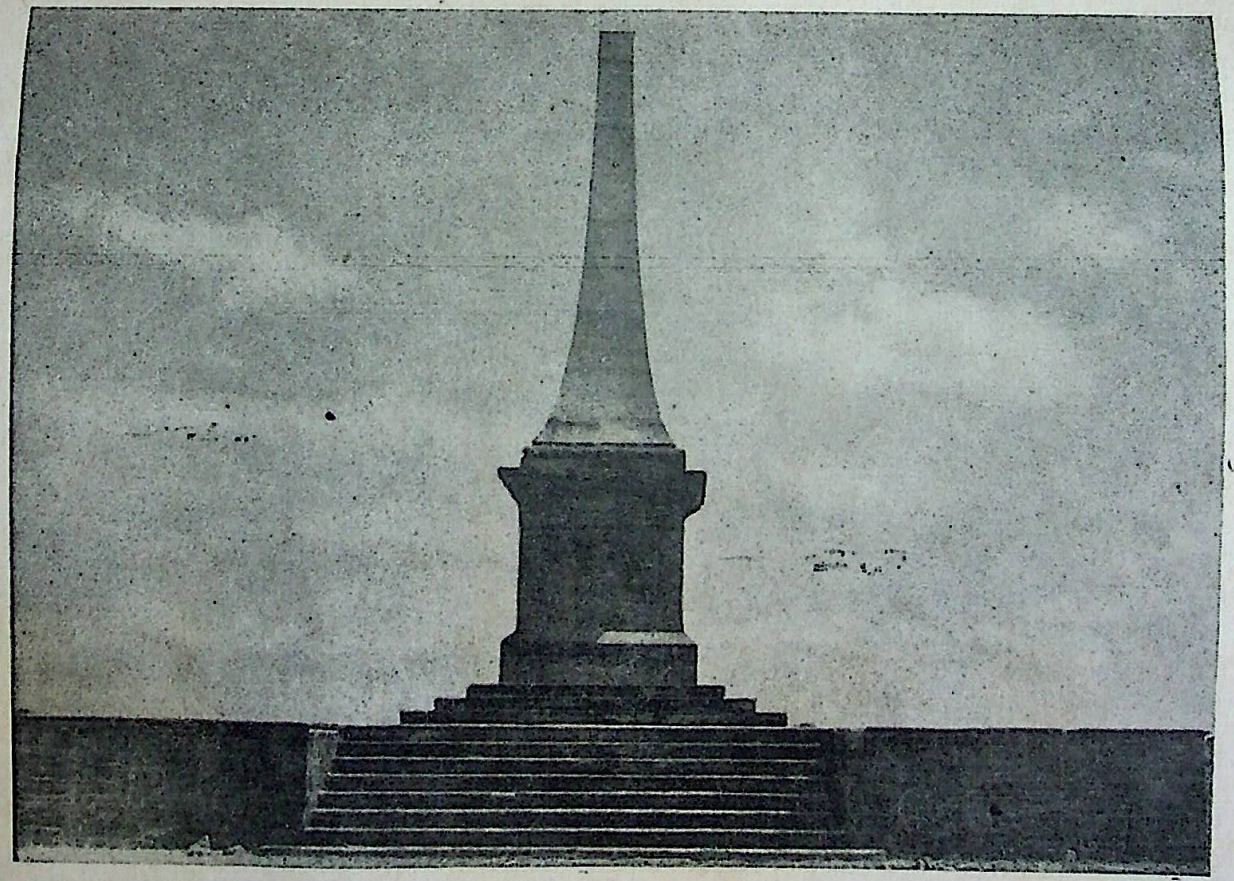

Monument of the Battle of Buxar.

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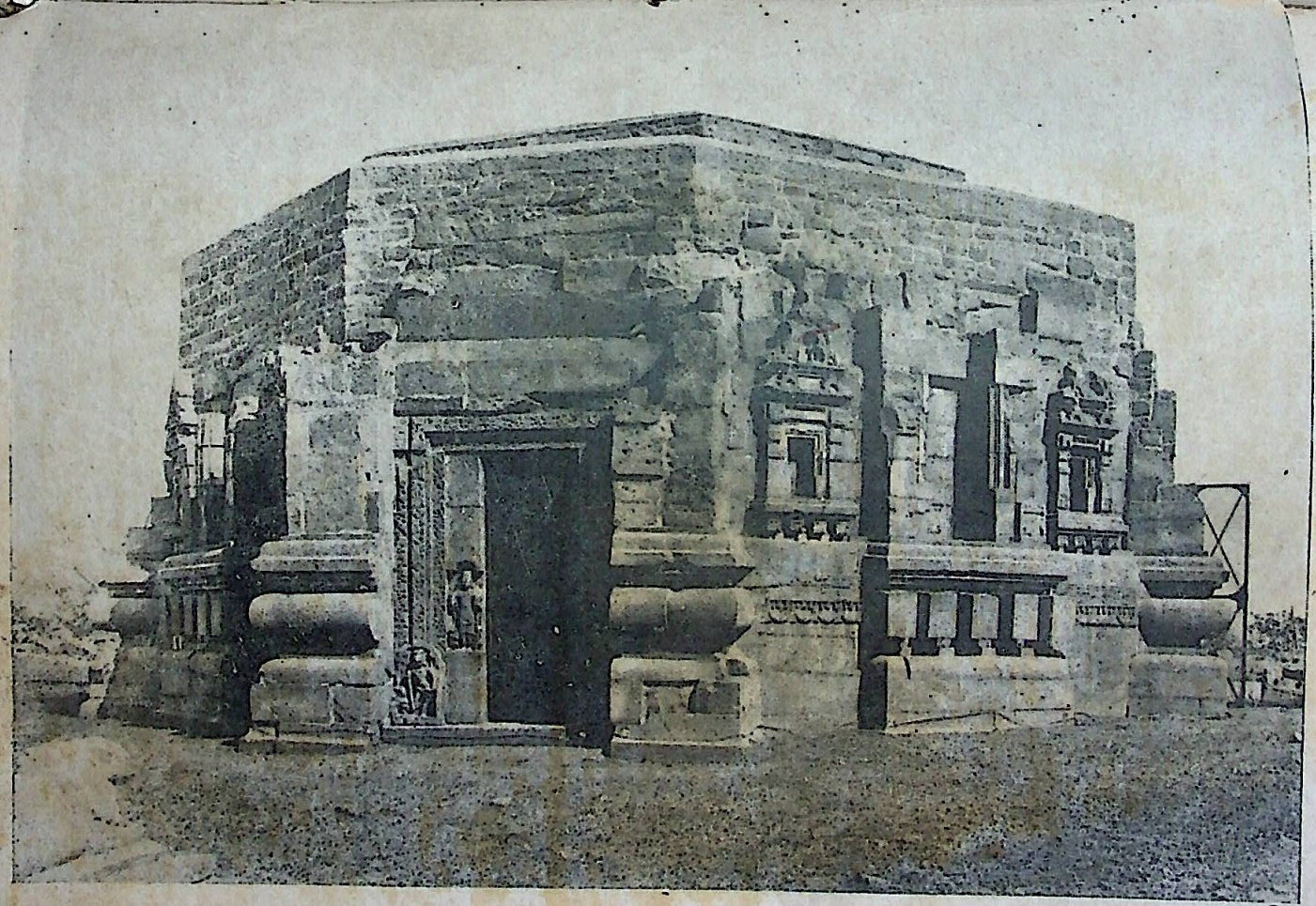

Mundeshwari temple at Ramgarh (Shahabad).

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